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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME I.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

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REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME I.

NEW YORK
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
1898

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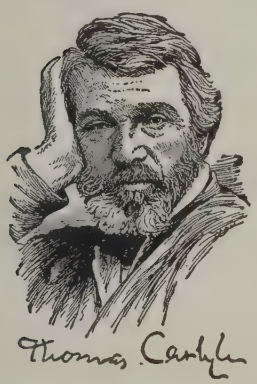
A65.4.17

Extract from a Letter of Thomas Carlyle, addressed to David Laing, of Edinburgh, on the proposed National Exhibition of Scottish Portraits:

First of all, then, I have to tell you, as a fact of personal experience, that in all my poor historical investigations it has been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage inquired after; a good portrait, if such exists; failing that, even an indifferent, if sincere one.



In short, *any* representation, made by a faithful human creature, of that face and figure which *he* saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all. This, which is my own deep experience, I believe to be, in a deeper or less deep degree, the universal one; and that every student and reader of history, who strives earnestly to conceive for himself what manner of fact and *man* this or the other vague historical *name* can have been, will, as the first and directest indication of all, search eagerly for a portrait, for all the reasonable portraits there are; and never rest till he have made out, if possible, what the man's natural face was like. *Often I have found a portrait superior in real instruction to half-a-dozen written "Biographies," as biographies are written; or rather, let me say, I have found that the portrait was as a small lighted candle by which the biographies could for the first time be read, and some human interpretation be made of them.*

* * * * * * * *

It has always struck me that historical portrait-galleries far transcend in worth all other kinds of national collections of pictures whatever; that, in fact, they ought to exist (for many reasons, of all degrees of weight) in every country, as among the most popular and cherished national possessions; and it is not a joyful reflection, but an *extremely mournful* one, that in no country is there at present such a thing to be found.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY has been undertaken to provide a biographical record of the United States worthy to rank with the great National Biographies of Europe. It embraces the biographical sketches of all persons prominently connected with the history of the nation. Not only do rulers, statesmen, soldiers, persons noteworthy in the church, at the bar, in literature, art, science, and the professions find place, but also those who have contributed to the industrial and commercial progress and growth of the country. The aim of the work is to exemplify and perpetuate, in the broadest sense, American civilization through its chief personalities.

Such a work of historical biography has never before been attempted. Previous works have either excluded the living, or limited them to a well-known few in the centres of activity. But this Cyclopædia is unique. It has been prepared upon new lines which insure its being the biographical authority of the century. It is intended to make this Cyclopædia National, representing the entire Republic, and reflecting the spirit, genius and life of each section.

It is acknowledged that the great forces which to-day contribute most largely to the growth of the country are the men who have developed its industrial and commercial resources, and it is believed that, while literary workers should be accorded ample representation, those who contribute so much to the material and physical welfare of the country deserve and command fuller recognition than has before been accorded them in works of this character. Achievements in engineering, electricity, or architecture; improvements in locomotives, looms or ploughs, contribute as much to the advancement of civilization as an epic poem or an Oxford tract; and the factors in these achievements are to be sought out, and given to the world through the pages of this Cyclopædia.

In the United States there is neither a Nobility, nor an Aristocracy, nor is there a Landed Gentry, as these classes are understood in Europe. But there are, in the United States, numerous Families which have ancient lineage and records, and other families, founded in the soil, so to speak, destined to become the ancestry of the future. There is every reason why the genealogy and history of these families should be recorded and perpetuated. No native of any other land has reason to be prouder of his country than an American whose family name represents either direct descent from the early colonists or Revolutionary ancestors, or marked prosperity and success through intelligent, arduous, and faithful labor for the benefit of his country and the advancement of his race. One of the objects of the National Cyclopædia is to fulfill for the United States this purpose, and supply an invaluable and useful means for establishing identity, relationship, birth, death, official position, and other important data which are necessary to the making up of such family history.

In the gathering of material for this work there has been inaugurated a system

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of local contributions from every section of the country, by which are secured the facts in reference to those persons who have heretofore been omitted from biographical notice. Our American annals are full of characters worthy of the emulation of posterity; but their story will perish, bearing no fruit, if it be not gathered up, and preserved by some such method of extended research as has been adopted by the Publishers of this work.

The rapidity of the Nation's growth makes it impossible for each section to be acquainted with the other, and up to this time it is only the most conspicuous personages in any part of the country who are known beyond their locality. In the West there are men with rough exteriors who have done more for the prosperity and growth of their communities than has been done by many more noted personages in the East. It is one of the aims of the National Cyclopædia to introduce to their fellow-men of the entire country these Nation-Builders, heretofore unknown to fame beyond the limits of their own neighborhood. And one will be surprised to discover how many, thought to be on lower pinnacles of fame than those whose deeds embellish the pages of familiar history or biography, are shown by this record to be the peers of their more celebrated contemporaries.

Instead of devoting large space to the men of pre-Revolutionary times, it is intended to make this a *live* Cyclopædia, which, while it preserves all that is valuable in the past, will include the men and women who are doing the work and moulding the thought of the present time. The principal growth of this country really began with the invention of the telegraph in 1844, which placed in touch the states which were before but provinces, and made thought, sympathy, and patriotism *national.* It is the period beginning with 1850, therefore, which ought chiefly to be embraced in a work which is to cover the great development of the country.

The history of the past has been the history of the few, who, by reason of a special ability to plan, intrigue, and make war, or by accident of birth, were lifted into prominence, and so became the objects of observation and the subjects of historical treatment. But the history of the present and the future must be a history of the many, who, by head and hand, or by force of character or high attainment, have made themselves the centres and sources of influence in their respective localities.

As works of this magnitude can be published only once in a generation, it has been thought wise to include in the National Cyclopædia some of the younger men, and others, possibly not yet known, who give promise of being notable and representative in the future; so that when they suddenly spring into prominence, as is so frequently the case, this Cyclopædia will contain information of their lives, which will show the groundwork of their characters and their claim upon the expectations of the future. The ideal of a biographical cyclopædia is one which *anticipates* the information demanded about new men as they come into prominence.

It is aimed to have these biographies include all the facts worthy of mention, and, taken together, they make a complete history of the United States, political, social, commercial, and industrial.

It is intended to make each character sketch a likeness which will be immediately recognized ; one which will give the underlying motive to individual endeavor, the se-

cret of success, the method and means of progress, the aim and aspiration of thought, and which, by the abandonment of the usual abbreviated cyclopædic style, becomes as readable as a tale of adventure or travel. It is aimed, moreover, to render the Cyclopædia educational as well as entertaining, by making the lives of important men illustrate noteworthy epochs of national history.

A new feature in the National Cyclopædia is the grouping of individuals with reference to their work and its results. Arranging the presidents of a college, the governors of a state, the bishops of a diocese, etc., so as to present a progressive narrative gives an historical character to the work, which is of unique and unusual value. Groupings are also made with reference to important events and prominent movements: for instance, the American Revolution, the Abolition Movement, the Geneva Arbitration, and the Pan-American Congress. Especially are they made in connection with great industrial developments, as the telegraph, ironclads, cotton, steel, and petroleum; so that this work furnishes the means for the systematic study of the history and growth of the country, as well as for biographical reference.

This grouping of biographies necessitates the abandonment of the alphabetical arrangement, which, though an innovation, is one of the most valuable and approved features of the work. In these days the utility of Indexes is becoming more and more acknowledged by scholars and literary workers; and general Cyclopædias, which are constructed in alphabetical order, are supplemented by an Index. With such an Index, however, the alphabetical order of arrangement becomes entirely unnecessary. Moreover, in preparing this work, requiring such extensive research, it is manifestly impossible to issue it in alphabetical order until the entire compilation is completed, and being laid aside during all these years of preparation, much of this information necessarily becomes old and unreliable. But biography embracing men of the time demands *immediate* publication. Upon the appearance of a recent biographical work it was found that there were over two thousand omissions, caused by the information coming to hand after the alphabetical place had been closed, which necessitated the addition of an Appendix. It is well known that every important biographical work heretofore published in successive volumes has at least one Appendix, which becomes so much a necessity in order to include the omissions, as to compel its publication with the last volume of the work. This at once destroys any alphabetical arrangement, makes it of no value for reference, and compels a reliance upon the Index.

In view of the grave disadvantages of the alphabetical method, the Publishers are convinced that in a work of the magnitude of the National Cyclopædia, simple traditional precedent for such an arrangement should not be allowed to destroy freshness of material, or stand in the way of the manifest improvement, which grouping makes possible. They have, therefore, disregarded the alphabetical order in favor of grouping the biographies, and will place in each successive volume a full, analytical Index, covering all the preceding volumes, which will make its vast information immediately and conveniently accessible, besides enabling its publication years before it would be possible under the former conventional method. The Publishers have been confirmed in their judgment by the approval and endorsement of the leading librarians, editors, and literary workers of the country.

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Pictures of home surroundings add so much interest to biography, that it has been deemed desirable to insert views of residences, which give to the work a new feature — the portrayal of dwelling-places, which, in the future, will become the ancestral homes of America.

As portraiture is the demand of the time and contributes so much to the understanding of biography, it has been made a prominent feature of the National Cyclopædia to have every sketch, as far as possible, embellished with a portrait. Great pains have been taken to secure from the families or descendants the best likenesses, which are engraved under their superintendence and approval, and, in a large number of instances, are given to the world for the first time through the pages of this work.

Never before has such a collection of authentic portraits been made. If done in oil and hung upon walls, they would constitute the Historical Portrait Gallery, which Carlyle insisted ought to have place in every country, as among the most popular and cherished National possessions. But these engraved portraits, gathered into the convenient and accessible form here presented, none the less realize Carlyle's idea of a National Gallery, for in this manner there is made accessible to the world, as could not be done in any other way, a collection so complete and representative, that it may be truly called the **National Portrait Gallery of America.**

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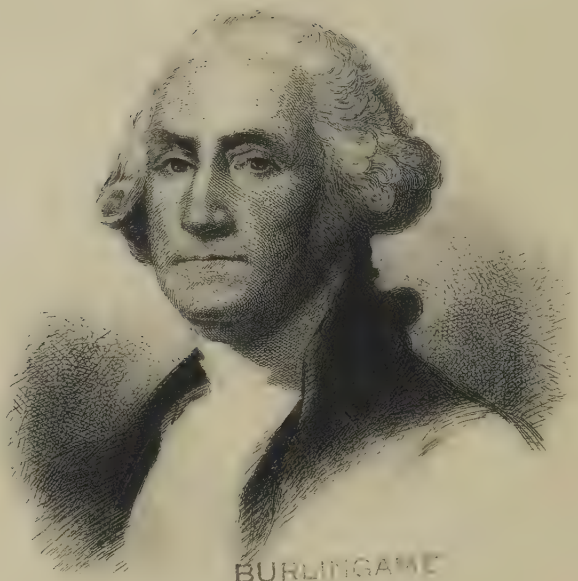

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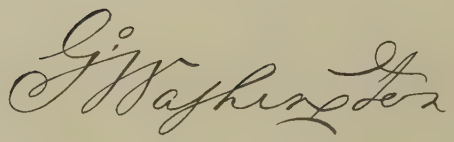

THE NATIONAL

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

WASHINGTON, George, first president of the United States, was born Feb. 22, 1732, at the family homestead near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va., the son of Augustine Washington, born 1694, died 1743, and his second wife Mary Ball, born 1704, died 1789, who were married March 6, 1730. Augustine at the time of his marriage was a man of thirty-six, of good position, sterling character, considerable property, with a fine open countenance, tall, commanding figure and many personal attractions. His first wife, Jane Butler, had left him four motherless children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, lived to reach maturity. Mary Ball, daughter of Joseph Ball of Epping Forest, Va., was known as the "Rose of Epping Forest" and esteemed the belle of all that region, and as a bride of twenty-six she is said to have been exceedingly beautiful, yet no authentic portrait of her is known to exist. Conjectural or fancy pictures have been in more than one instance published, but much as the people of this country would like to preserve the likeness of the mother of Washington it is undesirable to reproduce pictures where proof is wanting of their truth, as all such portraiture is misleading.

The American ancestry of George Washington is very clearly established, and the mooted points in his English ancestry which have led to the recent scholarly researches by Henry F. Waters, A.M., are now practically settled. The father of Augustine was Lawrence, born in Virginia, whose wife was Mildred Warner; the father of Lawrence was John who emigrated to Virginia about 1657, aged twenty-four, and became a prosperous planter in Northern Neck, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, and a resolute colonel in expeditions against the Indians. His second wife, the mother of Lawrence, was Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Pope, of the family which gave the name to Pope creek. This John was accompanied to America by his brother Lawrence, aged twenty-two, who founded another branch of the Washington family in Virginia. The errors of writers and genealogists which caused the confusion in relation to the parents of these emigrants came through constant repetition of the names John and Lawrence in all the generations of the Washingtons for centuries. The two Virginia settlers were supposed to belong to the next generation beyond where they are actually found by Mr. Waters, whose discovery establishes the true lineage of George Washington. These young men who landed on this continent in 1657 were sons of Lawrence Washington, M.A., rector of Purleigh in Essex Co., England, a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and in 1631 proctor of the University of Oxford, whose wife was Amphillis Roades, and who was the son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave and Brington, and Margaret Butler; his two elder brothers, both knighted, were Sir William Washington of Packingham, who married Anne, daughter of Sir George Villiers, knight, and half-sister of the Duke of Buckingham; and Sir John Washington, of Thrapston, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Philip Curtis of Islip. Sir William's son Henry was a colonel in the royalist army and governor of Worcester. A younger brother of Sir William and the rector of Purleigh, Thomas, born about 1605, died at Madrid 1623, is believed to be the one mentioned by Sir Edmund Verney as a page in the service of Prince Charles. It would seem from the evidence now available that the Washington family were royalists in every branch, with no sympathy for Cromwell and his adherents. Lawrence, the royalist clergyman, went into retirement, and his death occurred about 1655, his wife having died a few months earlier. Cromwell was then firmly seated in his protectorate and the orphaned sons unable to make headway against the current of affairs in their own country naturally turned their faces to Virginia, the refuge of so many defeated royalists. Tracing the ancestry in the direct line we learn that the father of Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave and Brington, who died in 1616, was Robert of Sulgrave, who lived until 1620. The father of Robert of Sulgrave was Lawrence Washington, mayor of Northampton, whose father was John Washington of Warton, whose father was Robert Washington of Warton, whose father was John Washington of Whitfield, in the time of Richard III.

The ancestry of Mary Ball is quite as interesting as that of the Washingtons; it has been traced to William Ball, lord of the manor of Barkham, Berks, England, who died 1480. His son Robert, of Barkham, died 1543, whose son William died 1550.

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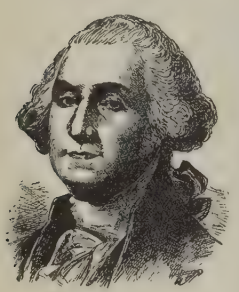
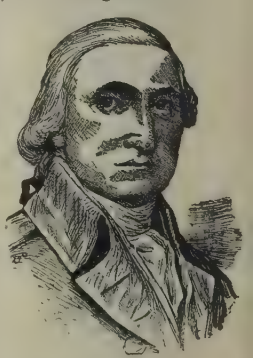
whose son John died 1599, whose son John died 1628, whose son William, of Lincoln's Inn, was the father of Col. William Ball, who emigrated to Virginia about 1650 and founded Millenbeck on the Rappahannock in the parish of St. Mary's, White Chapel. He was the grandfather of Col. Joseph the father of Mary, whose son Joseph, Mary's brother, was educated in England, became a lawyer, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft, of London, and resided at Stratford-by-Bow. It is thought Mary paid him a visit in England a few years before her marriage.



The home to which she went as a bride in 1730 was one of the best of the Virginia farmhouses of the period; it had four rooms and a spacious attic, a piazza on the river front, and two chimneys in the olden style one at each end of the structure. She found there quite a small army of men and women servants. The plantation of her husband embraced upwards of a thousand acres, which with careful management rapidly increased, soon taking in with other lands an estate in Stafford county opposite Fredericksburg which had a house upon it of precisely the same architectural pattern as that in which they were living and to which the family removed in 1735 on the burning of their pleasant home—the birthplace of George. The new residence was on the brow of a steep slope of the left bank of the Rappahannock in sight of the town, and here the boyhood of our first president was passed. In 1743 Augustine Washington suddenly died, leaving his widow with five children under eleven years of age, of whom George was the eldest. The property was ample for their support, and the bereaved family was virtually independent. Each son, including the step-sons of Mary Washington, Lawrence and Augustine, inherited a valuable landed estate. The mother was equal to the difficulties and the responsibilities of the situation in which she found herself. She was a woman of rare administrative ability, with a vigorous grasp of every detail of business, sensible, self-respecting; a Christian of fervent piety, exercising constant charity to the poor, energetic, far-seeing and of inflexible firmness wherever principle was involved. She had the power of acquiring and maintaining great influence over her family and associates, a trait exceptionally conspicuous in her distinguished son. She ruled her household with dignity, taught her children obedience, industry, honesty and economy, and directed much of their education with the aid of private tutors. Her step-sons looked to her reverently for counsel and advice. Lawrence, who took a loving, parental interest in George and his affairs during his minority, once said: "Of the mother I was more afraid than of my own parents; she awed me in the midst of her kindness." The "Father of his Country" bore emphatic testimony on numberless occasions to the force and loveliness of character, and the noble life of his mother, attributing his successful career to the moral, intellectual and physical training that he received from her. He was ever proud to do her honor. America owes her a debt of gratitude, and her memory will ever be cherished as a precious legacy. The Stafford home of the Washingtons was near one of the chapels of the parish, the sexton of which, Master Hobby, was the first schoolteacher of young George, the lad obtaining the rudiments of his education in the "old field" schoolhouse, where he learned reading, writing and ciphering, and where also he took pleasure in displaying the martial spirit which was so predominant in his character; thus his schoolmates all became soldiers, and had parades, reviews and sham-fights, George being commander-in-chief of the forces. He possessed a warm temper, and his disposition was commanding as was also his stature. Even at the age of thirteen his frame was large and powerful and he had a reputation for agility, strength and horsemanship which was unequaled in his neighborhood. He practiced all sorts of athletic exercises—running, wrestling, leaping, pitching quoits and tossing iron bars—and many anecdotes are related of his remarkable strength and his achievements in athletic exercises. He studied whenever he had opportunity, and thus picked up some bookkeeping and a knowledge of land-surveying. The latter was, indeed, in great requisition at this time on account of the constant allotment and buying and selling of land. So it happened that just after completing his sixteenth year, in company with George William Fairfax, Washington went out beyond the Blue Ridge and undertook the survey of the lands of Lord Fairfax, being thus occupied for about three years. The boy had already been offered a position as midshipman on his brother's (Capt. Lawrence Washington) ship in the expedition then going on under Admiral Vernon against Carthagena; in fact, the residence on the Potomac was called Mt. Vernon in honor of this commander. George would gladly have accepted the position, and would then probably have followed a naval life, but for the remonstrances of his mother whom he dearly loved and who was decidedly opposed to the plan. The rival claims of the French and English to the Ohio valley brought about considerable feud, and Washington, although but nineteen years old, was appointed district attorney-general and by his intelligence and knowledge, showed himself worthy of the position. He was also appointed adjutant of a provincial troop, with the rank of major. In 1751, he made a trip to Barbadoes, which proved to be his only sea voyage, as the death of his brother Lawrence occurring soon after, left George Washington heir to his estates at Mt. Vernon. In October, 1753, Gov. Dinwiddie sent Washington, then twenty-two years of age, on a hazardous expedition to ascertain the number and force of the French stationed on the Ohio and vicinity, the probabilities of their receiving reinforcements from Canada, the number, location and garrisons of their forts and so forth, and to deliver his credentials and a letter from the governor to the French commander, demanding an answer in the name of his Britannic majesty, and upon receiving it to request a sufficient escort to protect him on his return. In pursuit of this mission Washington encountered much suffering, privation and delay, but on December 18th he presented his credentials to the French commander, who was stationed fifteen miles from Lake Erie, on French creek, and on Jan. 16th delivered to Gov. Dinwiddie the reply of the French officer. On May 10, 1755, Washington was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Braddock. He was present with the two regiments of regulars, which were led against Fort Duquesne by Gen. Braddock, and in encountering the disastrous ambuscade of July 9,



1755, he had four bullets through his coat and two horses shot under him, while he was the only aide not killed or wounded. It was here that he obtained from the Indians the reputation of having a charmed life, while his countrymen were proud of his courage and already began to hold him in high esteem. Soon after this campaign Washington returned to Mt. Vernon in a dispirited mood. In a letter to his brother he writes: "I was employed to go a journey in the winter, which I believe few or none would have undertaken, and what did I get by it? My expenses borne. I was then appointed with trifling pay to conduct a handful of men to the Ohio. What did I get by that? Why, after putting myself to a considerable expense in equipping and providing necessities for the company, I went out, was soundly beaten and lost all, came in and had my commission taken from me; or, in other words, my command reduced under a pretense of an order from home (England). I then went out a volunteer with Gen. Braddock and lost all my horses, and many other things. I have been on the losing order ever since I entered the service nearly two years since." In the meantime 2,000 men were raised, and the Assembly of Virginia promptly voted £40,000, while on Aug. 14, 1755, Washington was appointed to the command of this body of men by Gov. Dinwiddie. Meanwhile a clergyman, the Rev. Samuel Davis, in a sermon cited Washington as "that heroic youth, Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." The reduction of Fort Duquesne practically terminated the campaign. The French domination of the Ohio was at an end. The Indians paid homage to the British as the conquering power, and a treaty of peace was concluded with all the tribes between the Ohio and the Lakes. For the time the military career of Washington was closed. He retired from the service, and in 1759 married Mrs. Martha Custis, the ceremony being celebrated on Jan. 6th at the residence of the bride. Three months later Washington took his seat in the house of burgesses at Williamsburg, Va., and he remained a member of that assembly for some years. In the meantime he was engaged in the improvement of his estates, raised crops of wheat and tobacco, and carried on brick-yards and fisheries. In the legislative halls of Virginia Washington spoke but seldom, and always briefly and to the point; but Patrick Henry said of him that he was "for solid information and sound judgment unquestionably the greatest man in the assembly." The discontent against Great Britain grew rapidly among the colonies. England's policy towards them was from the first purely commercial and wholly restrictive. The navigation laws shut their ports against foreign vessels and obliged them to export their productions only to countries belonging to the English crown and subjected their trade between the colonies to duties. Washington was in the house of burgesses when the stamp act became the subject of discussion. Up to this period his correspondence and all his conduct had shown a loyal devotion to the crown as well as patriotic attachment to his country. It was seen that the stamp act was so obnoxious that in March, 1766, it was repealed and matters went on as before until the Grafton ministry resigned in 1770 and the reins of power in England passed into the hands of Lord North. An act was passed revoking all duties in the colonies excepting that on tea, but this particular tax was the most obnoxious of all, and when in December, 1773, several ships freighted with tea arrived some of them were sent back as they were. At Charleston the tea was unloaded and stowed away in cellars where it rotted, while at Boston as is well-known a party of men disguised as Indians boarded the ships on the night of Dec. 18th, broke open all the chests and emptied their contents into the waters of the harbor. This act so aroused the wrath of the British government that in the following June the harbor of Boston was closed and all business ceased. This act caused passionate excitement throughout the colonies and a general congress being called, to which Washington was a delegate, it assembled in Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774. A second Virginia convention was held at Richmond in the spring of 1775 and measures were advocated for arming and disciplining the military force and providing for the defense of the colony.

The following month occurred the battle of Lexington, and on June 15, 1775, Washington was elected commander-in-chief of the army at a salary of $500 a month. He received his commission from the president of congress on June 20th and arrived at the headquarters of the army at Cambridge on July 2d. Meanwhile the English troops had been reinforced by Gens. Howe, Burgoyne and Sir Henry Clinton. The first battle of the Revolution, that of Bunker Hill, had been fought and now upon Washington fell the confidence and dependence of the entire Continental army. This consisted on July 3, 1775, when Washington took formal command of it, of about 14,000 men, 9,000 of whom belonged to Massachusetts; the whole body being distributed in a semi-circular line eight or nine miles in extent within which were concentrated the British forces. Works were put up by Washington's army preparatory to the bombardment of Boston. The siege of the city continued through the winter without any striking incident until March 4, 1776, when a movement was made for the occupation of Dorchester Heights. It became necessary to dislodge the rebels from this point or for the British to evacuate Boston. Gen. Howe finding the works which had been put up too strong to be easily carried, beat a retreat, which called forth the remark of Washington that it "was precipitate beyond anything I could have conceived." The troops driven out of Boston sailed for New York and with other arrivals swelled the number of ships in that port to one hundred and thirty men-of-war and transports. Washington arrived near New York on April 13th and there undertook the direction of the campaign against Canada. On July 4th the Declaration of Independence was adopted at Philadelphia. On Aug. 27th the battle of Long Island was fought and Washington was obliged to retreat and cross with his troops to the mainland near the city. This difficult and dangerous feat was accomplished with entire success. In September Washington's headquarters were moving about

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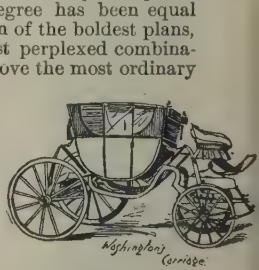
between Kingsbridge and White Plains and on Nov. 12th he crossed the Hudson to Fort Lee, but found the enemy under Lord Cornwallis in possession and then continued his retreat into New Jersey, reaching Trenton on Dec. 22d and at once conveyed his baggage and stores across the Delaware. On Dec. 25th he recrossed the Delaware, and on the following day fought the battle of Trenton and captured nearly one thousand prisoners with their artillery. Just at this time congress invested him with supreme military power. The enemy seemed panic-stricken and on June 27, 1777, evacuated the Jerseys. In August the British army under Gen. Howe made a movement against Philadelphia, whereupon the American army retreated and Cornwallis took possession of the city, the main body of his army being encamped at Germantown. Here Washington made an attack in October, but was repulsed with considerable loss and on Dec. 17th went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The sufferings borne by the American troops, badly clothed and equipped and insufficiently provisioned, have gone into history. The British evacuated Philadelphia in June, 1778, and being pursued by Washington's army they were defeated in the battle of Monmouth Court House, but effected their escape. This was the principal action during that year, and at the beginning of December Washington's army went into winter quarters his line extending from Long Island sound to the Delaware. The war now mainly went on in the South. Cornwallis defeated Gates and Sumter, but was himself defeated in the battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781. In May following Lafayette with his force at Richmond, Va., was dislodged, and Cornwallis proceeded to Yorktown where he designed to establish a permanent post. He was closely watched and followed by Lafayette, while Washington was hurrying to the aid of the latter. On Sept. 28th the combined armies marched from Williamsburg towards Yorktown and at night encamped within two miles of that point. On Oct. 11th, a general assault was made by the American force, and soon Lord Cornwallis, finding that through the severity of the attack his hopes of retaining the position were in vain, dispatched a flag with a letter to Washington, proposing a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours and that then terms should be arranged for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester, and which were later in accordance with terms agreed upon, duly surrendered to Gen. Washington as commander-in-chief of the combined armies. The number of prisoners who capitulated was 7,073. The surrender of Cornwallis gave a death-blow to the war and in November Washington went to Philadelphia where he was received by congress with distinguished honors. In the meantime a general treaty of peace was under consideration in Paris, and on Jan. 30, 1783, its execution was proclaimed by congress. On June 8th in that year Washington addressed a letter to the governors of the several states in which he discussed with ability and eloquence those ideas which he considered would prove essential to the well-being, and even to the existence of the United States as an independent power. On Nov. 2d he delivered his parting address to the army; on Nov. 25th New York was evacuated by the British, and on Dec. 4th he bade his pathetic and affectionate farewell to his officers. He resigned his commission on the 23d of the same month with a note whose closing words were: "Having now finished the work assigned me I retire from the field of action, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body under whose orders I have long acted. I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life." In a letter to Gov. Clinton he said: "The scene is at last closed. I feel myself eased of a load of public care. I hope to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating the affection of good men, and in the practice of the domestic virtues." How little Washington foresaw the importance of his future career as a statesman can be judged from these expressions.

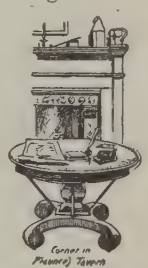
Inauguration Chair

Washington's Desk

A brief summary of the qualifications which Washington had exhibited up to this point in his life appears in the admirable and philosophical estimate formed regarding him by Edward Everett, who says of him, in reference to his preparation for the earlier and military part of his public services: "But military command was but one part of the career which awaited Washington. Almost all the duties of government centered in his hands under the inefficient administration of the old congress. A merely military education would have furnished no adequate preparation for the duties to be performed by him. It was accordingly a most auspicious circumstance that from the year 1759 to the Revolution he passed fifteen years as a member of the house of burgesses where he acquired a familiar knowledge of civil affairs and of politics. The ordinary legislation of a leading colonial government like that of Virginia was no mean school of political experience, and the state of affairs at the time was such as to expand and elevate the minds of men. Everything was inspired with an unconsciously developed but not the less stirring revolutionary energy, and many of his associates were men of large views and strenuous character. "While his public duties, civil and military, prepared him in this way for the position he was to fill in war and in peace, the fifteen years which he passed in the personal management of a large landed estate and the care of an ample fortune, furnished abundant occasion for the formation of the economical side of his character, and gave a thoroughness to his administrative habits which has not been witnessed in the career of many very eminent public men in Europe or America. It will not be easy to find another instance of a great military and political leader who to the same degree has been equal to the formation and execution of the boldest plans, and to the control of the most perplexed combinations of affairs, and yet not above the most ordinary details of business nor negligent of minute economies; but it was precisely this union of seemingly inconsistent qualities of mind and character which was most needed from the time he took command of the revolutionary army to the close of his presidential service." The period succeeding the peace of 1783 up to the adoption of the constitution of the United States in 1788 was peculiarly critical. The United States just formed was without a government—unable to command respect abroad or to start upon a career of prosperous growth and development at home. The country was exhausted by the war, there were no manufactories, very little commerce, a considerable foreign debt and hardly any revenue. Some organization of a permanent character, and some source of legitimate and acceptable taxation for the purpose of revenue were obviously essential.


Washington's Carriage

Accordingly the body now known as the "Federal Convention" assembled in Philadelphia on May 2, 1787, Washington being unanimously elected its president. Jared Sparks, in his "Life of Washington," both in reference to this convention, and Washington's views regarding its importance and the duties of its members, says: "He read the history and examined the principles of the ancient and modern confederacies. There is a paper in his handwriting which contains an abstract of each, and in which are noted in a methodical order their chief characteristics, kinds of authority they possessed, their modes of operation and their defects. The confederacies analyzed in this paper are the Lycian, Amphictyonic, Achæan Helvetic, Belgic and Germanic." In the convention, while Washington did not take an active part in the debates which were principally had in committee of the whole, his powerful influence was steadily exerted in the direction of an efficient central government. The convention remained in session about four months and on Sept. 17th, 1787, the result of their labors as embodied in the present constitution of the United States, was communicated to the Federal congress. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, in his valuable "History of the Constitution," writes: "There is a tradition that when Washington was about to sign the instrument, he rose from his seat and, holding the pen in his hand, after a short pause pronounced these words: 'Should the states reject this excellent constitution the probability is that an opportunity will never again be offered to cancel another in peace—the next will be drawn in blood.'" While the constitution was before the different states for action, Washington did not cease to employ his influence efficiently through the medium of his correspondents to procure its adoption. It was duly ratified and in accordance with its provisions, a president and vice-president of the United States of America were duly voted for, the number of electoral votes given in this first election being but 69, all of which were for Gen. Washington. Thirty-four votes were given to John Adams, and the remainder being scattered among other candidates, George Washington and John Adams were duly elected the first president and vice-president of the United States. That Washington shrunk from assuming his high office with genuine reluctance his private and confidential correspondence shows. He was probably the only president ever called to the affairs of state without having desired and probably exerted himself to obtain the nomination. Washington received the official notification of his election at Mt. Vernon on April 14, 1789, and started immediately for the seat of government, which was for the first two years at New York. His journey through the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey was a triumphal procession. He took the oath prescribed by the constitution on April 30, 1789. At the time of entering upon his office Washington was fifty-seven years of age. His frame naturally vigorous and athletic presented a most dignified appearance, but its strength had unfortunately been somewhat impaired by the labors and exposures of two wars and by repeated severe attacks of disease. Soon after his arrival in New York Washington was taken very sick, his sufferings were intense and his recovery was slow, and while he was still in a state of convalescence, he received news of the death of his mother on Aug. 25, 1789, at the advanced age of eighty-two. On recovering his health Washington entered upon the duties and labors of his office. While he stood alone in the estimate of the entire people whose government he was called upon to administer he soon found his position surrounded by difficulties. Inexperienced in civil administration, he was to inaugurate a new and untried system of government, a new experiment to which some looked forward with buoyant confidence, many with doubt and apprehension. On Sept. 11, 1789, Washington nominated Gen. Knox for secretary of war, and about a week later he named Alexander Hamilton as secretary of the treasury. On Sept. 27th he wrote unofficially to Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, offering him the nomination of attorney-general. John Jay received the appointment of chief justice of the supreme court, his associate justices being John Rutledge, of South Carolina, James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, William Cushing, of Massachusetts, John Blair, of Virginia, and James Iredell, of North Carolina. Thomas Jefferson, at that time minister to the court of Versailles, was nominated as secretary of state. The question about the permanent location of the seat of government, which was one of the topics over which there were violent contests, was compromised, it being agreed that congress should continue for ten years to hold its sessions in Philadelphia, during which time public buildings should be erected to which the government should remove at the expiration of the term to the territory, ten miles square, selected for the purpose on the confines of Maryland and Virginia and ceded by those states to the United States and designated as the District of Columbia. Washington now determined to examine with his own eyes the condition of the country, and to learn more accurately the disposition of the people. Having already made a tour of the eastern states he set out in March, 1791, on a tour through the southern states. This journey he made with one set of horses over a distance of 1,887 miles, returning to Philadelphia on the 6th of July. Congress assembled at Philadelphia on Oct. 24, 1791, and as in the course of the session Washington vetoed the apportionment bill great feeling was manifested in the debates throughout the session. At this time Washington observed with pain the political divisions which were growing up in the country, and the charge of the government was becoming intolerably irksome to him. So much so that he longed to be relieved from it. It was after a long and painful conflict of feelings that Washington consented to be a candidate for re-election. There was no opposition on the part of the public, and the vote for him in the electoral college was unanimous. John Adams was re-elected vice-president by a majority of twenty-seven votes over Gen. Clinton. In his opening address after expressing his deep and respectful sense of the renewed testimony of public approbation manifested in his re-election, Washington proceeded to state the measures he had taken in consequence of the war in Europe to protect the rights and interests of the United States and maintain peaceful relations with the belligerent parties. While pressing upon congress the necessity of placing the country in a condition of efficient defense he said: "There is a rank due the United States among nations which will be withheld if not absolutely lost



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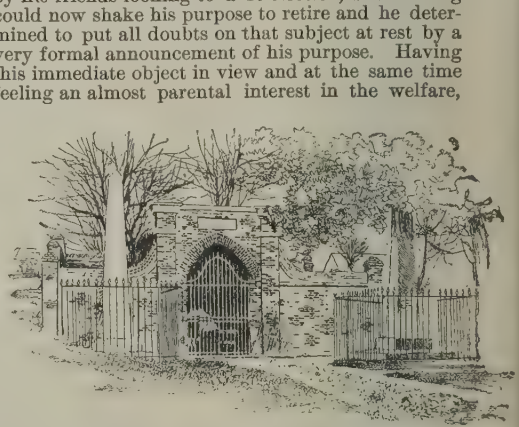
by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repell it; if we desire to secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

The second term of Washington's administration was burdensome to an extraordinary degree; dissensions in the cabinet and in congress, difficulties arising from the necessity for maintaining a strict neutrality in European affairs, insurrections and internal dissensions told heavily upon him; two parties among the people were opposed to each other on the main points of the government. The

constitution had been adopted in the most important states by slender majorities and in the face of strong opposition, the latter being, generally speaking, on the part of persons who regarded a strong central government with apprehension as dangerous to the prerogatives of the state governments and the liberties of the people. Of these two parties, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Jefferson were respectively the acknowledged representatives. Naturally the diverse opinions of such men coming up in cabinet discussions aroused a good deal of irritation, which was treated by Gen. Washington with untiring patience, he seeking to conciliate opposite opinions so far as it was possible. In the matter of the funding system, the assumption of the revolutionary debts of the several states and the establishment of a national bank the members of his first cabinet had been divided. Soon after the commencement of his second term, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hamilton retired from the cabinet, but their withdrawal instead of relieving Washington from the embarrassments arising from their hostile relations to each other, was, in fact, the signal for a stricter organization in congress and throughout the country of the parties of which they were severally the leaders. Washington still stood before the country with unshaken personal popularity in a relation unshared and, indeed, unapproached by any other individual. The war between France and England following after the French revolution and the Reign of Terror greatly embarrassed the government of the United States, since the general sympathies of Americans were strongly with France, while the course pursued by Great Britain towards the United States since the peace of 1783 had been productive of extreme irritation. Washington, however, being determined to maintain the neutrality of the country, had a proclamation to that effect issued, which was drafted by Mr. Jefferson and unanimously adopted by the cabinet. The appointment by Washington of John Jay, chief justice of the United States, as a special minister to England, was a movement that was violently assailed by the opposition party, and which barely passed the senate. He succeeded in negotiating a treaty by which the principal points in controversy between the two governments were settled. Yet this treaty itself was vigorously opposed in the United States, and was barely adopted by the constitutional majority—two-thirds—of the senate. A town meeting was held in Boston where resolutions strongly condemning the treaty were adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the president. He had, however, made up his mind that the public interest required the confirmation of the treaty and returned to the Boston remonstrants a dispassionate answer to that effect. But this unfortunate affair did not end here. "The mission of Jay," says Chief Justice Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," "visibly affected the decorum which had been usually observed towards him and the ratification of the treaty brought into open view feelings which had long been ill-concealed. In equal virulence the military and political character of the president was attacked, and he was averred to be totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or a statesman. The calumnies with which he was assailed were not confined to his public conduct. Even his qualities as a man were the subject of detraction. That he had violated the constitution in negotiating a treaty without the previous advice of the senate, and in embracing within that treaty subjects belonging exclusively to the legislature, was openly made plain, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested, and that he had drawn upon the treasury for his private use more than the salary annexed to his office was unblushingly asserted." Such was the nature of party animosity and party frenzy in those early days. The instances afflicted Washington but they did not cause him to swerve a hair's-breadth from his course. During Washington's second administration an attempt which proved to be rather formidable was made to resist the levying of an unpopular tax on distilled spirits. This occurred particularly in western Pennsylvania, where the payment of the duty was in many cases refused, the tax-gatherers and other officers of the United States insulted, meetings to oppose the law held and at length preparations made for organized forcible resistance. These proceedings became so bold that in 1794 it became necessary to adopt decisive measures, the militia of the neighboring states of New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia were called out in aid of the militia of Pennsylvania to the amount, in the whole, of 15,000 troops, while the president avowed his intention of taking the field in person. These demonstrations produced the desired effect and the insurrection known as the "Whiskey Rebellion" subsided. During the last year of Gen. Washington's second term of office suggestions were made to him by his friends looking to a re-election, but nothing could now shake his purpose to retire and he determined to put all doubts on that subject at rest by a very formal announcement of his purpose. Having this immediate object in view and at the same time feeling an almost parental interest in the welfare,



present and future, of his countrymen, he determined upon issuing a farewell address to his fellow-citizens embodying his last counsels for their instruction and guidance. It had been his design to prepare such a paper at the close of his first term but being induced at that time to relinquish his intention of retiring the act was postponed. During the early part of 1796, Washington was engaged in preparing with the assistance of Alexander Hamilton and using in part a paper which had been prepared four years before by Madison the document now known as the Farewell Address. Of this, the

two original papers—Washington's first rough draft and Hamilton's revision of it—have disappeared from the archives, but the original manuscript of the farewell address, from which it was printed is in existence and is wholly in the handwriting of Washington, being in fact in the possession of the Lenox library in New York, having been purchased for $2,500 by James Lenox, Esq., and by him presented to that institution. The address was published and produced a marked sensation throughout the country. Several of the state legislatures ordered it to be spread upon their records. On Dec. 7, 1796, Washington met the two houses of congress for the last time and addressed them with congratulations upon the success of the experiment of a republican form of government as illustrated by the case of the United States. Immediately after retiring from the presidential office, Washington proceeded to Mt. Vernon, where he trusted to pass quietly and serenely the remainder of his days. On the appearance of a danger of war with France he was asked to again take charge of the army of the United States, but fortunately the difficulties between the two countries were settled without an appeal to arms. Washington continued to reside at Mt. Vernon, occupying himself with the management of his large estate, and formulating a complete system on which it was to have been carried on for a series of years. For three years he continued to thus manage and arrange his affairs, enjoying good health and occupying himself vigorously and actively in personally supervising his farming and other business matters. On December 10th, 1799, he was apparently in perfect health. The afternoon of the day became lowering and on the 11th the weather was boisterous, rainy, and at night, says his own diary, "There was a large circle on the moon." The morning of the 12th was overcast and Washington wrote his last letter, which was to Hamilton and principally on the subject of a military academy. That morning he rode out as usual over his farms, remaining in the saddle five hours and much of the time in a storm of snow, hail and rain. During that evening the general appeared as well as usual, but on the morning of the 13th, which was Friday, there being a heavy fall of snow and as he complained somewhat of a sore throat, the result of his exposure the day before, he omitted his usual morning ride. The weather clearing up in the afternoon he went out about the grounds for a time, but experienced considerable hoarseness. Between two and three o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 14th Gen. Washington awoke with a chill. He could then scarcely speak and breathed with difficulty. His physician, Dr. Craik, who lived in Alexandria, was sent for, but in the meantime he was bled by one of the overseers and various efforts were made to relieve the pain in his throat and difficulty in swallowing. His physician arrived and two other medical men were called in for consultation, but the patient grew no better and between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of Dec. 14, 1799, he breathed his last.

General Washington died from what is now technically called acute laryngitis. On Dec. 18th his mortal remains were deposited in the family vault at Mt. Vernon.

Beyond any man of his time, Washington attracted the interest of the civilized world, and was in consequence the victim of artists who flocked to America to ask the privilege of portraying the greatest personage of the age. With characteristic courtesy Washington gave sittings to all applicants, the result being a variety of alleged portraits, almost as dissimilar as if they had had different originals. The most popular portrait (see full-page etching) is that made by Gilbert Stuart, which is but one of several made by the same artist, who tried many times before producing one that satisfied him. That his work has been accepted as the real Washington is probably due to the fact that, being an American, he made his subject an American, just as the foreigner made him a countryman of his own, so that we have French, Scotch and Italian Washingtons. The same artist's unfinished portrait of Martha Washington, shown in the vignette, is accepted as the typical representation of the first lady of the White House. The other vignettes are from paintings by Robertson, Wright and Rogers, whose work was done on ivory. The artistic book of E. B. Johnson "Original Portraits of Washington," (folio, Boston, 1882), and "Character Portraits of Washington," by W. S. Baker (Philadelphia, 1887), give full descriptions of the various portraits and memorials. Attractive as the subject was to artists, it was of even greater interest to writers, until a list of titles alone require many pages in the library catalogues. Much of the matter is worthless, particularly that which relates to his ancestry, one fanciful biographer tracing his descent from Thor of the Scandinavian mythology. All on this point that is authentic and reliable is found in "Washington's Ancestry," by Henry F. Waters, A. M. (Pamph., Boston, 1889), who has straightened out the uncertainty concerning his English connections beyond the possibility of a doubt. Elaborate lives have been written by Chief Justice Marshall, from the original papers (5 vols., 1804), Jared Sparks (12 vols., 1834), and Washington Irving (5 vols., 1855). This last has been revised and condensed by John Fiske (New York, 1888). Among other authorities are: Aaron Bancroft, J. Curry, George Gibbs, Joel T. Headley, Caroline M. Kirkland, E. C. McGuire, Jas. K. Paulding, David Ramsay, R. Rush, Chas. W. Asham, Mason L. Weems. Edward Everett's article in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," reprinted in one volume, and his series of articles in the New York "Ledger," are sources of valuable information. The numerous collections of papers and selections from Washington's works are superseded by the edition in fourteen volumes, now in course of publication, printed from the original papers and edited by W. C. Ford (New York, 1889-91). Among more recent writings are the "Life" by Henry Cabot Lodge in American statesmen series (2 vols., Boston, 1889), and the ten scholarly papers by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, published in the "Magazine of American History," during the year 1889.

WASHINGTON, Martha, wife of George Washington, was born in the county of New Kent, Va., in May, 1732. Her maiden name was Dandridge and she was descended from a highly respected Welsh clergyman who had been among the early settlers of Virginia. Her youth had every advantage that comes from good birth, high posi-

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tion, and intercourse with refined society, and she was carefully trained in all the accomplishments common to young ladies of the period. It may be questioned, however, whether her intellectual acquirements would come up to the standard of culture required in the modern drawing-room, for domestic instruction was at that time the chief branch in the education of young women who were expected to have the care of a planter's household and his numerous "family of slaves." She had an agreeable person, a refined face and winning manners; and she attracted numerous admirers, among whom was Daniel Parke Custis, a son of the Hon. John Custis, of Arlington, Va., to whom she was married in her seventeenth year. It was a match of affection, though it is said to have been at first opposed by the groom's father, who had higher aspirations for his son. The young couple went to reside at a plantation known as the "White House," on the Pamunkey river, in the bride's native county. The management of such a plantation was no trivial undertaking, but the young mistress brought to its direction a wise economy, good order and regularity, which were remarkable for one of her years, and which could have resulted only from an excellent early training. Three children were here born to the pair, and the eldest—a son—gave promise of brilliant intellectual powers, and was the pride of both his parents. Their happiness seemed to be unalloyed, but in a few years this son was stricken with a mortal disease and soon his father followed him to the grave, leaving his widow to rear and educate his two remaining children. His entire property—consisting of large landed estates in New Kent county and £45,000 in money, was left to her management. One-third of this estate was to be hers in her own right, the remainder to be held by her as guardian until her children should arrive at legal age, when it was to be divided equally between them. This disposition of his property shows the affection and confidence which Mr. Custis reposed

in his wife, and inasmuch as he has been neglected by the biographers, it may be here remarked that he was an excellent specimen of the old-time Virginia gentleman—kind and considerate of his inferiors, and courteous and neighborly to those of his own rank in life. The order and system which his widow observed to the latest day of her life, she may have partly derived from him, for with Mr. Custis they extended to the smallest transactions. It is related of him that on his death-bed he sent for a tenant to whom in some settlement he was indebted a shilling. The tenant assured him that the matter had been forgotten, and begged him not to concern himself at such a time about so small a trifle. But Mr. Custis handed him the coin which had been placed beside him on his pillow saying, "Now my accounts are all closed with this world." Soon afterwards he breathed his last. The young widow managed the estate with surprising ability, making loans or mortgage of the moneys; and, through her stewards and agents, conducting the sale or exportation of the crops to the best possible advantage. Her widowed life was at first passed in seclusion, but gradually, with the subsidence of her grief, she returned to the society of the large circle of friends and visitors who had previously made the "White House" a scene of the famous old-time Virginia hospitality. She was still young, beautiful and known to be of great wealth, and she naturally had a multitude of admirers. She, however, seemed in no haste to change her condition, till, when her husband had been three years dead, she met George Washington, who had already won "that renown so ennobling in the eyes of woman." Their mutual admiration resulted in marriage on Jan. 6, 1759, the ceremony being performed, says Washington Irving, at "the residence of the bride in the good old hospitable style of Virginia, amid a joyous assemblage of relations and friends." Soon afterwards the newly married pair removed to Mount Vernon on the Potomac, an estate which had been bequeathed to Washington by his elder brother Lawrence. The house at Mount Vernon was not then the spacious mansion it is now. It consisted of only the central portion of the present building—four rooms on a floor—and it thus remained for fifteen years, until just before Washington took command of the army in 1775. There was not space in it for a multitude of guests, but the life there was a pleasant round of social and domestic duties, varied by frequent journeyings and enlivened by the younger members of the household—John and Martha Custis, the two children of Mrs. Washington, to whom Washington soon became much attached. But Martha Custis did not live to full womanhood. At the age of seventeen she died, and then it is said that Washington, "though not given to bursts of sensibility, evinced the deepest affliction." The mother's sorrows for the loss of her daughter had only grown a little less keen when she had to submit to the prolonged absence of her husband who in June, 1775, was called to the command of the army of the united colonies in the struggle with Great Britain. During the years of the revolutionary war, it was the custom of Mrs. Washington to pass the winters with her husband at his headquarters, and in the summer months when hostilities were progressing to retire to Mount Vernon, where, we are told, her whole life and domestic arrangements "were thoroughly adapted to the exigencies of the times and eminently calculated as an example most beneficially to influence others." Her dress during this period is said to have been remarkable for its simplicity, being composed almost entirely of home-made materials, as was the clothing of her numerous domestics. She has herself somewhere stated that sixteen spinning-wheels were kept in constant motion at Mount Vernon; and on one occasion she displayed two dresses of cotton striped with silk, explaining that the stripes were woven from "the ravelings of brown silk stockings and old crimson damask chair-covers." Her chief occupation when with the army was care for the welfare of the soldiers, and in this employment she was an example to the wives of other officers who like herself shared in winter the camp of their husbands. Her principal occupation at such times was attendance upon the sick and the suffering, but her presence

was a help to the soldier on duty, for her unwearied patience and steadfast courage gave faith and hope to many a sinking spirit amid the dense gloom of West Point, Morristown and Valley Forge. She often remarked in her later years that it had been her fortune to be at the opening and the close of all the campaigns of the revolutionary war.

The war over, both husband and wife resumed the peaceful round of their life at Mount Vernon; and they continued there until he was called to the chief magistracy of the country in 1789. Of the years in which they figured, he as the administrative, she as the social head of the nation, it is needless to speak, for it is an oft-told tale, and the old-time, elegant simplicity of its public entertainments and the stiff stateliness of its social life, are familiar to all. It was a relief to both Washington and his wife to return to Mount Vernon and there resume the occupations of their earlier married life. There Lady Washington, as she was universally styled, passed the remainder of her life in a cheerful round of social life and domestic employment, saddened only by the death of her son, who had served in the war and died just at its close; and then sixteen years later by the death of Washington himself. She survived him but two years, dying in 1801. Her body was laid by the side of his in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

HAMILTON, Alexander, statesman, and first secretary of the treasury of the United States, was born at Nevis, an island in the West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757. On his father's side Hamilton's ancestors were Scotch and are said to have been connected with the great clan of the Hamiltons, which was no unimportant factor in Scottish history. His father was trained in Scotland in mercantile pursuits, and when quite young removed to St. Christopher's where he engaged in business. Hamilton's mother was of French extraction and is said to have descended from an old Huguenot family, a member of which after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. in 1685 removed to the West Indies. She is said to have been a woman of extraordinary intelligence and remarkable beauty. When very young, under the influence of her family and against her own wishes, she married a wealthy Dane named Lavine, but they were totally uncongenial and eventually she obtained a divorce. She then removed to St. Christopher's, where she afterwards married James Hamilton. Unfortunately for her son she died when he was very young, and as his father was impoverished he was confided to the care of his mother's relatives. As soon as he learned his letters the boy appears to have devoted himself to study, which he prosecuted with intelligence and earnestness until he was ten years old, when he entered a counting-house at Santa Cruz. Here he showed great acuteness in grasping the details of business and soon won the confidence of his employer, so much so that on the occasion of the latter visiting the United States, young Hamilton, then only fourteen years of age, was left in charge of his establishment. Meanwhile he devoted himself to study to as great a degree as was possible under the circumstances of his mode of life and speedily acquired a general knowledge of mathematics, chemistry, history and literature. What seems to have been the actual beginning of Hamilton's remarkable career was the occurrence of a hurricane which swept over St. Christopher's in August, 1772, a description of which Hamilton sent to the local newspaper and which attracted so much attention that his friends determined to supply him with a better education than he could obtain in the West Indies. He was accordingly sent to the United States and first began his studies at a grammar school in Elizabethtown, N. J. From there he entered King's College (now Columbia), New York, with the design of studying medicine and making that his profession.

At this period of his life young Hamilton is said to have been of a remarkably religious turn of mind, praying regularly twice a day, and writing verse of a religious character. While he was still in college the difficulties between England and her colonies were rapidly developing and young Hamilton became deeply interested in the questions at issue and longed for an opportunity to connect himself with the impending struggle. Such an opportunity came to him in the summer of 1774 when a public meeting was held in the suburbs of New York. On this occasion Alexander Hamilton, at this time only seventeen years of age, had the courage to step forward and address the assembled multitude. All there was known about him was his recognition as a collegian, but presently the eloquence which he displayed, the judgment of the arguments he advanced and the lucidity peculiar to his oratory forced the crowd to the perception that they had before them a young man of surpassing natural ability. During the year the political excitement in New York, as elsewhere in the colonies, increased and became more and more intensified. Hamilton, however, remained in college, but nevertheless kept his attention fixed on the condition of affairs while noticing the fact that the community was being divided into parties for or against the home government. It was the era of pamphlets and everybody who had anything to say about colonial affairs said it in that form. Among the rest Hamilton appeared with a pamphlet described in a very long title and "printed by James Livingston, 1774."

This brochure was followed by another and the public attention was at once directed towards them on account of their admirable style and the force of their reasoning. They were attributed to Gov. Livingston and even to John Jay, but when it was proven that Hamilton was their author he was looked upon as an intellectual prodigy, and on account of the character of his published views was termed the "Vindicator of the Congress." In June, 1775, Hamilton published another important pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Quebec Bill," an attack on the British ministry, which still further added to his fame as a writer and a patriot. He now took part in all the public meetings held in New York, and on the appeal from congress to the colonies for military support he began to study military tactics, and in January, 1776, joined an artillery company. In September of the same year he first saw active service on Long Island, and later held a portion of the line at Harlem after Washington had moved his army across the river. It was at this time that the great commander first made the acquaintance of Hamilton, of whom he heard so much that he invited the young officer to visit him and thus began the faithful and important friendship which continued so long between these two distinguished men. The immediate result of Hamilton's introduction to Washington was the offer of a place on the latter's staff, which he accepted and in which position his ability and facility as a writer soon made him exceedingly valuable to the general. In the spring of 1777, Hamilton was aide-de-camp and private secretary to Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The high estimate of his

abilities formed by Washington soon induced him to consult Hamilton when arranging the plans of his campaigns and concerning means for the concentration, increase and support of the army. On all such matters the intelligence, sagacity and integrity of Hamilton recommended him in the highest degree to the full confidence of the commander-in-chief. One writer says of him: "The pen of our army was held by Hamilton and for dignity of manner, pith of matter and elegance of style, Gen. Washington's letters are unrivaled in military annals." His position so rapidly increasing in influence naturally brought him into contact and correspondence with the most prominent patriots in the country, who manifested great anxiety to obtain Hamilton's advice and suggestions on all matters in which they were interested. In battle Hamilton was dashing and aggressive. He was present and distinguished himself at the battle of the Brandywine and also at Germantown. At the time when a faction headed by Gen. Gates was opposing Washington, both openly and in the most underhand manner, Hamilton proved of the greatest service. Being sent by Gen. Washington to Albany where Gates was encamped, he obtained a considerable portion of the latter's army for the reinforcement of the main body encamped near Philadelphia, a very delicate duty under the circumstances, but in which he accomplished the purposes of the commander-in-chief, to his complete satisfaction. At Monmouth Hamilton so conducted himself as to receive from the commander-in-chief in a dispatch to congress the highest eulogium. It was in 1780 that Hamilton first began to exhibit to his fellow-countrymen the extraordinary financial ability which was thereafter to be the foundation-stone of the economic structure of the government. The war between the colonies and the mother country had by this time reached a point when it became simply a question of financial resources. At this juncture Hamilton anonymously brought forward his plan of the United States bank, which was practically adopted, the main purpose of the institution being to furnish to the army a supply of provisions and ammunition. Soon after this occurred the treason of Benedict Arnold, when Hamilton exerted his utmost efforts to save the gallant and unfortunate young British officer, Maj. Andrè, who was Arnold's victim. Early in 1781 Hamilton had a disagreement with Washington, which resulted in his resignation from the latter's staff though he continued to remain in the army and exhibited great bravery at Yorktown.

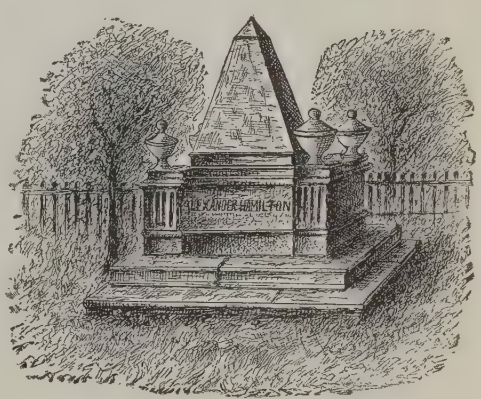
Statue in Central Park N.Y.

While in Albany conducting his mission to Gen. Gates, Hamilton had made the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Schuyler, the daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, a lady of splendid character and fine personality, and whom he married on Dec. 14, 1780. It is to Mrs. Hamilton that the first orphan asylum in New York was directly due. She was present at the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation when a memorial service was held in the church of the Epiphany in Washington where Mrs. Hamilton was passing the winter, and she died there in that year. In writing to this lady, at the time Miss Elizabeth Schuyler, Hamilton described the execution of Andrè and wrote thus: "Poor Andrè suffers to-day. Everything that is amiable in virtue, in fortitude, in delicate sentiment and accomplished manners, pleads for him, but hard-hearted policy calls for a sacrifice. He must die. I send you my account of Arnold's affair and to justify myself to your sentiment I must inform you that I urged a compliance with Andrè's request to be shot, and I do not think it would have had an ill effect, but some people are only sensible to motives of policy and sometimes from a narrow disposition, mistake it." Having given publicity to his views on the subject of the immediate financial necessities of the colonies, and the best way to meet them, Hamilton now turned his attention to the form of government which should take the place of the one under which the colonies had up to this period been living, and as on other occasions he prosecuted this task anonymously, in a series of masterly essays which first began to appear in July, 1781. In these essays he considered the defects of the existing confederacy, recommended a strong centralized government and generally began to propound those views which afterwards made him the most distinguished of the federalists. There is something astounding in the reflection that at this time when he was setting forth the most pronounced opinions on the most vital subjects in connection with the existence of the forthcoming republic, Alexander Hamilton was a young man only twenty-four years of age. In the meantime the unpleasant situation between Washington and Hamilton had practically ceased to exist, and on the arrival of the French squadron under the Count de Grasse, Hamilton was invited by the commander-in-chief to be present at an important council of war. The Battle of Yorktown closing the long struggle left Hamilton free and he accordingly withdrew from active service and set up his residence at Albany where he began to study law. While of course this study was vastly more simple at that time and in the colonies than ever since, consisting practically of the application of the common law of England, still it was remarkable that in the brief period of four months, Hamilton was able to prepare himself for admission to practice at the bar and that he was licensed so to practice at the end of that time. Not only that, but while prosecuting his studies he prepared a "Manual on the Practice of the Law" which was acknowledged at the time to possess superior merit, and which served as an instructive grammar for future students and became the groundwork of subsequent enlarged practical treatises.

In November, 1782, Hamilton took his seat in congress among the most distinguished men of the day. In reference to this action, Washington wrote to Gen. Sullivan: "I can venture to advance from a thorough knowledge of him that there are few men to be found at his age who have more general knowledge than he possesses, and none whose soul is more firmly engaged in the cause, or who exceeds him in probity or in sterling virtue." In congress Hamilton devoted himself mainly to financial subjects and to the purpose of establishing a permanent national revenue. But he was also thoroughly convinced that the abandonment of the existing confederation and the establishment in its place of a firm centralized government were essential to the future well-being, if not the existence, of the republic, and finding that he could do nothing in congress in regard to pressing this important question he very gladly withdrew and resumed the practice of his profession. At this time he wrote to Washington: "I have an indifferent opinion of the honesty of this country and ill forebodings of its future system. Your excellency will perceive I have written with sensations of chagrin and will make allowance for coloring, but the general picture is too true. God send us all more wisdom." It appears that on retiring from congress disgusted with the condition of public affairs Hamilton had determined to abandon political life altogether and devote himself to the law. He did continue this course until 1786 when a convention which had all along been his great idea as a prim-

ary move in a change from the existing confederacy was called to take place at Annapolis, Md. At this convention nothing especial was done except that Hamilton drew up an address to the people and that a new convention was called for the following year. During the period between these two meetings Hamilton started "The Federalist," of whose papers he wrote the greater portion, practically furnishing the weapons for those who were inclined to think as he did on political subjects. Working day and night, in every way which he thought advisable or likely to be productive of good, Hamilton more than any other succeeded in procuring the adoption of the constitution. On the inauguration of Washington as president in April, 1789, it became at once obvious that the most needed administrative department of the government was that of the treasury, and when this was organized in the early autumn, the president invited Hamilton to take control of it. He entered upon the performance of his new duties with the industry, sagacity and skill which had hitherto characterized him. One of his first important acts was to make a report to congress concerning the financial situation, with the recommendation that certain state debts should be assumed by the federal government; that a loan should be opened to the full amount of the liabilities of the states and the general government, and that there should be an increase of duties on imported wines, spirits, tea and coffee, and a tax on home-made spirits. This report created great excitement in congress and throughout the country. The assumption of state debts by the general government was opposed savagely, first as being unconstitutional and next as tending towards centralization—that bugbear of the democratic class among the founders of the republic. Hamilton, nowever, succeeded in obtaining a trial of his plans, which proved on execution to be completely successful as a financial policy. While in the cabinet Hamilton was consulted constantly by Washington, and this course the latter continued after Hamilton had retired. Thus he furnished to the president rough drafts and suggestions for many of his messages and speeches, besides taking a large share in the actual preparation of Washington's farewell address. At the election of 1796 Hamilton supported John Adams, who was considered the leader of his party. Their relations were not cordial, however, although Adams gave Hamilton the post of inspector-general in the army, influenced thereto by Washington. In this department of duty Hamilton displayed a wonderful talent for organization amounting to natural military genius. The election of Jefferson as President widened the breach between Hamilton and the government. Jefferson was partial to France while all Hamilton's tendencies were toward England. After Washington's death Hamilton settled in New York, devoting himself to his professional life and without any intention of meddling with political affairs. The federal party was practically crushed through the exceedingly unpopular administration of John Adams; but unfortunately for Hamilton's intention he became involved in state politics through the candidacy of his connection, Gen. Schuyler, for the governorship. This with other political conditions brought him into conflict with Aaron Burr, who was at this time a the height of his fame and in the fulness of his influence and his powers. The election of Jefferson as president and of Burr as vice-president brought forth the question of the integrity of both, and, though Hamilton took no part in the accusations against Burr, his enemies did not cease to calumniate him, and he was even charged with the design to establish a monarchy in the United States on the ruins of the federal government. In 1804, Burr was nominated for governor of the state of New York, and an exciting campaign followed. Hamilton opposed Burr by every means in his power, and his activity and influence did more to accomplish Burr's defeat than any other opposition there was to him. There had in fact been for years a certain rivalry between Burr and Hamilton, and on the part of the former a degree of hostility which his defeat rendered savage and implacable. The result of these conditions was the tragic event which put an end to the life of Alexander Hamilton. Being challenged by Burr on some pretext easy to arrange, he accepted the challenge, and the meeting took place at Weehawken, on the bank of the Hudson river, July 11, 1804. Hamilton fell mortally wounded at the first fire, and being taken across the river into the house of a friend, the surgeons in attendance at once stated that the case was hopeless. The feeling throughout the country at the sudden and cruel taking-off of Hamilton was intense, and exhibited the real position which he had gained in the affections as well as in the respect of his fellow-countrymen.

Hamilton is described as having been a small, lithe figure, active and seemingly instinct with life. He was erect and steady in his gait, always exhibiting a military presence, while his general address was graceful and nervous. His complexion was bright and ruddy; his hair light-colored, his



mouth full of expression and his eyes lustrous with deep meaning and reflection, while his countenance showed frequent flashes of humor and pleasantry. He was a welcome guest and a cheery companion in every household. Even his enemies admitted the irresistible charm of his manner and conversation. Sometimes, though, it is said that moods of engrossing thought came upon him as he trod the crowded streets when his pace would become slower, his head be slightly bent downward, and as, with hands joined together behind, he wended his way through the crowd, his lips often moved in concert with the thoughts forming in his mind. This habit and attitude became involuntary with him as he grew in years.

Hamilton was probably the most consummate statesman among the band of eminent men who had been active in the revolution and who afterwards labored to convert a loose confederation of states into a national government. To him more than to all others was due the final framework of government adopted, and to him more than to all others should be given the credit for the political tenden-

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cies which have steadily carried the policy of the Union forward on the lines which he originated and first laid down. The "Federalist" which remains Hamilton's greatest single monument, is a compilation of papers written in advocacy of his views, mainly in favor of a powerful and influential centralized government, and were published in 1787–88 in a New York newspaper over the signature of "Publius." Of these papers, John Jay wrote five, James Madison fourteen, and Hamilton fifty-one, out of the eighty-five that there are in all. The remaining papers are variously attributed to Madison and Hamilton.

Alexander Hamilton lies buried in Trinity churchyard, New York, and upon his tomb is the following inscription:

"THE PATRIOT OF INCORRUPTIBLE INTEGRITY,
THE SOLDIER OF APPROVED VALOR,
THE STATESMAN OF CONSUMMATE WISDOM,
WHOSE TALENTS AND VIRTUES WILL BE REMEMBERED BY
A GRATEFUL POSTERITY
LONG AFTER THIS MARBLE SHALL HAVE MOULDERED INTO DUST.
HE DIED JULY 12, 1804, AGED 47."

The life of Hamilton has been written by his son, John C. Hamilton, by Henry B. Renwick, Samuel M. Smucker and others, perhaps the best being by Henry Cabot Lodge, in the "American Statesmen Series."

RANDOLPH, Edmund, secretary of state and attorney-general, was born at Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1753, the son of John Randolph, king's attorney for Virginia. He attended William and Mary College, studied law, and had just begun its practice when the hostilities of the revolution broke out. Upon the departure of his father for England in August, 1775, the son became an aide-de-camp to Washington, but after a brief taste of military life he returned to Virginia to take, so far as his youth might permit, the place his family had long filled in public affairs, now left vacant by the death of his uncle Peyton. He became mayor of Williamsburg in 1776, took part in framing the Virginia constitution, was first attorney-general of the state, a member of congress 1779-82, and governor 1786-88. He married a daughter of R. C. Nicholas, and refused to sell his slaves, though his property came to him heavily burdened. No man was more prominent in the convention which framed the federal constitution. He took a peculiar course, objecting to many of the provisions adopted in the way of compromise, and to some which met general approval, favoring a second convention to revise the document after discussion and a brief trial. His own scheme was found in G. Mason's papers a hundred years later. He secured the omission of the word slavery, and would have done away with the thing if he could. He did not sign nor approve the constitution as adopted, but urged its acceptance by his state on the ground that the Union was a necessity at almost any terms, and that amendments could be worked for within the Union better than without. An independent and philosophic democrat, never able to follow entirely the lines of any party, his influence at home was great, and his services in securing ratification against strong opposition very memorable. In 1788 he entered the assembly serving on the committee to codify the Virginia laws. He was the leader in this work, which

was finished in 1794. In September, 1789, President Washington appointed him attorney-general in which position he made a report on the judiciary system, defending the right of foreigners to bring action against a state. In January, 1794, he became secretary of state, succeeding Jefferson, who urged his appointment. That office then involved a burden of personal and financial responsibility for official acts which was probably the cause of Jefferson's withdrawal from the post, and proved ruinous to his successor. The times were trying and dangerous; the relations of the administration with France and England, with public opinion at home, violently divided and bitterly excited on many subjects, gave rise to the greatest anxiety; the continued existence of the nation seemed at stake. In pursuing Washington's policy, the secretary was inevitably involved in secret and tortuous negotiations with Fauchet, the French minister, a needy and adroit intriguer. A dispatch from this man to his government, reflecting on Randolph's honor, was taken at sea and sent to the British minister, Hammond; he handed it to the president, who kept it secret for ten days, and during this interval took every means of showing his regard for his secretary of state. The public situation was desperate, involving the near prospect of civil as well as foreign war. Washington might have sacrificed himself and the interest committed to him in a vain effort to save a faithful servant as he was strongly tempted to do. But public duty triumphed over personal feeling; he saw no better way than to sign Jay's treaty with England, which, under the secretary's advice, he had agreed not to sign until the obnoxious clause continuing the British right of search of neutral vessels was removed. Randolph now stood alone, with all the cabinet against him. On the production of Fauchet's dispatch he denied the guilt imputed to him, and resigned under a cloud of obloquy which almost to this day has covered the fame of one of the ablest and most distinguished public servants of his time. His "Vindication," 1795, was disregarded, his estate was swept away by an unjust decision of the comptroller of the treasury; and his name still stands on the records of government as that of a defaulter. But his memory has been rehabilitated by Mr. M. D. Conway, whose patient researches brought to light the main facts of one of the most painful incidents in our political history, in an article, "A Suppressed Statesman" in "Lippincott's Magazine" for September, 1887, and in a "Life of Randolph," 1888. The scapegoat returned to Virginia, where he was still held in honor, and spent his later years, not without distinction, in legal practice, but to regain his former position in the general eye was impossible. He wrote pamphlets on "Democratic Societies," 1795, and "Political Truth," 1796, besides a history of Virginia which has never been published. See Wirt's "British Spy," 1803, and M. D. Conway's "Omitted Chapters of History," 1888. He died in Clarke county, Va., Sept. 13, 1813.

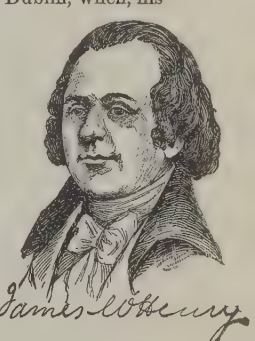
PICKERING, Timothy, secretary of state, was born at Salem, Mass., July 17, 1745. He was the great-great-grandson of John Pickering, a carpenter, who came to New England in 1630, and died at Salem in 1657. Timothy entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1763, and in 1768 he was admitted to the bar. He did not obtain much reputation as a lawyer, but is described as having been more interested in studying the art of war. He held for a time the appointment of register of deeds for Essex county. In 1766, he entered the militia service, was commisssioned lieutenant, and in 1775 was elected colonel. On the day of the battle of Lexington he is said to have marched with his men to Medford in order to intercept the enemy, but

was not in time to participate in the fight. In September, 1775, Col. Pickering was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Essex and of the maritime court for the district including Boston and Salem. In that year he published a little book entitled "An Easy Plan of Discipline for the Militia," which was adopted by Massachusetts and was indeed used for some time by the Continental army. In May, 1776, Pickering was a representative to the general court; the following December he commanded the Essex regiment of 700 men and joined Washington's army at Morristown in February, 1777. The commander-in-chief being favorably impressed with him offered him the position of adjutant-general, which he accepted.

T. Pickering.

He marched with the army through Pennsylvania, was present at the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown and when the board of war was organized, was made a member of it. In August, 1780, he succeeded Gen. Greene in the office of quartermaster-general and discharged its arduous and complicated duties with fidelity and skill. Indeed, it is related as a matter of credit to Col. Pickering that he managed his department so wisely that Washington was enabled to make his extraordinary march from the Hudson river to Chesapeake bay without being at any point detained for lack of supplies. Col. Pickering was present at Yorktown on the occasion of the surrender of Cornwallis. He resigned the office of quartermaster-general in 1785, when, as a matter of fact, the position was abolished. In that year, he settled for a time in Philadelphia and conducted a commission business, but he became restless, and two years later removed with his family to the Wyoming valley. Here he became involved in a local insurrection and had great difficulty in escaping with his life. Indeed, in 1788 he was captured by masked men and kept prisoner for three weeks, but was finally set free. A great deal of disorder existed in Wyoming for a number of years, and it is related that Col. Pickering succeeded in remedying it. In 1789 he was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention, and in the latter part of 1790 Washington began to employ him in negotiations with the Indian tribes, in the course of which he successfully concluded a treaty between the United States and the six nations in 1791. He was a favorite of the Indians and was invariably successful in quieting them whenever they were aroused to overt action. From 1791 to 1795, Col. Pickering held the position of postmaster-general. On Jan. 2, 1795, he succeeded Gen. Knox as secretary of war, in which position he had charge of the Indian department and also of the navy. He was prominent in organizing the military academy at West Point, and he personally directed the building of the three frigates Constitution, Constellation and United States. In August, 1795, on the resignation of John Randolph, Col. Pickering was placed temporarily in charge of the department of state, and in the following December he was appointed to that office, which he continued to hold until removed by President Adams in May, 1800, an act which was mainly occasioned by Mr Pickering's adhesion to the principles of Hamilton. On being removed from office, Mr. Pickering found himself heavily in debt, but the owner of some land in the backwoods of Pennsylvania, whither he went accompanied by his son and a few laborers and there cleared several acres and built a log hut for his family. His native state had always urged upon him a return to his original allegiance, and when he left the army had offered him the appointment of associate justice of the state supreme court, which he declined, giving as a reason his incapacity to fitly occupy the position. Now, in his extremity, his Massachusetts friends came forward and purchased some of his lands and with the money thus obtained, he paid off his debts and found himself with nearly $15,000 balance in hand. He accordingly settled in Danvers, Mass., where he hired a small farm, which he cultivated with his own hands. In 1802, he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas at Essex, and in 1803 was elected U. S. senator. He continued to hold his seat in the upper house until 1811, being prominent in the discussion of all public affairs as an extreme federalist He became so unpopular by his opposition to certain public acts, that in 1809 a Philadelphia mob hanged him in effigy and various charges were made against him with the design of ruining him, but without success. He retired from the senate in 1812 and for a time lived on a farm which he had purchased in Wentham, Mass. In 1814, he was a member of congress and in 1817 of the Massachusetts executive council. He married, April 8, 1776, Rebecca White, an English lady, who died a year before himself. Col. Pickering was one of those New England leaders who were conspicuous in politics in the early part of the century for their extremist views, amounting for some time to an intention to cause the secession of New England from the Union. These opinions brought about the celebrated Hartford convention, which Pickering favored, although he was not present during its session. Col. Pickering's life was written by his son, Octavius Pickering, completed after the latter's death by Charles W. Upham and published in four volumes in Boston, 1867–73. Col. Pickering died in Salem, Jan. 29, 1829.

McHENRY, James, secretary of war, was born in Ireland, Nov. 16, 1753. Being well-to-do, he secured an excellent classical education in Dublin, when, his health breaking down, he determined to visit America, and accordingly, about 1771, sailed for Philadelphia; after his arrival, being pleased with the country, he induced his father to follow. For a time, he was in Newark, Del., continuing his studies, but afterwards went into the office of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia, where he studied medicine. On the outbreak of the war he went with Washington to the Continental headquarters at Cambridge, and in January, 1776, volunteered in the army, was appointed assistant surgeon and soon after medical director and then surgeon to the 5th Pennsylvania battalion. McHenry was with the army at New York and was made prisoner at Fort Washington and was not exchanged until 1778. On May 15th of that year, Washington appointed him his secretary, and from that time he held the closest relations with Washington. He continued to be secretary until 1780, when he became a member of the staff of Lafayette, with whom he remained until the close of the war. In 1781–86, he was a member of the Maryland senate, being also appointed to congress in 1783, and holding both offices during the next three years. In 1787, Mr. McHenry was a member of the United States constitutional convention as a delegate from Maryland. He took little



James McHenry

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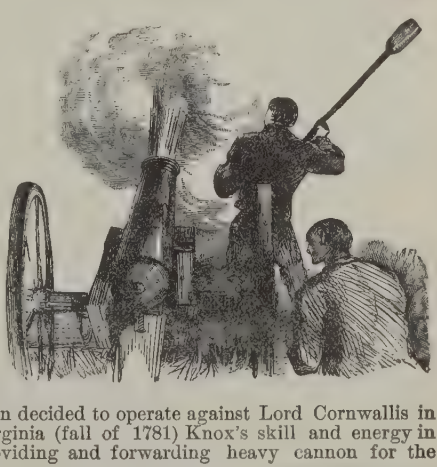
part in the debates, but attended the sessions regularly; he was in favor of the constitution as established by this convention and used all his influence to have it ratified. McHenry was frequently a member of the Maryland legislature, and in January, 1796, was appointed secretary of war by President Washington in place of Timothy Pickering, who took the position of secretary of state. McHenry continued to hold this position through the administrations of Washington and John Adams, until 1801, when he retired into private life. Fort McHenry was named after him. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 3, 1816.

BRADFORD, William, attorney-general of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1755. He was the son of Col. William Bradford, a printer, and soldier in the revolution, and great-grandson of the first printer in Philadelphia. The boy was early placed under the care of a respectable clergyman a few miles from Philadelphia; his father being at the time engaged in marine insurance and designing to train the boy for work in his own office. The latter, however, had an ambition to acquire a liberal education, and was at length sent to Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1772 with high honors. He continued at Princeton until the following year, attending lectures on theology by Dr. Witherspoon. He now began the study of law under Edward Shippen; but in the spring of 1776 was chosen major of a brigade in the Pennsylvania militia, and on the expiration of his term accepted a company in Col. Hampton's regiment of regular troops. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and made deputy quartermaster-general. He remained in the service about two years, when his health broke down and he was obliged to resign and return home. He recommenced the study of law, and in September, 1779, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. In the following August he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania. In 1784 Mr. Bradford married the daughter of Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey. In August, 1791, on the re-formation of the courts of justice, under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, he was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin a judge of the supreme court. In this high position his indefatigable industry, his integrity and his correct judgment enabled him to give general satisfaction. In this office he supposed he would pass the most of his life. But on the promotion of Edmund Randolph to the position of secretary of state, Mr. Bradford was urged to accept the office of attorney-general of the United States, and received his appointment Jan. 28, 1794. His early death, however, left him only about a year and a half in that position. Mr. Bradford was a man greatly admired and esteemed. His manners were unassuming but dignified and courteous, while his temper was mild and amiable. As a speaker he was persuasive and convincing. He was eloquent and his language was pure and sententious. Possessing great firmness of opinion, he was yet remarkable for modesty and caution in the delivery of his sentiments; combining a quick and retentive memory and excellent judgment with great equanimity and steadiness in his conduct and a pleasing deportment; he gained the respect and affection of everyone who knew him. In his early life Mr. Bradford showed some ability as a poet, and certain of his poetical productions of a pastoral character were published in the Philadelphia magazines. In 1793 Mr. Bradford published "An Inquiry How Far the Punishment of Death is Necessary in Pennsylvania," a report which was written at the request of Gov. Mifflin for the use of the legislature. It had much influence in ameliorating the condition of the criminal laws, and hastening the almost entire abolition of capital punishment. He died Aug. 23, 1795, and was buried by the side of his parents in the burial ground of the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

LEE, Charles, attorney-general, was born in Fauquier county, Va., in July 1758. He was the son of Henry Lee and Mary Grymes, the lady for whom Washington is said to have had an unrequited affection in his youthful days. Charles was never as noted as his more distinguished soldier-brother Henry, such renown as he gained coming from civil pursuits rather than military service. He studied law under the instruction of Jared Ingersoll in Philadelphia, and was in course of time admitted to the bar, where he gained a fair practice. He served for several terms in the Virginia assembly, and after the constitution was adopted, held the position of naval officer of the Potomac district until December, 1795, when Washington appointed him attorney-general of the United States. This office he held during the remainder of Washington's second term and throughout the whole of John Adams's administration, being succeeded by Benj. Lincoln, Jefferson's appointee, in 1801. President Jefferson subsequently offered Lee the chief-justiceship of the supreme court, but he would not accept. He died June 24, 1815.

KNOX, Henry, soldier and secretary of war, was born in Boston, Mass., July 25, 1750. His paternal ancestors were from the Lowlands of Scotland, but the tradition is that those of them who first settled in America came from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, to Boston, Mass., in 1729; although William Knox, his father, was a native of St. Eustatia, one of the West Indian islands. Knox's mother was Mary, daughter of Robert Campbell, of Boston. The father was a shipmaster and owned a wharf and small estate on Sea street, near Summer street, which he was compelled by misfortune to relinquish, and in 1759 he went to St. Eustatia, where he died in 1762, at the age of fifty; his wife dying in Boston in 1771, at the age of fifty-three. Henry Knox was the seventh of ten sons. The house in which he was born was standing in 1873. After the decease of his father young Knox was employed by Wharton & Barnes, booksellers, on Cornhill in Boston. Of a robust and athletic frame and of resolute character, he was foremost in the contests between the north and south ends, the rival sections of the city, to the latter of which he belonged, and it is related that once during the celebration of "Pope's Night," the wheel of the carriage which sustained the pageant giving way, Knox, to prevent the disgrace sure to result from its non-appearance, and the consequent triumph of the adverse party substituted his own shoulder, and bore the vehicle without interruption through the conflict. When he was eighteen years old Knox joined a military company, and when the Boston grenadier corps was organized by Capt. Joseph Pierce he was second in command. Conversing with British officers who frequented his book-store and by study of military authors and by careful observation of the soldiers in Boston, he soon attained proficiency in the theory and practice of the military art. When he reached his majority, Knox began business on his own account, as a bookseller, opposite Williams court in Cornhill, Boston, and his store became a great resort for British officers and for tory ladies, who were the *ton* of that period. But the bookseller himself was thoroughly identified with the "Sons of Liberty." His business

throve until the gathering storm of the American revolution, and in particular the Boston port bill, put a stop alike to the prosperity of the town and of the young merchant. Subsequently, while he was with the American army which besieged Boston, his store was robbed and pillaged. This, with current indebtedness for stock at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, was the source of pecuniary embarrassment of which Knox was not fully relieved at his death, although long after the war he paid the house of Longmans, Green & Co., of London, more than £1,000 on the old account. By the bursting of his fowling-piece, July 24, 1773, while on a gunning excursion, he lost the two smaller fingers of his left hand, and about a month after this occurrence in a military parade where he appeared with the wound handsomely bandaged with a scarf, he attracted the attention of his future wife, Miss Flucker, whose father was an aristocratic loyalist of great family pretensions and secretary of the province of Massachusetts Bay. She visited his book-store, acquaintance ripened into intimacy, intimacy into love, and although their union was opposed by her family, love triumphed over all obstacles, and Knox and his *fiancée* were married at Boston, June 16, 1774. A year later Knox quitted Boston in disguise (his departure having been interdicted by Gage, the British general) accompanied by his wife, who had quilted into the lining of her cloak the sword with which her husband was to carve out a successful military career. Large promises had been held out to Knox to induce him to follow the royal standard, but he did not hesitate for a moment to embark heart and hand in the patriot cause. Forthwith, at the headquarters of Gen. Ward, he was actively engaged in recruiting service and upon his reports the American general's orders for the battle of Bunker Hill were issued. His wife was safely bestowed at Worcester, Mass., and he then lent his aid in placing and constructing works of defense for the various camps around the beleaguered town of Boston. This lasted for months, and in this work he acquired skill as an artillerist. Knox had previously attracted the attention of John Adams who now wrote to him requesting his opinion upon a plan for the reorganization of the army. Other correspondence with Adams ensued; he had become familiar with Gen. Washington and on Nov. 17, 1775, was appointed by the Continental congress as colonel of its one artillery regiment. He received his commission when he returned to the army around Boston from his successful journey to Fort Ticonderoga, in New York, bringing to Boston heavy cannon and stores to be used by the Americans in their operations against that city. A memorable incident of this journey was Knox's encounter with the brave but unfortunate André, of the British army, who had been taken prisoner by Gen. Montgomery at St. Johns, and was then on his way to the southward, to be exchanged. Their short acquaintance was mutually delightful, but a few years afterwards Knox was called to the painful duty of sitting in judgment upon André as one of the military tribunal which condemned the latter to death. When the city of Boston was evacuated by the British, Knox's engineering talents were called into play in Connecticut and Rhode Island. At New York city in the summer of 1776 his quarters were at the Battery, near those of Washington, with whom he crossed to Long Island daily, prior to the disastrous engagement on the 27th of August. His regiment was in the action, but on that day, he himself was "obliged to wait on my Lord Howe and the navy gentry who threatened to pay us a visit." In the retreat of the American forces from New York to New Jersey Knox narrowly escaped capture. At this time he wrote to his brother that his constant fatigue and application to business was such that he had not had his clothes off once for more than forty days. His letters are filled at this date with appreciative praise of Washington with whom his relations were more and more close, and with pronounced criticism of the little ability shown by most of the officers with whom he was associated, on account of their extreme lack of military training and knowledge. In the critical moments after the loss of Fort Washington (Nov. 15, 1776) and the withdrawal of the American forces into New Jersey Knox was one of those who strengthened Washington's hands and encouraged his heart. His friendship with Gen. Nathanael Greene had by this time become most cordial. Knox superintended the crossing of the Delaware river by the Americans before the battle of Trenton, N. J. (Dec. 26, 1776), his stentorian voice making audible the orders of his chief above the fury of the winter blast. He participated as well in the battle of Princeton, N. J., January, 1777, and after it urged upon Washington that the army go into winter quarters at Morristown, N. J. This was done, and the artillery-colonel was then sent eastward to see to the casting of cannon and the establishment of laboratories, and recommended Springfield, Mass., as the place where these ought to be set up. In May, 1777, he was associated with Gen. Greene in planning the defenses of the Hudson river. In the operations of the American army by which Gen. Washington sought to prevent the British occupation of Philadelphia, Knox had his full share of activity. In the battle of the Brandywine his regiment was noted for its coolness and intrepidity. He was in camp at Valley Forge, Pa., during the winter of 1777–78, and also in the eastern states on the business of his department. At the battle of Monmouth, N. J., he reconnoitered in front, rallied the retreats and brought up the rear with a brisk fire from a battery planted in the night. Of the services of this arm Washington in general orders said that he could with pleasure inform Gen. Knox and the officers of the artillery that the enemy had done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could have been served better than the American. In January, 1781, Washington sent him to the eastern states to represent the suffering condition of the American troops, and while there wrote to him to "procure the articles necessary to a capital operation against New York, or other large cities which were then occupied by the British." It having



been decided to operate against Lord Cornwallis in Virginia (fall of 1781) Knox's skill and energy in providing and forwarding heavy cannon for the

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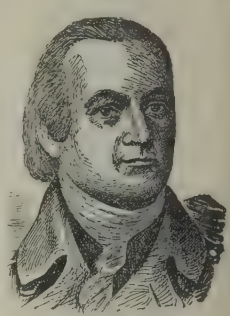
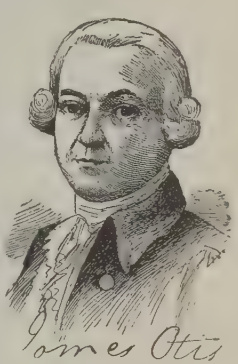
siege of Yorktown caused Washington to report to the president of congress that "the resources of his genius supplied the deficit of means." The Frenchman, De Chastellax, in his "Travels in North America," declared of him: "The artillery was always very well served, the general (Knox) incessantly directing it, and often himself pointing the mortars; seldom did he leave the batteries. . . . The English marveled at the exact fire and the terrible execution of the French artillery, and we marveled no less at the extraordinary progress of the American artillery, and at the capacity and instruction of the officers. As to Gen. Knox but one-half has been said in commending his military genius. He is a man of talent, well instructed, of a buoyant disposition, ingenuous and true; it is impossible to know him without esteeming and loving him." Washington also praised Knox highly for ability shown in arranging the cartel for a general exchange of prisoners in connection with Gov. Morris at the close of the war, and he was made major-general March 22, 1782, to date from Nov. 15, 1781. In December, 1782, he was chairman of a committee of officers to draft a petition to congress, which stated the amounts of pay then due them, made a proposal that the half-pay for life should be commuted for a specific sum, and requested that security be given them by the government for the fulfillment of its engagements. The failure of congress to make satisfactory reply to this communication produced the famous "Newburg Addresses," by which the officers' feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch. At this point Knox joined with Washington in composing the discontented and mutinous spirit which had appeared. The subject of the officers' complaints was again considered in congress, and the commutation and other provisions asked for in the memorial were granted. In order to perpetuate the friendships formed with each other by the officers of the army, Knox founded the Society of the Cincinnati, which came into being in May, 1783. He was its secretary until 1800, and in 1805 became its vice-president. In 1783 he was also vice-president of its Massachusetts branch. He entered New York city Nov. 25, 1783, at the head of the American troops upon its evacuation by the British. Dec. 4 (1783) at Faunce's tavern in New York, the principal officers met to take a final leave of their beloved general. Washington entered the room and taking a glass of wine in his hand with a few words of farewell, continued: "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave but shall be obliged to you if each will come and take me by the hand." Knox, who stood nearest to him, turned and grasped his hand; and while tears flowed down the cheeks of each, the commander-in-chief kissed him. This he did to each of his officers, while tears and sobs stifled utterance. In January, 1794, Knox arrived at Boston, Mass., and took up his residence at Dorchester. He discharged some civil duties thereafter, in his native state, but on March 8, 1785, was elected by congress secretary of war with a salary of $2,450. In May, 1789, on the formation of the United States government he was continued in this office. In connection with Thomas Jefferson, a fellow cabinet-officer, he brought about the establishment of the United States navy, in 1794. December 28th of the same year he resigned his secretariat for private reasons, and spent the closing years of his life in Maine, in the cultivation and improvement of an extensive tract of land, part of which Mrs. Knox had inherited from her grandfather, and the residue of which he had bought from the other heirs. Here he dispensed a charming hospitality, and was measurably successful in the pecuniary management of his enterprise, which, indeed, created and built up the town of Thomaston. He had here a fine private library, part of it in the French language. His "Life and Correspondence," by F. S. Drake (Boston, 1873), has been freely used in the preparation of this sketch. He died at home Oct. 21, 1806, in consequence of having swallowed a chicken-bone.

ALEXANDER, William (called Lord Stirling), soldier, was born in New York city in 1726. His father, James Alexander, an adherent of the Pretender, was forced to leave Scotland after the failure of the cause he supported, and coming to America, became eminent as a lawyer; was attorney-general in 1721–23 and secretary of the province of New York. He married, in New York, the widow of David Provost. His son was well educated, and became noted as a mathematician and astronomer. He engaged with his mother in the provision business in New York, and through this became a commissary in the French and Indian war. Afterwards he became aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Shirley. In 1756, when that officer was tried for neglect of duty, Alexander went to Europe to testify in his favor, and there he published a pamphlet entitled "The Conduct of Major General Shirley, Briefly Stated." He also utilized this opportunity to prosecute a claim before the house of lords to the earldom of Stirling, of which his father had been heir presumptive, but his claim was not allowed. In 1761 he returned to America, and in New York attained a position of prominence, becoming surveyor-general, and a member of the provincial council. His residence was at Basking Ridge, N. J., when the revolution began, and being very active in the American cause, he was appointed colonel of the battalion of East New Jersey in October, 1775. In January, 1776, he surprised the British transport ship Blue Mountain Valley at Sandy Hook, captured the vessel, and conducted it into the port of Perth Amboy. For this exploit he was thanked by congress, and promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. When Gen. Lee left New York for the South, in March, the command of the troops in that city devolved upon Gen. Alexander, until the arrival of Gen. Thompson. During his brief command he prosecuted Lee's policy against Tories, cut off all communication between the inhabitants of Staten Island and Long Island with ships-of-war, and constructed new barracks for an expected reinforcement. In May he was sent by Washington to inspect the highland fortifications, and recommended the construction of a redoubt upon West Point "not only for the preservation of Fort Constitution, but for its own importance." In August he commanded a detachment of about 1,500 men who were detailed by Gen. Putnam to oppose the march of Gen. Grant on Brooklyn, but though there were skirmishes between the two forces, a battle was avoided. In the battle at Long Island, Aug. 27th, he commanded the brigade which opened the fight, and being the first to discover that the enemy had turned the American flank, he made an attack on Cornwallis, but was repulsed. His brigade was nearly cut to pieces, and he was taken prisoner by de Heister, though not without accomplishing his object, which was to facilitate the retreat of the American army. He was afterwards exchanged, and on returning to his post was promoted in February, 1777, to the rank of major-general. He experienced a reverse at Metuchen, June 24, 1777, and fought under Washington at Brandywine and at Germantown, where he com-



manded the reserves. In 1778 he led one of the divisions of Washington's army at the battle of Monmouth, distinguishing himself by the admirable manner in which he served a battery of light artillery. In the following year he was sent with 2,500 men to attack the British station on Staten Island, but the expedition proved unsuccessful. This was his last important action during the war; he was afterwards stationed at Albany, and continued in the service until hostilities ceased. Alexander was the means of discovering to Washington the plot of Conway and Gates to weaken his command; chancing to hear of it through Wilkinson, who read to Stirling's aide-de-camp a letter from Conway to Gates, he indignantly informed the commander-in-chief of the whole affair. Alexander served as first governor of King's (now Columbia) College. He was devoted to the study of astronomy, and published "An Account of the Comet of June and July, 1770." He was married, in 1761, to a daughter of Philip Livingston. He died in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1783. In 1847 his grandson, William Alexander Duer, published a "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," in the collections of the New Jersey Historical Society.

OTIS, James, revolutionary statesman, was born at Great Marshes, now West Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 5, 1725. He was the eldest son of Col. James Otis of Barnstable and of Mary Allyne of Connecticut, and descended in the fifth generation from John Otis, one of the earliest Massachusetts settlers. He was prepared for college by Rev. Jonathan Russell, and entering Harvard in 1739, was graduated A.B. in 1743, and A.M. in 1746. For eighteen months after his graduation he devoted himself wholly to a study of literature, and throughout his whole life he was an assiduous reader of the ancient and modern English classics. He then studied law under Jeremiah Gridley, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1750, and then settled in Boston. There the talents and characteristics which gave force to his subsequent public career, soon placed him at the head of his profession. By careful study he always made himself secure in his premises: as an orator he was unusually gifted, bold, energetic, decisive and with a command of language that carried conviction as surely as did the incontrovertible positions he maintained. Chief Justice Hutchinson, who was one of his bitterest opponents, testifies that "he never knew fairer or more noble conduct in a pleader than in Otis; he always disdained to take advantage of any clerical error, or similar inadvertence, but passed over minor points and defended his causes solely on their broad and substantial foundations." Numerous instances have been recalled by his biographers, proving that Otis was in the habit of refusing to support a cause, unless he himself were convinced of its justice, and his reputation became so great that he was retained to plead in different parts of the country; once going as far as Halifax. In Boston he received the appointment of advocate general. While thus busily engaged in making a reputation as the leading lawyer of the province, he continued to devote himself to the study of literature as well, and during this period composed two works, the "Rudiments of Latin Prosody," published in 1760, and another on Greek prosody, which remained in manuscript. Otis' public career was begun in 1760. In that year the first unpopular acts of the arbitrary home administration were beginning to excite discontent, which was heightened when an order was received in council to carry into effect the acts of trade. Application was then made in the Massachusetts supreme court for writs of assistance, *i.e.*, warrants to search in private houses for smuggled goods, and these were so far-reaching and so liable to intolerable abuse that Chief Justice Sewall expressed doubts of their legality or of the authority of the court to grant them. Sewall died shortly afterwards, and Col. Otis, the father of James Otis applied for appointment as his successor, but was set aside, and the office given to Hutchinson. In the following year, Otis was called upon in his official capacity to maintain the case of the government, but so obnoxious were the proposed measures to him, that he resigned his position of advocate general rather than support them, and instead, with Thatcher as his colleague, engaged as counsel in behalf of the opposing merchants of Salem and Boston. His former preceptor, Jeremiah Gridley, argued the case for the crown, but the affectionate relations between the two were not interrupted by this circumstance. Otis' speech, which unhappily has not been preserved, was a masterly one: he pointed out the extreme license which would be rendered possible by the search warrants, and then, passing beyond the immediate question, showed that the principles involved would endanger the freedom of the colonies. The occasion has thus been described by John Adams: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away all before him. . . Then and there, the child, Independence, was born." Enemies of Otis ascribed the stand taken by him to revenge for his father's non-appointment to the bench, but Adams and all who were engaged with him in the political struggle of the time indignantly deny the imputation, and, indeed, the fact that he resigned a more remunerative office with a fair hope for favors from the crown, makes it seem certain that his motive was a higher one. However that may be, he carried triumphantly the cause which he supported, and thereafter was accredited the most popular leader and powerful orator in the opposition to arbitrary measures in the colonies. Of his public career, Pres. Adams wrote: "I never knew a man whose love for his country was so sincere; never one who suffered so much; never one whose services for any ten years of his life were so important or so essential to the cause of his country, as those of Mr. Otis from 1760 to 1770." Otis was now so popular that in May, 1761, he was sent to the legislature. There he, more than any other individual, became an object of great dislike to Gov. Bernard, and his reputation as a leader of the popular party was extended to England, where the statesmen who favored the colonists maintained their position by quotations from his writings and speeches. He opposed every act of the governor which seemed to him to suggest the assumption of arbitrary power, and severely criticized the unconciliatory messages of that unpopular personage. He led in censuring a trifling grant made by the governor without the consent of the house, and being appointed on a committee of three to prepare an answer to the governor's message in return, he published, in 1762, a political pamphlet, entitled "A Vindication of the Conduct of the House." This is said by Adams to contain the germ of all subsequent writings in France and America on the subject of the rights of free speech. At this time Otis preserved the hope of uniting the colonies more closely to the mother country by concessions wrung from the home government, and while supporting his principles he was anxious not



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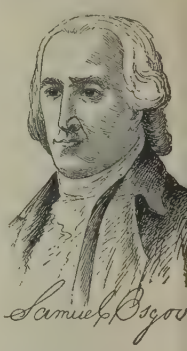
to give offense to the authorities in England. In 1764 he published a second pamphlet on the "Rights of the Colonies," in which he preserved a moderate tone, and endeavored to conciliate both parties. The pamphlet attracted much attention in England, and some approbation, but was censured as lukewarm by the most ardent of the Americans. His next work, "Considerations on Behalf of the Colonists," appeared in 1765. It was more bitter in tone, for new aggressions had excited his anger, and he felt himself personally injured because of letters sent by the governor and others, censuring him to the home authorities. The stamp act congress which met in New York in October, 1765, was called on his motion of four months previous, and he was one of its most spirited members. In June, 1766, Otis proposed and was made chairman of a committee to open a gallery in which, for the first time in history, the public were officially invited to listen to the debates of the legislative body. He was elected speaker of the house in May, 1767, but was negatived by the governor. At the opening of the session of 1768 the house appointed a committee to consider the situation of public affairs, and Mr. Otis drew up most of the important documents prepared by it. They sent a petition to the king for redress of their grievances, and letters begging the assistance of several leading English statesmen, but failing to receive a favorable reply, they finally published on Feb. 11, 1768, a circular letter, drafted by Otis and corrected by Samuel Adams, in which the assembly called upon other colonies to aid in resisting the encroachments of the home government. When the legislature was called upon by the governor to rescind this document as traitorous, Otis made a speech, called by his opponents, "most violent, abusive and treasonable," in which he exhorted his colleagues to refuse compliance. He had by this time withdrawn from the practice of his profession and devoted himself entirely to public affairs, not only leading the independent party in the legislature, but writing frequently for the public press, and haranguing, it is said, with more force than elegance, the numerous political meetings called by the citizens. His talents, rather brilliant than well-balanced, marked him as one better fitted to arouse than to guide the people. The public career of Otis was practically closed by a quarrel with some customs officers, a stroke upon the head, inflicted in the course of the melee, aggravated a tendency already existing towards insanity, and he was ever after subject to fits of aberration. He won a verdict of £2,000 from his chief assailant, Robinson, but on receiving an apology from him refused to claim the money. After this, he was unequal to any continued effort. He destroyed all his manuscripts while insane, and in the same condition he escaped from the house of his sister, Mrs. Warren, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Later he was removed to Andover, Mass., where he was killed by a stroke of lightning —a death for which he had frequently expressed a preference—May 23, 1783. More than any other man, Otis gave the impulse which led to the independence of the American colonies. He was married, in 1755, to Ruth Cunningham, of Boston, who survived him, remaining a loyalist until her death.

OSGOOD, Samuel, statesman and postmaster-general, was born at Andover, Mass., Feb. 14, 1748. He was fifth in descent from John Osgood, of Andover, England, who came to Massachusetts about 1630, and gave its name to the town of Andover. After graduation at Harvard in 1770, he studied theology, but, losing his health, became a merchant. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Essex county convention, and was repeatedly a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He served on many important committees in the Massachusetts provincial congress; was a captain at Lexington and at Cambridge, Mass., in April, 1775; and then in 1775 and 1776 aide-de-camp to Gen. Ward of the American army, with the rank of colonel. He was also a member of the Massachusetts board of war, leaving the army, in 1776, with the rank of colonel and assistant commissary. Then he sat in the Massachusetts house until 1780 when he entered the state senate; from 1780 to 1784 he was a Massachusetts delegate to the Continental congress. In 1782 he was chairman of a delegation sent to Rhode Island to urge assent to Alexander Hamilton's resolution concerning the duty on imports. From 1785 to 1789 he was first commissioner of the U. S. treasury, and from 1789 to 1791 the first postmaster-general. When the United States government was removed to Philadelphia in 1791 he continued his residence at New York city, whence he was subsequently sent to the state legislature, where he became its speaker. From 1801 to 1803 he was a supervisor of New York city, and from that time until his death in New York, was U. S. naval officer of the port. He published several volumes on religious subjects and one on the subject of chronology. His correspondence with eminent men was extensive; he was well versed in science and literature, and was distinguished for integrity, public spirit and piety. His house in New York was in Franklin square and was Washington's headquarters when he reached the city. He died Aug. 12, 1813.



HABERSHAM, Joseph, soldier and postmaster-general, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 28, 1751. His father, James, came from England to Savannah with Whitefield, the English evangelist, in 1738, and taught school for some years near that city, but became a merchant in 1744, and was subsequently prominent in civil affairs. He raised the first cotton in the state, and sent the first few bales of cotton to England that went out from Georgia. Three of his sons were zealous patriots, and Joseph was a member of the first committee appointed by the friends of liberty in his native colony, in July, 1774. In 1775 (June 11), with others, he seized the powder in the arsenal at Savannah, for the use of the colonists. During the same month he was made a member of the Georgia committee of safety. In July of that year he commanded a party which captured a British government vessel, having on board 15,000 pounds of powder. During the following January, and while a member of the colonial assembly, he raised a party of volunteers, which took Gov. Wright a prisoner, and confined him to his house under guard. Appointed (Feb. 4, 1776) major of the 1st Georgia battery, he defended Savannah from a naval attack early in March. In the winter of 1778, after the capture of Savannah by the British, he removed his family to Virginia, but participated in the unsuccessful attack upon that city while it was in the hands of the British in September, 1779. He was lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war. In 1785–86 he was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress, and speaker of the state assembly in 1785, and in 1790. President Washington ap-

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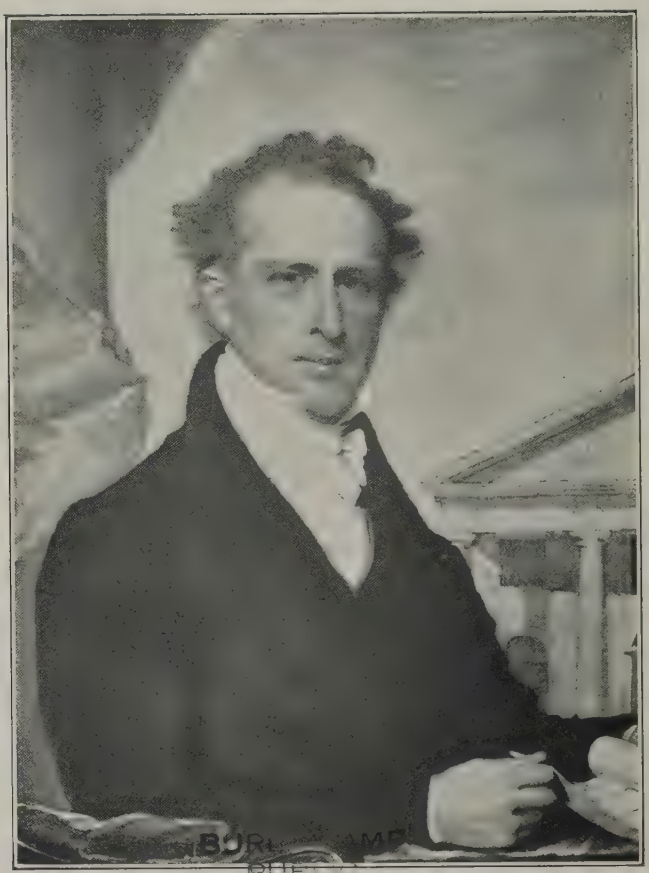

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Josiah Quincy

pointed him U. S. postmaster-general in 1795, and he was continued in office by Presidents John Adams and Jefferson until 1801, when he resigned the position to become president (1802) of the United States Branch Bank at Savannah, which presidency he held until his death at Savannah Nov. 17, 1815. A county of his native state bears his name.

QUINCY, Josiah, revolutionary patriot, was born in Boston Jan. 23, 1744. He acquired the rudiments of a classical education at Braintree, and in 1759 entered Harvard College, where he distinguished himself for upright conduct and bright scholarship, and whence he was graduated in 1763. It is said that his compositions during his college period showed that he was even then conversant with the best writers of the French and English schools. He read law in the office of Oxenbridge Thatcher, an eminent Boston lawyer, who was associated with James Otis in the celebrated argument against the "writs of assistance." By the death of Mr. Thatcher before Quincy had completed his legal studies, leaving the charge of the business of the office in the latter's hands, he succeeded to an extensive and lucrative practice. He early made himself conspicuous by the ardor with which he wrote and spoke against the encroachments of the mother country, and only twenty days previous to the "Boston Massacre." in 1770, in answer to the question, "What end is the non-importation agreement to answer?" said: "From a conviction in my own mind that America is now the slave of Britain; from a sense that we are every day more and more in danger of an increase in our burdens and a fastening of our shackles, I wish to see my countrymen break off—off forever—all social intercourse with those whose commerce contaminates, whose luxuries poison, whose avarice is insatiable, and whose unnatural oppressions are not to be borne. That Americans well know their rights, that they will resume, assert, and defend them, are matters of which I harbor no doubt. Whether the arts of policy or the arts of war will decide the contest, are problems that we will solve at a more convenient season. He whose heart is enamored with the refinements of political artifice and finesse, will seek one mode of relief; he whose heart is free, honest and intrepid, will pursue another, a bolder and a more noble mode of redress." One of the most extraordinary episodes in the history of the revolution, and one which brought the absolutely just character of Mr. Quincy to the notice both of his own time and of posterity, was connected with the "Boston Massacre" of March 5, 1770, in which five citizens were killed by the British soldiers. Capt. Preston and the eight British troopers who were tried for this offense were defended by Mr. Quincy and John Adams, the former opening and the latter closing the argument. The result was that Capt. Preston and six soldiers were acquitted, while two were convicted of manslaughter only. Such an administration of justice in the midst of an excited and furious people was at once startling and sublime. Through 1771 and 1772 Mr. Quincy continued his professional and political labors with industry and zeal, but in February, 1773, he was obliged to take a voyage to Carolina for the preservation of his life, which was threatened by a pulmonary complaint. In Charleston, and on his return through New York and Philadelphia, he made acquaintance with the eminent lawyers and patriots of the day. Sept. 28, 1774, he sailed from Salem, Mass., on a special mission to London in behalf of his country. In London he had a conference with Lord North, who seemed more anxious to intimidate him by reference to the inexhaustible resources of Great Britain than to placate those in whose behalf he came. Meanwhile, however, he found himself sustained in his views and his efforts by the great Lord Chatham, by Lord Camden, Selden, and others whose influence in the British councils seemed to be strong. Mr. Quincy returned to America, by the advice of his friends, in the spring of 1775 in declining health. In an interview with Dr. Franklin, just before he left London, the latter said to him: "New England alone could hold out for ages against Great Britain, and if they were firm and united in seven years would conquer." After being at sea a few weeks Mr. Quincy became convinced, as his condition grew worse, that death was inevitable. April 21st he dictated his last letter, and his last recorded words. Referring to the sentiments of many learned and eminent friends of America whom he had met in England, he said: "To commit their sentiments to writing is neither practicable nor prudent at this time. To the bosom of a friend they could entrust what might be of great advantage to my country. To me that trust was committed and I was, immediately on my arrival, to assemble certain persons to whom I was to communicate my trust, and had God spared my life it seems it would have been of great service to my country; had Providence been pleased that I should have reached America six days ago I should have been able to converse with my friends. I am persuaded that this voyage and passage are the instruments to put an end to my being. His holy will be done." He died when the vessel was in sight of land, and his remains were afterwards removed to Braintree. His life by his son, Josiah Quincy, late president of Harvard College, was published in 1855. He possessed the power to seize boldly upon the attention of an audience, and in his popular harangues it was his custom to produce the results of his extensive reading in a simple and forcible manner; he was familiar with the best writers in poetry and prose, especially the English dramatists, and frequently quoted from them. On the arrival of the obnoxious tea in Boston harbor, in November, 1773, a town meeting was held and resolutions were passed calling on the consignees not to receive it. Mr. Quincy spoke on this occasion in the following language: "It is not, Mr. Moderator, the spirit that vapors within these walls that must stand us in stead. The exertions of this day will call forth events that will make a very different spirit necessary for our own salvation. Whoever supposes shouts and hosannahs will terminate the trials of today entertains a childish fancy. We must be grossly ignorant of the importance and value of the prize for which we contend; we must be equally ignorant of the power of those combined against us; we must be blind to that malice, inveteracy and insatiable revenge which actuate our enemies, public and private, abroad and in our bosom —to hope that we shall end this controversy without the sharpest conflicts, to flatter ourselves that popular resolves, popular harangues, popular acclamations and popular vapor will vanquish our foes. Let us consider the issue, let us look to the end. Let us weigh and consider before we advance in those measures which must bring on the most trying and terrible struggle this country ever saw." Mr. Quincy possessed those attributes of voice, figure and action which are essential to complete the charm of eloquence. His face is said to have been instinct with expression and his eye in particular glowed with intellectual splendor. He died April 26, 1775.

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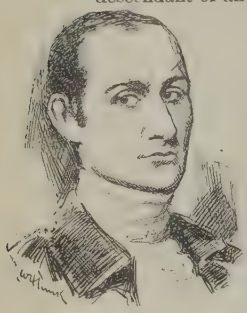
JAY, John, first chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in New York city Dec. 12, 1745. His father was Peter Jay, a West Indian merchant and son of a Huguenot refugee, who settled in New York in 1686, where he married Anna Bayard, descendant of another French Protestant exile. His mother was a daughter of Jacobus Van Courtlandt, and of eight great-grandparents not one was English, three being French and five Dutch. The entire absence of English blood in his veins was a fact especially emphasized by him, in subsequent years, in reply to the attacks of political opponents.

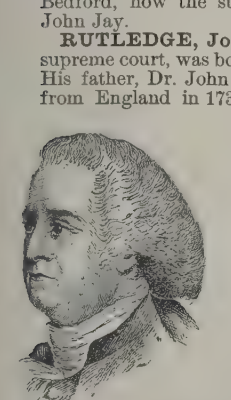


John Jay

John Jay's childhood was passed at his father's country-seat near Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. The house was a long, low building, one room deep, by some eighty feet in length. At ten years of age John was sent to a boarding-school at New Rochelle, N. Y., kept by the pastor of the French Huguenot church. French was spoken generally, not only at the parsonage, but by the villagers, who were chiefly descendants of Huguenots, and to these associations was due the mastery of the French language, which Mr. Jay afterward found so serviceable in the discharge of his diplomatic functions. In 1760 he entered King's (now Columbia) College in New York city; was graduated in 1764, and was then accepted as law student in the office of Benjamin Kissam, in consideration of the payment of £200 colonial currency, equal to about $500. The term of legal apprenticeship was five years, but young Jay was admitted to the bar at the end of four years, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. His first partner was Robert R. Livingston, afterward chancellor of New York and U. S. secretary of foreign affairs. In the spring of 1774 he married Sarah, youngest daughter of William Livingston, who was soon to be the revolutionary governor of New Jersey. Up to the time of the imposition of taxes by the British government in 1773, Mr. Jay had been a steadfast loyalist, but he was one of the New York delegates to the congress which convened in Philadelphia, in September, 1774. Of the three addresses voted by this congress—one to the king, one to the people of British America, and one to the people of Great Britain—the last was written by Mr. Jay. Thomas Jefferson declared it a production of the first pen in America. In November, 1775, as a member of the second Continental congress, Mr. Jay was appointed one of the secret committee of that body to correspond with friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world, and in that capacity had several interviews with the first of the secret emissaries of the French court. In January, 1776, he was recalled from Philadelphia to become a delegate to the New York provincial congress, where he was to render a service of superlative importance to his own state. As chairman of a committee of this congress he prepared a plan for the organization of a new form of government, simultaneously with his discharge of the duties which devolved upon him as the chairman of a secret committee of safety. Near the end of March, 1777, he presented, in his own handwriting, the draft of a state constitution which was adopted with but few modifications, and remained the organic law of New York, until it was revised by a constitutional convention in 1822. This constitution was not submitted to the people, but was read in front of the court-house at Kingston, N. Y., and went into operation some months thereafter. During the interval Mr. Jay was not only chief justice *pro tempore*, but, as a member of the newly created council of safety, shared in the exercise of supreme executive power. As the jurisdiction of the chief justice under the newly framed patriot constitution was limited to that part of the New York province lying outside of its four richest and most populous counties (New York, Westchester, Richmond and Long Island), these counties being in possession of the British, the New York legislature resolved that Mr. Jay might be appointed to the Continental congress, as a member from New York, without vacating his seat on the state bench. Soon after he entered the Continental body he was chosen its president, and thenceforward, until he was sent to Spain as U. S. minister Sept. 27, 1778, his biography is part of the history of the country. He forthwith procured the passage of resolutions by congress, submitting the disputed boundaries of the New Hampshire grants (now the state of Vermont) to arbitration, but the controversy remained open because the congress had no powers of coercion. In pursuance of his mission to Spain, he sailed with Mrs. Jay, and disembarked at Cadiz, Jan. 22, 1780. He received no official recognition there, but did find, upon his arrival, that the American congress had drawn on him for $100,000, to provide for the payment of which caused him endless mortification and anxiety, for he was without letters of credit, "and without any money except what he borrowed from a fellow-passenger." He finally met the drafts with money procured from France. In the spring of 1782 he was summoned to Paris to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin in negotiations for peace between England and America. There is little if any doubt that John Jay and John Adams, rather than Benjamin Franklin, are to be credited with securing, independent of France, a treaty with Great Britain so favorable that, in the opinion of the French minister, "the English had rather bought a peace than made one." Mr. Adams wrote of Jay, when the latter left Paris for home in May, 1784: "Our worthy friend, Mr. Jay, returns to his country, like a bee to his hive, loaded with meat and honor." When he reached New York (July, 1784) he found that two months previously he had been elected by congress secretary of foreign affairs, and he retained this office until the articles of confederation were superseded by the constitution of the United States. He was not a member of the convention called to frame the constitution, but he had a large share in procuring its adoption by the New York state convention which met to consider it. Mr. Jay was one of the originators of the "Federalist," writing five of the weightiest of those influential essays. On the organization of the federal government President Washington offered to Mr. Jay his choice of the federal offices. He selected the chief justiceship of the supreme court, and held it until 1795. In 1792, while in that position, he was nominated by the federalists of the state of New York for governor, in opposition to George Clinton, but the votes of three counties (Otsego, Tioga and Clinton) being thrown out on technical grounds by a returning board the majority of which were Clintonians, he failed of election. The wrong done to Jay was not forgotten by the people, who, three years afterward, during his absence from the country, elected him governor, and again in 1798, re-elected him by a large majority. In 1794 Mr.

Jay went to England at the instance of President Washington to avert war, if possible, by an adjustment of boundaries and the conclusion of a commercial treaty. The work which he accomplished in the discharge of this mission subjected him, as he had fully anticipated, to a storm of criticism at home. What the English thought of it, however, was expressed by Lord Sheffield when, at the breaking out of the war of 1812, he said: "We have now an opportunity of getting rid of that most impolitic treaty of 1794, when Lord Grenville was so perfectly duped by Jay." Good judges have declared that the temporary loss of popularity in the United States, experienced by Mr. Jay by reason of his connection with this treaty, prevented the federalists from making him, instead of John Adams, their candidate for president in 1797. During the six years in which he filled the office of governor, it is stated that not one individual was dismissed from office by him on account of his politics. At the close of his second term as governor he was earnestly solicited to accept another renomination, and at this time (1801) he was also renominated and reconfirmed as chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, but he declined to stand again for governor, and declined also the chief justiceship, having determined to retire from public life. This he did, spending the closing twenty-eight years of his career at his country-seat at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. His last public office was the presidency of the American Bible Society. The facts presented in this sketch fix his place in the history of the country. As to his personal character and the means for deciding on it, it has been said: "It is hard to distinguish the real features of some of his contemporaries through the mist of legend. No myths have grown around John Jay. He lives in our memories a flawless statue, whose noble lineaments have everything to gain from the clear light of history;" and Daniel Webster declared: "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay, it touched nothing less spotless than itself." He died May 17, 1829, at his home in Bedford, now the summer home of his grandson, John Jay.

RUTLEDGE, John, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1739. His father, Dr. John Rutledge, came to Charleston from England in 1735 and married Sarah Hext, an heiress of great beauty and superior attainments, who was a mother at fifteen years of age, and a widow with seven children at twenty-six. So well was the exalted character of this woman recognized, that on the occupation of Charleston by the British, she was removed from her country residence and confined within the city limits, on the ground that from such a character much was to be apprehended. Her eldest son, John Rutledge, after completing his early education, was sent to England to study law. There he finished his course in the Temple, and being admitted to the bar, returned to Charleston and began practice in 1761, attaining prominence with his first case. In 1762 he was elected to the provincial assembly, and "kindled a spark which has never since been extinguished," in rousing that body and the people to resist the unwarrantable interference of the royal governor in matters of election. From September, 1764, to June, 1765, he was attorney-general *pro tempore* of South Carolina, being sent, in the latter year, as a delegate to the colonial congress which had assembled upon the passage of the stamp act. The bold and leading position assumed by him and his colleagues won for his colony a consideration never before accorded to it, and although he himself was the youngest member of the congress, he was made chairman of the committee that prepared the memorial and petition to the house of lords. In 1774 he was a delegate to the first Continental congress, and in 1775 was, with John Adams, among the first to advocate an entire separation from the mother-country. By Patrick Henry he was declared by far the greatest orator in the body. March, 1776, he was chosen president of South Carolina under the independent constitution, and upon the approach of the British forces rallied 6,000 men and erected Fort Moultrie, termed a slaughter-pen by Lee. To its commander, however, he wrote: "General Lee wishes you to evacuate the fort. You will not do so without an order from me. I would sooner cut off my hand than write one." It was the gallant defense of this fort, June 28th, that saved, for a time, the state. Refusing to ratify the new constitution of South Carolina after the declaration of independence, he resigned his office in March, 1778, but was recalled and invested with plenary powers, February, 1779, upon the second invasion of the English. During the period in which the state was overrun by the enemy, his iron will held the army together. More than once he implored, in person, assistance from congress, continuing to keep ward over the state, until the battle of Eutaw Springs, at which he was present, finally overthrew British dominion. Calling the assembly together, immediately after, he ordered twelve barrels of rice for the purpose of feasting the legislators. When his term of office had expired, since he was by law ineligible for re-election, he was again sent to congress in January, 1782. In June he was chosen to urge the southern states to comply with the requisitions of congress, in order to speedily terminate the war, and in congress he was foremost in opposing the exchange of Lord Cornwallis, and in causing the repeal of the resolution to investigate the conduct of Gen. Gates. He supported the course of the commissioners in framing the treaty with Great Britain, taking an active part in all proceedings until his retirement in 1783. In 1784 he was made chancellor of South Carolina, but in 1785 he declined the appointment of judge of the federal court to decide controversies between New York and Massachusetts, as well as the mission to the United Netherlands. In 1787 he was a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution, exercising in its deliberations an influence excelled by few, in particular opposing the proposition to prevent the importation of slaves into the states, as virtually excluding the Carolinas and Georgia from the Union, but agreeing to the limit of twenty-one years for such importation. In the organization of the government, he was appointed first of the five associate justices of the supreme court, though he was not present at the first term of the court in New York in 1790, and resigned the office in 1791, to become chief justice of his state. On the retirement of Chief Justice Jay he was appointed by Washington, July 1, 1795, to succeed him, and he presided for a time in that capacity but his confirmation was refused by the senate in December of the same year, in consequence of his attitude toward the Jay treaty. This blow completed the dissolution of his brilliant intellect, upon which inroads had been previously made



J. Rutledge

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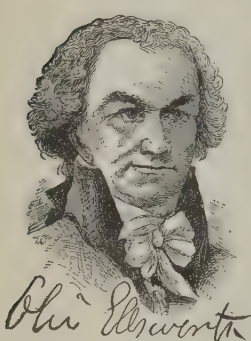
by disease. His grave is in St. Michael's churchyard, Charleston. In 1763 he married Elizabeth Grimke, who died in 1792, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. He died July 18, 1800.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Windsor, Conn., Apr 29, 1745, his ancestor, Josiah Ellsworth, having emigrated to this town from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1650. Oliver's early life was spent upon his father's farm, and at seventeen he entered Yale College, but in two years he left it for Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1766, receiving the degree of M.A. It was the wish of his father that he should study for the ministry, but his own predilections leading him to the law, he finally undertook this profession and was admitted to the bar in 1771. Before entering on practice, he cut and floated to Hartford sufficient lumber to pay the debts incurred in gaining his education. Having married Miss Abigail Wolcott, he took the lease of a small uncultivated farm, which he fenced in with his own hands. For three years, during which in the court season, he walked ten miles to Hartford, daily, his receipts as a lawyer were but £3 per annum, Connecticut money. At length, having been successful in a case of prominence, he obtained a large and lucrative practice, and removing to Hartford was appointed attorney-general of the state. As an advocate, he stood at the head of the Connecticut bar, his docket, according to Noah Webster, who was a student in his office, frequently numbering from 1,000 to 1,500 cases. In 1775 he was a member of the general assembly, which met a few days after the battle of Lexington, serving on the "pay-table" or committee of military accounts. In 1777 he was elected to congress, which he attended at intervals during six years, serving on the marine committee, the committee on appeals (from admiralty courts in the states), the committee which regulated the supplies to be furnished by the states for the support of the army, and the committee that called on the president of Pennsylvania to suppress the mutiny of troops which forced the adjournment of congress to Princeton. From 1780 to 1784 he was a member of the governor's council of Connecticut, exercising a strong influence over his colleagues, and from the last-named year until 1789 he was one of the judges of the supreme court of the state. In 1787 he was a member of the federal convention, and to him, with Roger Sherman and Paterson, of New Jersey, it is owing mainly — to quote from John C. Calhoun—"in honor of New England and the northern states, . . . that we have a federal instead of a national government." He proposed the name of "the government of the United States," and it was his wish that the constitution should go forth as an amendment of the articles of confederation, to be ratified by the legislatures of the states, rather than by conventions. Among the most earnest as well as the ablest advocates of state rights, he contended for the equality of state representation in the senate, asking his two famous questions of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Madison, "whether a good measure had ever been seen to fail in congress for want of a majority of states in its favor?" and, "whether a negative lodged with a majority of states, even the smallest, could be more dangerous than the qualified negative proposed to be lodged in a single executive magistrate, who must be taken from some one state?" With slavery he declined to meddle, believing that the decision of the morality of the institution, as well as the question of the importation of slaves, should be left to the southern states. In the Connecticut ratifying convention of 1788 he made two speeches, one on the proposed scheme of government and the other on the power of congress to lay taxes, both of which have been so misunderstood that he has been credited with the opposites of the ideas expressed therein. In particular he denied the power of congress to coerce a state. As one of the first senators from Connecticut under the constitution, he was chairman of the committee which brought in the bill to organize the judiciary of the United States, the draft of which is extant, in his own handwriting, and which passed with but little alteration. He was an earnest supporter of the Jay treaty, securing its approval in the senate, although the house rejected it. He supported Hamilton's plan of assuming the state debts, though objecting to some of its details; was in favor of the creation of a national bank, as well as of the tax on ardent spirits; and in his cordial support of the government, after its establishment, became, what John Adams declared him, "the firmest pillar of Washington's whole administration in the senate." From a private letter to a friend, it is inferred that he was the author of the "pretty bold measure in congress" which brought Rhode Island at length into the Union, on the threat of preventing the importation of her "goods, wares and merchandises," and demanding a sum of money. His first term of two years having expired, he was again elected to the senate, and in the severe study which he gave to questions of constitutional law, displayed such powers of mind and acquired such influence, that Aaron Burr remarked "if he should chance to spell the name of the Deity with two *t's* it would take the senate three weeks to expunge the superfluous letter." He was also known as the "Cerberus of the Treasury." March 4, 1796, he was appointed chief justice of the United States, an office he accepted with characteristic modesty and distrust of his qualifications, but which he discharged until 1800 with a dignity, purity and impartiality which were never subjected to suspicion. Feb. 25, 1799, he was sent as envoy extraordinary to France, with Wm. R. Davie —in place of Patrick Henry, who declined the appointment on account of age—and Wm. Vans Murray. After the successful conclusion of his negotiations, carried on under the sufferings of disease, he spent the winter in England. Returning to his home the following spring, he was again made a member of the governor's council, becoming thereby, *ex officio*, a member of the board of fellows of Yale College. In May, 1807, he was offered the office of chief justice of his state, but was obliged to decline it owing to the condition of his health. In his own estimate of his intellect he was devoid of imagination, but "for strength of reason, for sagacity, wisdom and sound good sense in the conduct of affairs, for moderation of temper and general ability, it may be doubted if New England has yet produced his superior." He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1790, and in 1797 both Dartmouth and Princeton gave him the same honor. He died Nov. 26, 1807.



WILSON, James, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, and signer of the declaration of independence, was born near St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 14, 1742, his father being a farmer of that district. He studied at the universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and at the last-named was one of Hugh Blair's first pupils in rhetoric. Emigrating to America about 1763, he was for a time tutor in the College of Philadelphia, then studied law under John Dickinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1767. After brief terms of practice at Reading and Car-

lisle, Pa., he returned to Philadelphia, where his success was rapid and brilliant. His first publications were "The Visitant" (1769), written conjointly with W. White, afterward bishop, and a much-admired pamphlet on the "Authority of the British Parliament" (1774). In 1772 he married a daughter of William Bird, of Birdsborough, Berks Co., Pa. In January, 1775, he was a member of the convention of the province, and in May of the Continental congress, in which he sat till the end of 1777 as a very prominent figure. At first, with Dickinson and others, he favored liberty, but not a breach with England. Feb. 13, 1776, he offered an address to the people, discussing the idea of separation; it was received coldly, and not brought to vote. Three days later he proposed to open the ports. In May he opposed the preamble to the declaration, and in June the body of that document. Yielding slowly to the spirit of the time, however, and to the altered instructions of the Pennsylvania convention, he voted for independence July 1st, and was among the first signers of the declaration. In the same month he attempted to lay a tax on the slaves. He was active both as a speaker and as a member of committees, and outside the congress was for a time colonel of militia and commissioner to treat with the Indians. Offended at his relegation to private life in 1777, he went to Annapolis, but returned a year later, soon earning the hatred of the fierce patriots by his defence of certain tories, and of tradesmen who refused to obey local laws as to the price of articles in common use. Oct. 4, 1779, a mob with cannon attacked his house, thence called Fort Wilson; he and his friends defended it, the city troop came to the rescue, and several of the assailants were killed or wounded. In June, 1779, he became advocate-general of the French nation in the United States; this appointment, made by the Minister Gérard, being confirmed by the king in September, and again in February, 1781. The duties of the post were so heavy, and the pay so poor that he resigned it in 1781, continuing to give advice for two years more. In December, 1781, he was made a director of the Bank of North America; his "Consideration" upon the bank appeared in 1785. In May, 1782, he became a brigadier-general of militia, and in June was counsel for the state in the dispute with Connecticut as to the Wyoming lands, winning the case five months later. His most eminent gifts were, perhaps, those of an advocate, and he was long at the head of the Philadelphia bar. The Marquis of Chastellux, when in the city, wondered at the extent of his library and the wide range of his learning. He was again in congress in 1783, and in 1786–87, and as active as before. In the convention which framed the federal constitution he was "the best-read lawyer," and chairman of the committee which reported the first draft of that instrument, Aug. 6, 1787. No friend of state rights, he objected to the proposed equalization of state representation, preferring direct popular suffrage. Once framed, however, no man did more than he to explain and defend the document. In the state convention he urged its ratification as "the best form of government ever offered to the world," and in the celebration of its adoption at Philadelphia, July 4, 1788, he delivered a memorable oration. Party spirit now ran as high as ten years before, and Wilson, as a leading federalist and an alleged aristocrat, was much berated by the writers of the opposition, who ridiculed his "lofty strut," and denounced him as "never on the popular side." Yet in the state convention of 1789–90, to bring the Pennsylvania constitution into harmony with that of the Union, he opposed the plan of choosing state senators through electors, and urged their election by popular vote. The charge that he was hostile to Washington is sufficiently refuted by his appointment in October, 1789, as one of the first justices of the U. S. supreme court, a post which he held till his death, though his talents were thought to shine less brilliantly on the bench than at the bar. In 1790 he received the degree of LL.D. from the City College; and became its first professor of law, continuing to act for a time in this capacity after the fusion of this college with the University of Pennsylvania. In March, 1791, the lower house of the legislature appointed him to revise and digest the state laws: he offered an elaborate plan in August, and, the senate not concurring, carried on the work, though not to completion, as a private and gratuitous task. In 1792 he published "Commentaries on the Constitution." In a case against Georgia he decided that the states were not sovereign, the chief justice and two others agreeing. In his later years, like other eminent men of that time, he fell into difficulties through speculations in land, and, to avoid arrest, was obliged to exchange circuits with his colleague, Judge Iredell. His works, including the law lectures and some other matter, were collected by his son in three volumes, 1803–4. He died at Edenton, Chowan Co., N. C., Aug. 28, 1798, still fearing prosecution and pursuit.

BLAIR, John, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1732. He was graduated from William and Mary College, Va., and then studied law at the Temple in London, Eng. On his return to America he took a high stand as a lawyer. In 1765 he was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses. In 1769, with other Virginians, he signed the non-importation agreement, so called after the adoption, by the British parliament, of tax-measures severely oppressive to the American colonists. In June, 1776, he was one of a committee which drew up a plan of government for Virginia, and was chosen to its council. The next year he became a judge of its court of appeals, then chief justice, and in 1780 judge of the high court of chancery. He strenuously opposed the act of the Virginia legislature, by which the judges of the court of appeals were directed to serve as judges of the circuit courts, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. He sat in the convention which framed the federal constitution, and voted for its adoption with George Washington and James Madison. In September, 1789, he was appointed a justice of the U. S. supreme court by President Washington, and held the position until 1796, when he resigned his seat. He died at Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 31, 1800.

IREDELL, James, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Lewes, Eng., Oct. 5, 1750. His father, who was a Bristol merchant, sent his son at seventeen years of age to North Carolina, where he was appointed deputy collector of the port. The subject of this sketch married at the age of twenty-three; studied law with Samuel Johnston, his brother-in-law; was admitted to the bar in 1775, and speedily acquired a successful practice.

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When the American revolution broke out he resigned the office of collector of customs to which he had been appointed in 1774, and by espousing the American cause with heartiness, alienated the regard of a wealthy uncle in the West Indies, from whom he would otherwise have obtained a large fortune. In December, 1777, he was chosen judge of the superior court of the state of North Carolina, and two years later he was appointed state attorney-general by Gov. Caswell. The latter office, however, he soon resigned. He was made a commissioner for the revision and codification of the statutes of the state by the legislature in 1787, his work, which was published in 1791, being known as "Iredell's Revisal." Judge Iredell led the federal party in North Carolina, laboring strenuously though unsuccessfully in the state convention (1788) to secure the adoption of the federal constitution. In that year the county of Iredell, N. C., received his name. Feb. 10, 1790, he received his appointment from President Washington, as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. His "Life and Correspondence" by Griffith J. McRees, was published in New York city in 1857. He died at Edenton, N. C., Oct. 20, 1799.

PATERSON, William, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at sea in 1745. He entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1763, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the convention of 1787, which framed the constitution of the United States, his name appearing among the delegates from New Jersey. His influence in the convention was of paramount importance, as he was a leader among those who preferred a weak rather than a strong central government, a difference of opinion which gave rise to one of the great compromises of the constitution. In 1789, Mr. Paterson was a member of the senate from New Jersey. In 1790, he was chosen governor of that state as the successor of Mr. Livingston. Three years later Washington appointed him a justice of the U. S. supreme court, and he continued to hold this post until his death. As a recognition of his work in the line of his profession, Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1806. He died in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1806, while on a visit to his daughter, the wife of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

JOHNSON, Thomas, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Md., Nov. 4, 1732. He studied for the bar and became a practising lawyer in Maryland. For ten years he represented his county in the house of delegates, where he was pronounced in his opposition to the stamp act, and in 1775, as deputy from Maryland to the congress at Philadelphia, he nominated George Washington as commander-in-chief of the army. He was for several years a member of congress, held high military positions in Maryland, was the first governor of that state, continuing in office during 1777–78 and 1779, was a member of the Maryland house of delegates in 1780 and 1781, and from the latter year to 1787 a member of the Continental congress. As an ardent federalist, he supported the U. S. constitution in the Maryland convention of 1789. After having been chief judge of the general court of Maryland, he was appointed, Nov. 2, 1791, one of the justices of the U. S. supreme court, and when Chief Justice Rutledge resigned, President Washington offered Judge Johnson the chief justiceship. This he declined. He resigned from the supreme court bench in 1793, and two years later was tendered the appointment of secretary of state, which he also declined. He finally, however, became one of the commissioners to lay out the city of Washington. He died at Rose Hill, Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 25, 1819.

CHASE, Samuel, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, and signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Somerset county, Md., Apr. 17, 1741. His father, Rev. Thomas Chase, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, removed to Baltimore two years later to become pastor of St. Paul's church. Educated by his father, he was sent to Annapolis at eighteen years of age to commence the study of law, settling in that city after his admission to the bar. He became a member of the colonial legislature, distinguished for his opposition to the royal governor and the court party, and voting, on one occasion, for a measure which reduced the income of his father, as a clergyman, one-half. In the riots caused by the "stamp act" he gloried in bearing a conspicuous part, and in 1774 he was sent as a delegate to the first Continental congress. In 1775–76 he anticipated the declaration of independence by declaring that "by the God in heaven he owed no allegiance to the king of Great Britain." Being, with the other delegates from Maryland, hampered by injunctions against voting for separation from the mother-country, he returned to his state after going on the mission to Canada with Franklin and Carroll, and denouncing and putting to flight Dr. Zubly, the treacherous delegate from Georgia, and by a vigorous canvass of the counties secured a vote of the convention for independence. Then, going post-haste to Philadelphia, he signed the declaration of independence on July 4th. In 1778 he drew up the address, published by congress and ordered to be read in the churches, to counteract the report of conciliatory bills to be passed by the British parliament, and in 1783 he was sent to England to recover moneys belonging to the state of Maryland, amounting in all to $650,000. In 1786 he removed from Annapolis to Baltimore, and in 1788 was made presiding judge of the new criminal court for the city and county. In 1791 he became chief justice of the general court of the state. He was a member of the convention that ratified the federal constitution, being a federalist in politics, though vehemently democratic in his sentiments. His firmness was characteristically displayed in 1794, when he ordered the arrest of two popular ringleaders in a riot, offering to serve, himself, as *posse comitatus* to the sheriff, in default of any one else, though warned that he was thereby endangering his life and property. He was afterward presented by the grand jury for holding a place in two courts at the same time, when he promptly ordered that they confine themselves to their proper sphere. In 1796 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, by Washington. Later, in 1804, he was impeached, at the instance of John Randolph, on charges to which the latter's party zeal gave rise, but was acquitted March 5, 1805. He was an ardent lover of liberty, and has been described as "the torch that lighted up the revolutionary flame in Maryland." He was twice married, first to Ann Baldwin, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, and to Hannah Kitty Giles, of Kentbury, Eng. He died June 19, 1811.

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MARSHALL, John, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Germantown, Fauquier Co., Va., Sept. 24, 1755. His birthplace is now known as Midlands, and is a station on the Virginia Midland railroad. He was the eldest son of Thomas Marshall, whose grandfather, a captain of cavalry in the service of Charles I., emigrated to Virginia about 1650, became a planter and the head of the Marshall family of Virginia and Kentucky. Thomas Marshall was a soldier, who fought in the French and Indian war and was with the expedition of Gen. Braddock. He also fought in the revolutionary war and was with Washington at Valley Forge. Late in life he removed with his family to Kentucky, where he was one of the delegates to the convention called together to consider the construction of that state out of Virginia. The mother of John Marshall was Mary Isham Keith, whose father was an Episcopal minister. She had fifteen children, seven sons and eight daughters, and succeeded in raising them all. The boy John, whose life we are considering, was the firstborn of all these children. His early education, with that of his brothers, was conducted by a private tutor from the old country, who resided in the Thomas Marshall family from the time when John was a boy of twelve. At that age, the latter had read widely in English literature, and had a remarkable capacity for committing to memory, being, in that way, familiar with the great English authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. When fourteen years of age, he was sent into Westmoreland county, where he entered an academy in which Gen. Washington had been a pupil, and where one of his fellow-students was James Monroe. The boy studied Latin at home with his old Scotch preceptor, after leaving the academy, but at the age of twenty, the war between Great Britain and the American colonies breaking out, he joined a volunteer military company. One is so accustomed to connect the life of Marshall with his ability and renown as a jurist, as chief justice and as the author of the "Life of Washington" that it is difficult at first to contemplate him in the attitude of a soldier; yet it is to be remembered that for 200 years his family had furnished soldiers whenever required. At the age of twenty, he is described as being about six feet high, straight and rather slender, with a dark complexion, a round and full face and eyes dark, strong and penetrating. These, combined with a low straight forehead and raven-black hair, made him altogether an imposing figure. His temper was genial and kindly, and at the period spoken of he appeared a model soldier and patriot. A regiment of minute-men was formed, in one of the companies of which Marshall was a first lieutenant, and he first saw service near Norfolk, when his regiment drove the enemy out of that locality with heavy loss. Later, they joined the army of Washington in New Jersey, and then followed those days of profound gloom, when patience and endurance were the qualities chiefly necessary in the soldier. In 1777 Lieut. Marshall was promoted to a captaincy, and he was personally engaged in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was also with Wayne at the assault on Stony Point, in 1779. When the term of enlistment of Marshall's corps expired, he was anxious to raise another, and went to Williamsburg, Va., where, while he was waiting with the hope of effecting this purpose, he attended a course of law lectures which was being delivered at William and Mary College. He was unsuccessful, however, in his project for raising new forces in Virginia, and accordingly returned to Philadelphia on foot, shabby and half-starved. Afterward he was again in Virginia with Baron Steuben, and continued in service until the latter part of January, 1781, when he resigned his commission. He was then admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Fauquier county. His abilities were at once recognized. His ancestry gave him a certain position in the county, while his high character speedily pressed him forward in his profession. Besides, his military service had made him many friends among the revolutionary officers from Virginia, and inasmuch as a vast amount of litigation was brought about by the civil and social conditions following the revolutionary war, there was plenty of business to occupy an industrious young lawyer. Marshall had not only the legal habit of thought, but he had a peculiar understanding of the English systems of law, and as American jurisprudence was to be created on that basis, the value of such a man will be readily perceived. The justices of the peace in Virginia, as in most of the states, were men, almost without exception, not only of property, but of superior intelligence and high character. They were unpaid, the honor of holding the position being considered a sufficient reward for the duties connected with it. Next there were the circuit and superior courts, which possessed wider jurisdiction and whose judges received fixed pay. To them appeals were made from the county courts, in criminal cases; while they also exercised original jurisdiction in civil cases. The appellate courts of last resort were the general courts, composed of a majority of the circuit judges. Finally there were the chancery courts, having jurisdiction over questions in equity, and the supreme court of appeal at Richmond, the court of last resort for appeal from the decisions of the chancery courts. Of course, every young lawyer was anxious to practice in Richmond, and in cases on appeal country lawyers had frequent occasion to go to the capital, a long and expensive journey, which all who could, avoided by establishing their offices there. This was what Marshall did after practicing about two years at the bar of Fauquier, and at Richmond he found himself competing with such men as Patrick Henry, Alexander Campbell, Benjamin Botts, and Edmund Randolph. He was speedily recognized as the equal of any of those who practiced at the Richmond bar. He is described by so great an authority as William Wirt, as follows: "This extraordinary man, without the aid of fancy, without the advantages of person, voice, attitude, gesture, or any of the ornaments of an orator, deserves to be considered as one of the most eloquent men in the world, if eloquence may be said to consist in the power of seizing the attention with irresistible force, and never permitting it to elude the grasp until the hearer has received the conviction which the speaker intends." But Marshall was destined to speedily make an impression upon the public mind in other halls than the court-rooms of his native state. In 1782 he was elected to the general assembly of Virginia from his native county. Without having had any special political experience between the stirring, active life of a soldier and the brilliant and exacting career of a lawyer, he had formed his own impressions in regard to national polity, and he was, in effect, a federalist, believing thoroughly in imposing just and proper restrictions on the power of the states. At a later period, describing his own sentiments at the time of his appearance at Richmond as a legislator, Marshall said—re-

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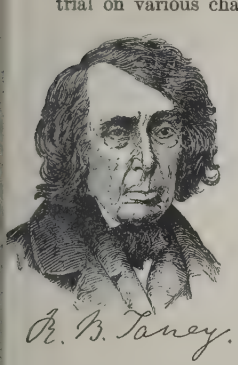
ferring more particularly to the hardships which had been experienced by the army during the war—"My immediate entrance into the state legislature opened to my view the causes which had been chiefly instrumental in augmenting those sufferings, and the general tendency of state politics convinced me that no safe and permanent remedy could be found but in a more efficient and better organized general government." Jan. 3, 1783, Marshall was married to Mary Willis Ambler, a daughter of Jacqueline Ambler, at that time treasurer of Virginia. This lady was a descendant, upon the mother's side, of the La Roche Jacqueline family of France. The impoverished condition of the state of Virginia at this time, and the general powerlessness of the articles of confederation, rendered it impossible for the legislatures to do anything effective for the public weal, and though Marshall was re-elected in 1784, and afterwards elected in 1787 from his adopted county of Henrico, near Richmond, he could accomplish but little. He was elected a member of the Virginia convention of 1788 to ratify the constitution. He then resided in Richmond, where a decided majority of the people were opposed to this instrument. The session, which lasted twenty-five days, brought Mr. Marshall chiefly in opposition to Patrick Henry who was the leader of the party in antagonism to the proposed constitution. Marshall's arguments during this important discussion show the greatest sagacity as well as skill in reasoning, and gained for him distinction as a debater such as he could have achieved under no other circumstances. In the end the supporters of the constitution prevailed by a majority of ten votes. Marshall was elected to the general assembly in 1788, and remained there until the spring of 1791. During this time he established himself as one of the most eminent of the defenders of Washington, whose administration was opposed in Virginia, perhaps, even more violently than elsewhere, although partisan feeling ran so high in all the states that the great services of the president seemed to be almost entirely forgotten. The situation became so unpleasant for Mr. Marshall at last that he gladly took the opportunity of the completion of his term to retire from public life, and in 1792 positively declined re-election. During the next three years he devoted himself to his profession, but in 1795 he was again pushed by his friends into the general assembly. In 1797, John Adams being president, John Marshall, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Francis Dana were appointed envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to France. Elbridge Gerry took Dana's place, the latter having declined the appointment. The experiences of this body of envoys to France in their contact with the agents of the directory and of Talleyrand make a most interesting chapter in history, and relate a most disgraceful episode—nothing less, in fact, than an attempt on the part of the temporary French government to offer a bribe for a satisfactory result of the mediation of the envoys. In regard to this extraordinary conduct on the part of the directory, Marshall, when leaving France, told Talleyrand that the attitude of the French government was in violation of the laws and customs which civilized nations observed toward foreign nations. It was even with difficulty that Marshall and Pinckney obtained their passports. On his return, Marshall was received with warm enthusiasm by his fellow-citizens, among whom there was the most intense indignation in regard to the disgraceful conduct of France. A public dinner was given to Marshall by members of both houses of congress, and it was at this dinner and with reference to the infamous suggestion by Talleyrand to the U. S. envoys, that the sentiment was offered: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute!" During the administrations of President Washington, Marshall had been offered a seat in his cabinet as attorney-general and also an important foreign mission, both of which positions he had declined. In 1798 he was invited by President Adams to fill a vacancy which had occurred on the bench of the supreme court of the United States. What Mr. Marshall considered as "insurmountable considerations" induced him to decline this honor also, a chief reason for this action being that he had been invited to become a candidate for congress and had been personally requested by Gen. Washington to permit his name to be used. The campaign was a sharp one, Marshall's election being warmly opposed by the democratic party, with Jefferson at its head. He was, however, elected, and in December, 1799, took his seat in the house of representatives. Naturally, it was with the deepest grief that one of the first duties he was called upon to perform was to announce in the house the death of Washington. Mr. Marshall took an active interest in the debates which arose in the house, and earned there the proud distinction of placing the obligations of right far above party feelings and the behests of party discipline. Congress adjourned on May 14, 1800, and Marshall was invited to accept the post of secretary of state in President Adams's cabinet, on its reorganization. At the moment the relations with Great Britain as well as with France required the most delicate treatment. In his performance of the responsible duties which fell to him, he succeeded in retaining the respect and admiration of both the political parties. While still secretary of state, he was appointed, on Jan. 31, 1801, chief justice of the United States, and took his seat on the bench of the supreme court at the commencement of the next term, Feb. 4, 1801. From this period, for thirty-five years, Chief Justice Marshall continued to be the absolute head of the supreme judicial tribunal of the United States, with a published result filling thirty volumes of reports. His decisions are monuments to the vast judicial powers and learning which he possessed. They are referred to constantly at this day as standard authority on constitutional questions. Displaying, as they do, a clearness of thought and impregnable logic rarely met with, combined with a grasp of great public questions, which was that of a statesman, these decisions rank with those of the highest judicial authorities of the world. In 1807 Marshall presided, with another, at the state trial of Aaron Burr. In 1829, being then seventy-four years of age, he was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of Virginia, and when he spoke, during the sitting of the convention, it was observed that his mind was as clear and his reasoning as profound and accurate as ever. In the spring of 1835, being in ill-health, he was advised to visit Philadelphia for medical advice. This he did, but instead of obtaining any relief thereby, he died in that city. Chief Justice Marshall's chief qualities were absolute probity, depth of insight into the possibilities of a question, and a logical method of reasoning upon them. He was also possessed of a profound knowledge of jurisprudence, history, and the framework of governments. Personally he was a man of unassuming but earnest piety, and he always retained his youthful amiability of temper. He dressed plainly, and often appeared awkward in his manner and bearing. Between 1804 and 1807 he published his "Life of Washington," which was made up and compiled from records and private papers that had been placed in his hands by Washing-

Statue in Park of the Capitol

ton's family. A reprint of a portion of this work was issued in 1824, and eight years later the whole work appeared, revised and condensed. From all the volumes containing his decisions, there were selected and published in Boston in 1839, under the editorship of Justice Joseph Story, "The Writings of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States, upon the Federal Constitution." The date of Chief Justice Marshall's death was July 6, 1835.

TANEY, Roger Brooke, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Md., March 17, 1777. His ancestors were early Roman Catholic settlers, and of that communion he was a devout member. He was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1795, after which he read law at Annapolis, having for a fellow-student Francis Scott Key, whose sister he married in 1806. In 1799 he was admitted to the bar and elected to the legislature, but in 1800 and 1803 he failed of re-election as a federalist. In 1801 he settled at Frederick, Md., where he rapidly built up a lucrative practice. In 1811 he successfully defended Gen. Wilkinson, commander-in-chief of the army, under trial on various charges before a military court, refusing a fee for his services.



He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress, but was a member of the state senate, 1816-21. His defense of Jacob Gruber, a Methodist, who had preached against slavery at a camp-meeting, and was accused in 1819 of inciting slaves to revolt, is of interest in connection with the Dred Scott decision of his later years. "Slavery," he said, "is a blot on our national character, and every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will be effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away." In 1823 he removed to Baltimore, being by this time the most eminent lawyer in his state. In 1827 he was appointed attorney-general of Maryland, and in 1831 of the United States. In this position he was involved in the bitterest party strife, attaining great fame, or rather notoriety, by a course dictated, doubtless, by his sense of justice and the public welfare. Webster called him "the pliant instrument of Jackson," while the whigs ascribed his conduct to the most interested motives: it is certain that he served the president ably, and was rewarded for his service. June 27, 1832, he wrote a letter to Jackson, giving reasons against renewing the charter of the U. S. Bank. In the winter following he helped in preparing the message vetoing the bill for its renewal, being the only member of the cabinet who favored the veto. His principles and policy were one with those of the president, whose "most trusted and confidential adviser" he became. He dreaded a moneyed aristocracy, "abhorred all alliance between government and the money power, as fatal to liberty," and believed that the bank had violated its charter and was corrupting the country and leading the way to national bankruptcy. Aug. 5, 1833, he supplied Jackson with arguments for the removal of the government deposits. Duane, secretary of the treasury, refusing to remove them, his services were dispensed with, and Taney put in his place *ad interim*, Sept. 23, 1833. Three days later he gave the famous order for their removal, to take effect Oct. 1st. This order "merely directed that thereafter the revenue should be deposited in the selected state banks; the deposits already in the U. S. Bank were only to be drawn out when needed for the use of the government." Nevertheless it was sufficient. A period of general contraction, of panic and distress, followed, and many were ruined. All this was caused, the friends of the bank insisted, by the action of Jackson and Taney, while the adherents of these latter claimed that the trouble came from the bank's mismanagement. It was a very burning question at the time, and is still an open one. Taney justified the removal in a letter, Dec. 4, 1833, to the speaker of the house. His course was denounced by Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and most of the senate; but the house, in which Jackson's partisans had the majority, refused to renew the charter. The bank collapsed, and Nicholas Biddle, its president, and four others, were criminally prosecuted. Taney's nomination as secretary of the treasury was sent to the senate June 23, 1834, and rejected the next day. He resigned June 25th, and soon after received ovations in Baltimore and at Frederick. He wrote the farewell address which his friend the president read in 1837. In January, 1835, Jackson, with the private approval of Chief Justice Marshall, nominated Taney for associate justice of the supreme court; but the senate indefinitely postponed action. Marshall died within the year, and the president, not to be defeated in any act of policy or gratitude, sent in Taney's nomination for chief justice Dec. 28th. Taney's standing as a lawyer was of the very highest, whatever it might be as a statesman, so that after vehement opposition from Clay and Webster, he was confirmed March 15, 1836, by a majority of fourteen. Thenceforth his life moved on on comparatively peaceful lines for twenty years. He dispensed with charges to grand juries, built up the practice of his court, took strong state-rights ground, and (in Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, 1841) defended the right of reclaiming a fugitive slave from another state than that wherein he had been held. Judge Story, who disapproved this course, was meditating resignation, when he died in September, 1845. In 1857 Judge Taney's opinion in the famous Dred Scott case brought him most prominently and sharply into collision with public opinion in the North. Dred Scott was owned by an army surgeon, Dr. Emerson, on whom he was in attendance at Rock Island, Ill., 1834-36, and at Fort Snelling, Minn., 1836-38, where he married a slave girl. The questions raised were: Was he freed by this residence in free states? and, Could "a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were imported as slaves," be a citizen of the United States? On being taken back to Missouri in 1838, he sued his master. The laws of Missouri and Illinois being in conflict, the case was taken up to the supreme court of the United States, where it was finally dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. Justices McLean and Curtis dissented from the chief justice's opinion, which was delivered at great length, with a preamble setting forth that it was not the province of the court "to decide on the justice or injustice, policy or impolicy" of the laws, but simply to interpret and administer them as they stood. In order to do this he thought fit to inquire elaborately into the sentiments prevalent in America and elsewhere concerning the African race at the time when the constitution was framed. These he found to have been contemptuously repressive; the negroes were considered "so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. . . . This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race: it was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as politics, which no one thought of disputing." This deliverance, offered from the standpoint

Allegorical Group on Portico of Capitol

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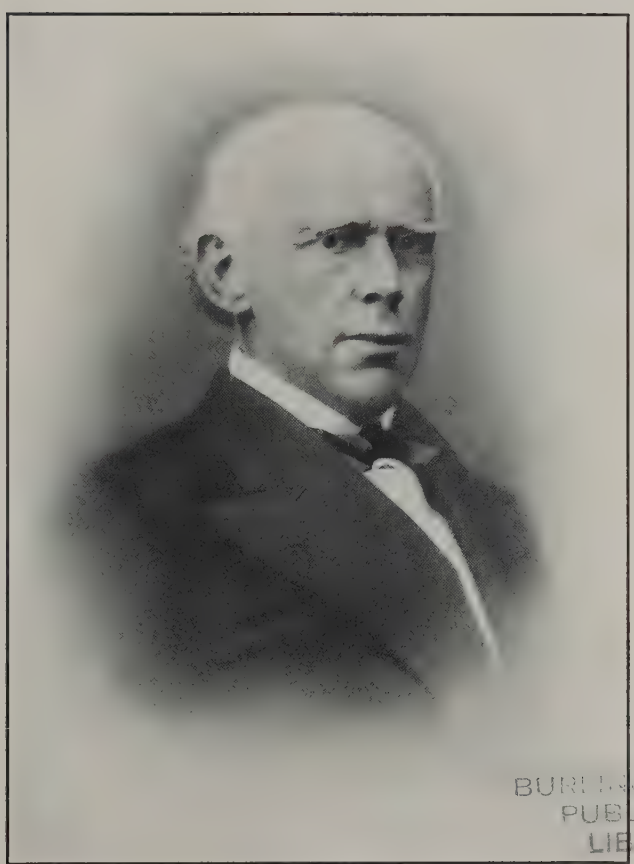
of a publicist rather than of a casuist, and probably unnecessary in a judicial paper, had an effect quite contrary to what its author intended. It exposed him to fearful, though natural misrepresentation, widening and deepening the gulf of severance between North and South, and powerfully contributing to the spread of those opinions which, three years later, were to triumph at the polls. According to a writer in the "Atlantic Monthly," in February, 1865, "it probably did more than all legislative and executive usurpations to revive the spirit of liberty." Seward attacked it in the senate with such acrimony as to arouse Taney's lasting resentment; the latter telling his biographer, years later, that he would have refused to administer the oath if Seward had been elected president. The Northern conscience, stimulated rather than checked by edicts and decisions, held that if this opinion represented the law, the law needed amending. From this time the chief justice, if not his court, was practically in abeyance. In May, 1861, he attempted to release a prisoner from Fort McHenry, and to attach the commandant for ignoring his writ, though he expected to be arrested and imprisoned for this action. The authorities had no wish to molest the veteran, lagging, superfluous, on the stage; they simply disregarded him and his technicalities, and he died in Baltimore, lamenting the low estate into which his court had fallen. A few months later a pamphlet, entitled "The Unjust Judge," fiercely assailed his memory, and the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1865, thought him "most likely, after the traitor leaders, to be held in infamous remembrance." Time has mitigated these severities, and done tardy justice to the rare purity and loftiness of his character. He manumitted all his slaves, and provided for the aged among them while he lived. He would wait at the door of the confessional among a crowd of negroes, refusing to enter before his turn. He declined to have his body-servant excused for disability when drafted, and paid for a substitute. In private life he was a model of probity and humanity, while his public course was governed by his ideas of right, regardless of his interests and his reputation. His model was the just and resolute man of the third ode in Horace's third book. When he entered Jackson's cabinet, to be considered by half the country a tyrant's tool, he thought he was sacrificing his chief ambition, which pointed to the supreme court. In the Dred Scott decision he followed his conscience; but the national conscience and the logic of events took an opposite direction. Though a great lawyer, he was hardly a great statesman. Bronze statues in Baltimore and Annapolis, and a sympathetic memoir by Samuel Tyler, LL.D., 1872, attest the reverence of Maryland for one of her foremost sons. The date of his death was Oct. 12, 1864.

CHASE, Salmon Portland, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808, and was descended from English and Scotch ancestors, who settled at Newbury, Mass., about 1640. Several members of his family in the next previous generation attained distinction in public life. One of his uncles was chief justice in, and U. S. senator from, Vermont, another was a leader at the bar of Portland, Me., and a third was bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Ohio. His father was a farmer on a moderate scale, who remained for a time on the old homestead at Cornish, but subsequently removed to Keene, N. H. During the war of 1812 he embarked in an enterprise, the establishment of a glass factory, which came to grief as soon as the war ended, and soon after he died suddenly, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. Salmon P., the subject of this sketch, had for his earliest teacher Daniel Breck, afterward a judge in Kentucky. Notwithstanding the reverses of his father, he attended school at Windsor, Vt., but at twelve years of age he was committed to the care of his uncle, the bishop of Ohio. A journey to that state was a serious affair in those days. The boy was intrusted to the care of an elder brother, who, with the Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft, was about starting to join Gen. Cass's expedition to the upper Mississippi. The bishop lived at Worthington, near Columbus, and his nephew was obliged to remain for several weeks at Cleveland before he found a chance of completing the journey, earning his living in the meantime by ferrying passengers across the Cuyahoga in a canoe. At Worthington he divided his time between hard work on the bishop's farm and hard study at the bishop's academy. Thence, after a time, he accompanied his uncle to a rather more ambitious educational institution at Cincinnati, where he remained until 1823, when Bishop Chase went to Europe to raise funds for the establishment of Kenyon College. Salmon then returned to New Hampshire, taught school for a little while; studied, briefly, at Royalton, Vt., and entering Dartmouth College as a junior, was graduated therefrom in 1826. With his diploma and a few dollars in his pocket he went to Washington, D. C., advertising in the "National Intelligencer" his intention to teach a "select classical school," but he got no pupils and his money rapidly disappeared. In despair he applied to his uncle, the senator, for a clerkship in the U. S. treasury department. "If you want half a dollar to buy a spade and go dig for a living," was the answer, "I will give it to you, but I will not help you to a place under the government. I got an appointment once for a nephew, and it ruined him." At last Chase obtained the charge of a school from which the proprietor was about to retire, which numbered among its patrons Henry Clay, William Wirt and other distinguished men, and during his leisure hours he studied law with Mr. Wirt. His entrance into the legal profession, however, was not auspicious. He passed his examination in 1830 with difficulty, and it is said that the only reason he was not rejected utterly was because he intended to practice at Cincinnati, O., where any sort of a lawyer was supposed, at that time, to be good enough. During his stay at Washington Mr. Chase gave much attention to light literature, a poem being still extant, addressed by him at that time to Mr. Wirt's daughters. His only client for a long time after he began practice was a man who paid him half a dollar for drawing an agreement, and came back in a few days to borrow the half-dollar. In his first argument before a federal court he broke down. Nevertheless, he soon made his way. He had settled at Cincinnati as soon as he was admitted to the bar, and there, while waiting for practice, he prepared an edition of the statutes of Ohio with notes and a historical introduction, which brought him into notice. As early as 1834 he was appointed solicitor of the Bank of the United States at Cincinnati, and it was at this point that he began to gain that knowledge of finance, which was of such service to him in after days, particularly in his high and important position as secretary of the U. S. treasury during the civil war. In one way and another his legal practice was increasing and solidifying. In this same year, 1834, the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati was established. Mr. Chase was one of its first board of directors, a position which he



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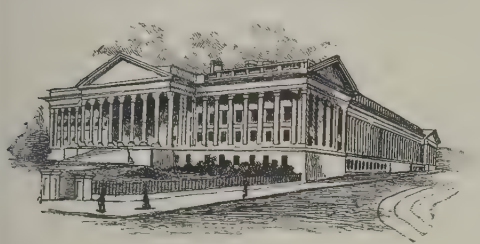
L. P. Chace.

held for ten years, acting also as secretary of the board and solicitor of the bank. In its affairs he took, moreover, a controlling direction, acquiring thereby high rank as a bank lawyer. It was about this time that he began to take an interest and a prominent part in politics, becoming a leader in the agitations and struggles that led to the formation of the free-soil and subsequently of the republican party. From the first he was unalterably opposed to slavery, and in 1837 defended, at Cincinnati, a fugitive slave woman claimed for bondage under the U. S. law of 1793, denying the constitutionality of the statute. "There is a promising young man who has just ruined himself," was the utterance of a lawyer in the court-room then, concerning him. Of course he was forthwith branded as an "abolitionist." His reputable friends, and, having married into a wealthy and aristocratic family, he had many such, looked upon him with pity and contempt. But he walked in the path he had made for himself. His defense of James G. Birney for harboring a negro slave, his severe review of the report of the judiciary committee of the state senate refusing trial by jury to slaves, and his second defense of Birney are in point. He was counsel for so many fugitive blacks that he was styled "attorney-general for runaway negroes." The John Van Zandt case, in which Mr. Chase and William H. Seward appeared together before the U. S. supreme court as counsel for Van Zandt (the original of "John Van Tromp," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin") was perhaps the most notable of the trials which brought him to the front as the dauntless advocate of freedom for men of all hues and conditions in life. Mr. Chase



said in later years, looking back to these experiences: "It seems to me, now, that I could not help working if I would, and that I was just as really called, in the course of Providence, to my labors for human freedom as ever any other laborer in the great field of the world was called to his appointed work." This utterance tallies with the testimony of an intimate friend that his was "a deep religious nature. He believed with the trusting faith of a child in the truths of Revelation, not as an abstract thing separate and apart from his daily life. It colored all his character, and entered into the most minute details of his life." When the liberty party, which came into being in Ohio in 1841, and had Mr. Chase for one of its founders, held its first national convention at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1843, he wrote almost the whole of its platform. In 1844 that party, holding the balance of power between the whig and democratic organizations in the country, caused the defeat of Henry Clay in his canvass for the U. S. presidency. Four years passed, and in the campaign of 1848 Mr. Chase presided at the free-soil convention which nominated Martin Van Buren for president, and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president. At the election this party cast one in nine of the entire popular vote through the United States, and in 1849, by a combination of democrats and free-soilers in the Ohio legislature, Mr. Chase was elected U. S. senator from that state. He held the office until 1852, when, having definitely severed every connection with the democratic party, he was elected governor of Ohio by the republicans and "know-nothings," and was re-elected, by an overwhelming majority, in 1856. He exhibited in his senatorial career the same unflinching determination to crush out the institution of human slavery in the United States, which had already distinguished him, persistently attacking the efforts then being made to repeal the "Missouri compromise," so called, of 1820, exposing the true character of the attempt in this direction, and laying broad foundations for the spirit which played its decisive part in the great national struggle of the civil war. His continued connection with finance is not, moreover, to be lost sight of here. Though he was excluded in the U. S. senate by a pro-slavery majority from the senate's committees because he "belonged to no healthy political organization," it was yet his duty to consider the national finances, and where duty called him to act it was his habit thoroughly to inform himself. During his four years' governorship of Ohio, too, he had a general supervision of that great state's finances. When the national republican convention met at Chicago, Ill., in the summer of 1860, the voting for a candidate for president stood, on the first ballot—for William H. Seward, 173½; for Abraham Lincoln, 192; for Simon Cameron, 50½; for S. P. Chase, 49. On the third ballot the votes of Mr. Chase's supporters were transferred to Mr. Lincoln, who was nominated and elected. When he was inaugurated (March 4, 1861) he called Gov. Chase to the portfolio of the U. S. treasury. There was no position, then, or for a long time after, in the administration of the government, more arduous or difficult. Its public finances were already in chaos, current revenue was insufficient to meet current expenses, and when Mr. Chase's first loan of $8,000,000 was made, for which bids were opened on the 2d of April, ten days before Fort Sumter was fired upon, the offerings for it ranged, says Mr. Horace Greeley, from five to ten per cent. discount, and only $3,099,000 were tendered at or under six per cent. interest. Mr. Chase, in the face of vehement clamor, declined all bids at higher rates of interest than six per cent., and soon after placed the balance of the $8,000,000 in two-year treasury notes at par, or a fraction over. "After the civil war broke out, when the pressure on him was heavier, he went to New York city for his first loan from the banks, realizing $50,000,000, which was supplemented, later on, by $100,000,000 more from the same source. But the New York banks could not sell the U. S. bonds upon which they loaned, for coin, and on Dec. 27, 1861, they agreed to suspend specie payment at the close of the year. Meanwhile the secretary's necessities, consequent upon military operations, outran the ability of these lenders. Mr. Chase forthwith, appealing to the people of the country for the credit he needed, issued what has since been known as "the greenback," which was made a "legal tender" by acts of congress for everything except customs duties. It is on record that Amasa Walker, a distinguished financier of Massachusetts, first suggested that the notes thus issued as currency directly from the government to the people, should bear interest. And it is also on record that, although Mr. Chase opposed this proposition when first made to him by David Taylor, of Ohio, upon the ground of its unconstitutionality, he did, at the instance of President Lincoln—who intimated to him that the constitution was "going to have a rough time of it before we get through with this row"—not only lay aside any scruple in regard to this, but did his best to put their issue into immediate and practical operation. The success of the "popular loans" is a matter of history. The issue of the greenbacks at various periods, and for an aggregate amount so great that the "London Times" said, "the hundredth part of Mr.

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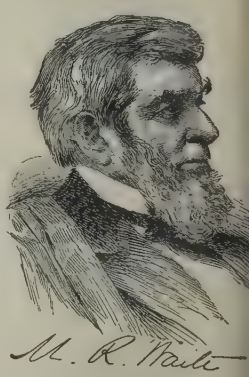
Chase's embarrassments would tax Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity to the utmost, and set the (British) public mind in a ferment of excitement," was followed by the national banking system, an act to establish which was passed by the U. S. congress Feb. 25, 1863. If Mr. Chase was not its originator—and that distinction appears to belong to Hon. O. B. Potter of New York (*q. v.*), who laid the plan for it, well drawn out, before the secretary as early as August, 1861—he was its earnest advocate and promoter. By these financial measures the subject of this sketch discharged his Herculean labors during the first three years of the war, which enabled the government to keep its military forces in the field. He resigned his secretaryship June 30, 1864, and on the 6th of December of the same year was nominated by President Lincoln to the chief justiceship of the U. S. supreme court; a nomination that was at once confirmed by the U. S. senate. Mr. Chase performed the duties of this high office until his death. His fitness for those duties no one who knew him ever questioned. The judicial mind and temperament were his to an uncommon degree. "He heard," as one has said, "with patience, and judged with impartiality." To these qualities he added the highest courage to decide and to determine. But his physical health had been broken by exhaustive work during the war, and the end came too soon for him to make for himself that name as a jurist which he ought to have made if a longer career on the bench had been granted him. In 1868 he was frequently spoken of as the probable nominee of the democratic party for the U. S. presidency in the ensuing campaign, and in answer to a letter from the chairman of the national committee of that party, he made a declaration of his political principles and position, which closed as follows: "I have now answered your letter as I think I ought to answer it. I beg you to believe me, for I say it in all sincerity, that I do not desire the office of president, or a nomination for it; nor do I know that, with my views and convictions, I am a suitable candidate for any party. Of that my countrymen must judge." Mr. Chase was thrice married, and in each instance the wife he had chosen died soon after their union had been consummated. As to one of his two daughters, once well known in American society, a writer has said: "No one can remember him separate and apart from the daughter, Mrs Kate (Chase) Sprague, who, inheriting his intellect and force of character, added the charm of tact and womanly beauty that made her home a *salon*, where the gracious being, queenly in her deportment and popular in her sweet condescension, wielded an influence strange to this coarse American world of ours. This lovely and accomplished woman lived in her father, sharing alike his cares and his ambitions." The date of Mr. Chase's death was May 7, 1873.

WAITE, Morrison Remick, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816. He was of the sturdy Puritan stock which settled seaboard Connecticut, and a son of Henry M. Waite, who for thirty-five years was on the bench of that state—twenty years as judge of the superior court, and fifteen as chief justice of its supreme court. The son was educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1837, in the same class with William M. Evarts, Benjamin Silliman, Edwards Pierrepont, and Samuel J. Tilden. He studied law in his father's office, and subsequently, at Maumee City, O., in the office of Samuel L. Young, by whom he was taken into partnership on his admission to the bar in 1839. The firm stood high, and enjoyed a lucrative practice, but in 1850 it removed to Toledo, where it had a wider field, and soon acquired a state reputation, Mr. Waite, especially, distinguishing himself for his great industry and ability to grasp all the details of intricate cases. It was not long before he ranked at the Ohio bar second only to Allen G. Thurman, and it was the latter's enthusiastic testimony to his high character and great abilities which overcame the eloquent opposition of Charles Sumner to his confirmation as chief justice of the U. S. supreme court. After Mr. Thurman's elevation to the bench, Mr. Waite became the acknowledged leader of the Ohio bar, and he so continued until he retired from it twenty-three years later. In politics he was first a whig and then a republican; but he was never a politician, though, during the years 1849 and 1850, he served in the Ohio senate, and in 1862 was the head of an unsuccessful revolt of the republicans of his district against the nomination of James M. Ashley for congress. His selection as a candidate was due to his high standing in his home community, and not to any party zeal he had at any time manifested. In 1871 he was selected, in connection with William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing, to represent the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva. His services there were very important, though they were overshadowed in the popular mind by the great reputation of his associates, who made the arguments. But his preparation of the American case won the universal commendation of the legal profession, and it was the reputation he acquired by it which led President Grant to subsequently tender to him the position of chief justice. In 1874 he presided over the Ohio constitutional convention, having been chosen a delegate by both political parties, and on the death of Chief Justice Chase, in the same year, he was nominated and confirmed as chief justice of the United States. The nomination was opposed in the senate, as has been said, by Mr. Sumner, but when actually put to vote there was not a dissenting voice. Nevertheless, it was a surprise and disappointment to the country. Outside of his own state he had scarcely been heard of, and his appointment was at once set down as one of the mistakes of the Grant administration; but Judge Thurman and the entire press of Ohio predicted that Mr. Waite would prove every way worthy of the high position. His administration vindicated their judgment, and confirmed the reputation he had achieved at the bar of Ohio. Other judges have shown more legal erudition, but none has excelled him as a presiding officer, nor performed the functions of the chief justiceship with greater dignity and impartiality. The constitutional amendments which have been adopted since the civil war have greatly extended the powers of the federal government, and he was called upon to act upon some of the larger questions, concerning its rights in relation to those of the states. All these questions he decided ably, holding an even balance between the states and the federal government, protecting the former from encroachment, and checking the tendency toward centralization in the latter. The personal as well as the professional life of Chief Justice Waite was of unsullied purity, and it was doubtless as much his high character as his great legal ability that gave weight to his decisions. He was for many years a trustee for the Peabody Educational Fund. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon College in 1874, and by the Ohio University in 1879. He died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.



FULLER, Melville Weston, chief justice of the U.S. supreme court, was born in Augusta, Me., Feb. 11, 1833, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having all been leading citizens of that state. His grandfather, Nathan Weston, after distinguishing himself at the bar, was associate justice of the supreme court of Maine from 1820 to 1834, and chief justice of the state from 1834 to 1841. His paternal grandfather, Henry Weld Fuller, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, became a lawyer of ability, and was, at the time of his death, a judge in Kennebec county, Me. His father, Frederick Augustus Fuller, a graduate of Harvard Law School, was also a lawyer of distinction. After being well grounded in the rudiments of an education, Melville entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated from that institution in 1853. Having descended from a long line of lawyers, he at once decided to enter that profession. He studied in the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston, in Bangor, Me., and then took a course of lectures at Harvard Law School. After his admission to the bar he began to practice at Augusta in 1855, in partnership with his uncle, Benjamin G. Fuller, with whom he was also associated for a short time as editor of "The Age," a democratic paper. The next year he was president of the common council of Augusta, and performed the duties of city solicitor. Before the year 1856 had closed he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he continued in the practice of his profession, having already, at the age of twenty-three, displayed remarkable ability as a lawyer. His engaging manners, brilliant attainments, and his readiness and eagerness for hard work, soon brought him clients, and within two years of his location in that rapidly growing city, he appeared before the supreme court of Illinois as attorney in the case of Beach *vs.* Derby. His first case in the supreme court of the United States was that of Dows *vs.* Chicago, an attempt to restrain by bill the collection of a tax upon shares of the capital stock of a bank. The first case that he argued in person was that of the Traders' Bank *vs.* Campbell, involving the interesting question of a judgment against a bankrupt. His ability and loyalty to the interests of his clients were so fully recognized that he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, embracing all branches of the law. In commercial law and the law of real property he had no superior at the Chicago bar. The impression he made on the jurisprudence of Illinois can be estimated by the fact that cases in which he was interested appear in more than one hundred volumes of the law reports of the state. The most celebrated case in which he was interested was one in which an ecclesiastical council attempted to prevent Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, by reason of a charge of canonical disobedience, from farther acting as rector, and from occupying the parsonage and using the house of worship as such. Mr. Fuller appeared in defense of the bishop, and in the trial displayed a knowledge of ecclesiastical law, and a familiarity with the writings of the church fathers that was astonishing even to the learned churchmen before whom the case was first tried; while his argument before the supreme court of Illinois, to which tribunal the case finally went, has been pronounced a masterpiece of legal argument and forensic eloquence. In this case, Mr. Fuller held, and was supported by the court in his position, that the church society held its property subject to no ecclesiastical judiciary or governing body, but solely for the use of the society or congregation, and to decide otherwise would be to overrule the statute under which the society was formed, and to ignore the corporate body which the law interposed between church and state, that they might be separated as widely as possible. He had an extensive practice

in the federal courts early in his career. In fact, it is a singular coincidence that in the first case heard by the late Chief Justice Waite, when he assumed the duties of his office in 1874, Mr. Fuller, his successor in the office, was counsel. Mr. Fuller distinguished himself in the celebrated "Lake-front case" before Mr. Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett, in which he successfully represented the vast interests of the city of Chicago. It was a great legal contest, and the conduct of the case attracted wide

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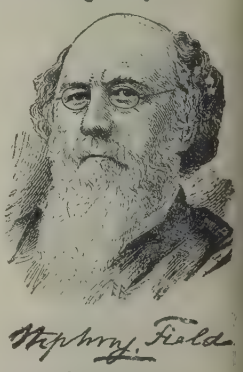
attention. A marked characteristic of his methods as a practitioner at the bar was thoroughness, to which end he always made a careful preparation of his cases before they came up for trial. In addressing court or jury he spoke with clearness and earnestness, and some of his arguments in important cases contain a wealth of research and scholarly reasoning. A desire for justice dominated him in the conduct of cases, rather than a desire to win. In his thirty-three years' practice at the Chicago bar he rose gradually to the highest rank in the legal profession. He was a personal friend and an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and during the civil war gave a loyal and earnest support to the cause of the Union. In 1862 he was a member of the convention to revise the state constitution of Illinois, and in 1863 of the lower house of the state legislature. He was a delegate to the democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880, making an eloquent speech in 1876 in placing Thomas A. Hendricks in nomination before the convention. After 1880 Mr. Fuller retired from active participation in politics, and gave his entire attention to his profession. Apr. 30, 1888, he was nominated by President Cleveland to be chief justice of the United States, as the successor of Morrison R. Waite, who died on March 23d of the same year. He was confirmed by the senate, and commissioned July 20, 1888, being then, with one exception, the youngest member of the supreme court, over which he has since presided with dignity and grace. Under the presidency of Chief Justice Fuller, an expansion of the federal powers has taken place through the decision that there exists an implied authority on the part of the executive to protect the federal judges whenever there is just reason to believe that they are exposed to personal danger while attending to the duties of their office. Chief Justice Fuller is a person of studious habits. He is well versed in general literature and history, is familiar with three modern languages, and is a fine scholar in the ancient classics. He is possessed of an amiable disposition and generous impulses. Among his early public addresses one welcoming Stephen A. Douglas to Chicago in 1860, and another on Sydney Breese, which is prefixed to Breese's "Early History of Illinois," deserve special mention. He distinguished himself as an orator in an address before both houses of congress Dec. 11, 1889, in commemoration of the first inauguration of George Washington. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Northwestern University and Bowdoin College in 1888, and by Harvard University in 1891.

FIELD, Stephen Johnson, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Haddam, Conn.. Nov. 4, 1816. He is descended from a family whose ancestry can be traced back 800 years in England. The first of his ancestors in this country were among the early settlers of New England. Timothy Field, his grandfather, was a captain in the army of the revolution, and his father, David Dudley Field, was graduated at Yale in 1802, the classmate of the father of William M. Evarts, became a noted clergyman in the Congregational church, a member of several state historical societies, and the author of various local historical works. Three brothers of Mr. Justice Field, David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Henry Martyn, have become distinguished in American history, and his sister Emilia is the mother of Mr. Justice Brewer, of the U. S. supreme court. Being well grounded in the rudiments of his education at the age of thirteen, he accompanied his sister Emilia, who had married Rev. Josiah Brewer, a missionary, to Smyrna, Turkey. He went there for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the Oriental languages, with the design of filling a chair in some American institution of learning. He was gone nearly three years, and in the meantime visited many of the islands of the Grecian archipelago and famous cities of Asia Minor. He remained one winter in Athens, where he acquired a careful knowledge of the modern Greek language, and he diligently studied the Greek, Armenian, and Mahometan religions. Returning to America in 1832, he entered Williams College, and was graduated in 1837 with the highest honors of his class. He then went to New York city, studied law in the office of his brother, David Dudley Field, and entered the bar in 1841. During part of this time he was an instructor in Albany Female Academy, and pursued his studies under John Van Buren, attorney-general of the state. From 1841 to 1848 he was the law partner of his brother in New York, giving evidence, during that period, of unusual aptness for the legal profession. He spent one year traveling in Europe, and then went to California, arriving in San Francisco Dec. 28, 1849, with ten dollars in his pocket. A month later he had established himself in the practice of the law in Marysville in that state. The same year, 1850, he became the first alcalde, or judge, of the town. He continued in that position until the adoption of American institutions. In October of the same year he was elected a member of the first legislature held after the admission of California into the Union. In making his canvass, which he conducted in person, he witnessed many of the exciting scenes of border life, and saved from lynching a man charged with stealing gold-dust. In the legislature he took a leading part in molding the judiciary of the state and establishing codes of civil and criminal practice; framed an exemption law for the benefit of poor debtors, remarkable for its comprehensiveness and liberal provisions, and was the author of the law regulating the customs and usages of miners in the settlement of controversies. His work in this, the first legislature of the state, resulted in lasting effect upon the interests of California, and, since, to all the Pacific states. At the close of the session he returned to Marysville, and during the following six years acquired a large and lucrative practice. He became one of the leading lawyers in the state, and in 1857 was elected a judge of the supreme court of the commonwealth. Before his term was to begin he was appointed in the fall of 1857 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of one of the judges, and he assumed the duties of office in October of the same year. David S. Terry, the chief justice, resigned in 1859, and Justice Field immediately became his successor. He held that office until 1863, when President Lincoln appointed him to his present position, upon the unanimous recommendation of the senators and members of congress of the states composing the new circuit. He is now (1891) the senior associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. In the state courts he was universally recognized as a fearless and able jurist, and liberal enough to lay broad and deep the foundations of her laws. Land titles received



protection from him. In 1873 he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the code of laws of that state and to prepare amendments to the same for legislative action. In 1877 he was a member of the electoral commission, and voted with the minority, expressing his opinions without qualifications. His name was placed in nomination for president at the democratic convention held in Cincinnati in 1880, and he received sixty-five votes on the first ballot. In 1881 he visited Europe and the East, going as far as Athens and Smyrna, where he had spent part of his boyhood. Two attempts have been made to take his life. First in 1865, when he received through the mail an explosive in a package from some squatters who were dispossessed of lands in California by one of his decisions, and, second, by Ex-Judge Terry, who had become a notorious character. Becoming incensed at a decision affecting his personal interests, Terry, assisted by his wife, attempted to assassinate Justice Field in a hotel in California. This overt act was prevented by a deputy U. S. marshal, specially sent to protect the justice, who had gone to that state for the performance of his duties. Terry was shot by the deputy marshal just as he was making the deadly assault. Among the leading decisions in which Mr. Justice Field has been concerned on the supreme bench was the famous test-oath case, in which he gave the casting vote. He wrote the opinion of the court annulling the "iron-clad oath." His dissenting opinions in the legal-tender cases and in the confiscation cases have also attracted wide attention. His long career on the bench has given roundness and completeness to a character whose integrity, generosity, firmness, and candor have given him high rank in the judiciary of this country. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1864. In 1869 he was appointed professor of law in the University of California. He delivered a notable address in New York city Feb. 4, 1890, at the centennial anniversary of the organization of the U. S. supreme court.

STRONG, William, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Somers, Conn., May 6, 1808, of English ancestry. He is descended from John Strong, who came to New England in 1630. Adonijah Strong, his grandfather, was a lawyer, and during the revolution a commissary-general in the American army. His father, William L. Strong, after graduating at Yale, became a prominent minister in the Presbyterian church. William was the eldest of eleven children. He obtained a good preliminary education, entered Yale at the age of fifteen, and was graduated in 1828. He taught an academy at Burlington, N. J., and in the meantime engaged in the study of law under Garret D. Wall. After taking a six months' course at the Yale Law School, he went to Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Reading, in that state. He acquired a complete knowledge of German, the language spoken in that section of Pennsylvania, and soon attained high rank as a lawyer. He was chosen a member of the city council, of the board of education, director in the Farmers' Bank, in the Lebanon Valley R. R. Co., and counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. In 1846 he was elected to congress, as a democrat, re-elected in 1848, and declined the nomination in 1850, in order that he might return to his profession at Reading, where he resided until 1868. In 1857 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania for the term of fifteen years. He served eleven years in this position, attaining a high reputation as a jurist. His opinions, in thirty volumes of the state reports, which are very carefully prepared, show clearness of statement, precision and vigor of style, and accurate knowledge of the law. Those affecting real estate, interpretation of wills, and duties and liabilities of trustees, are highly valued. President Lincoln at one time had selected him to succeed Roger B. Taney as chief justice of the United States, but the position was eventually given to Salmon P. Chase. In 1868 he resigned his seat on the state bench, opened a law office in Philadelphia, acquiring at once a very large and lucrative practice. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant a justice of the U. S. supreme court. In writing to the president he said: "You have done me great honor. A seat on the supreme bench would satisfy all my ambition, except ambition to discharge its duties well." His extensive knowledge of the law, keen discrimination, sound judgment, and masterly opinions made him a leader in the highest tribunal of the land. His opinions on the captured and abandoned property act, legal tender, state freight, civil rights and confiscation cases show remarkable powers of analysis, logical argument, and great strength and vigor of statement. He has attributed much credit to his diligent study of the works of the philosopher Locke, for giving him accurate and logical powers of thought and expression. In 1877 Mr. Justice Strong was a member of the electoral commission. In his opinions he contended that congress had no power to canvass a state election for presidential electors — the great question at issue. In the cases which he specially reviewed of Florida and Oregon, the canvass of the state authorities, he claimed, was clear and decisive. Under provisions of the revised statutes, he resigned his seat on the supreme bench in 1880, on account of age, in the full maturity of his great powers, and has since resided in Washington. Lafayette College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1867, and Yale and Princeton in 1870. He has delivered many public addresses and lectures, and has frequently contributed to magazines and reviews, and is a member of various learned societies. He delivered an admirable address on "The Life and Character of Horace Binney" before the Philadelphia bar and the American Philosophical Society in 1875, and one on the "Growth and Modifications of Private Civil Law," before the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. For several years he lectured to the law department of Columbian University at Washington, and also gave a course of lectures to professors and students of the Union Theological Seminary at New York. He was many years vice-president of the American Bible Society, and for a long period has been president of the American Tract Society and the American Sunday-school Union.

BRADLEY, Joseph P., associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Berne, near Albany, March 14, 1813, and is of the sixth generation in line of descent from Francis Bradley, who came from England in 1645, became a member of Gov. Eaton's family in New Haven, Conn., and in 1660 settled in Fairfield, Conn., where he married Ruth Barlow. Their descendants in 1791 removed to Albany county, N. Y. Justice Bradley's great-grandfather fought for American independence, and his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Philo Bradley, his father, was a farmer and teacher, and was fond of books. Mercy Gardiner, his

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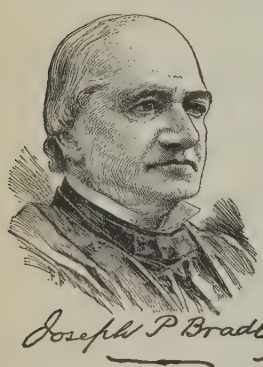
mother, a native of Rhode Island, possessed remarkable talent for mathematics. They were married at seventeen, and Joseph was the eldest of eleven children. He spent his early years working on his father's farm, attending school four months of each year, and in the meantime made good use of the home library. He developed a talent for mathematics, which he inherited from his mother. When a small boy he practiced surveying for the neighboring farmers. He taught a country school every winter from his sixteenth till his twenty-first year, and spent his leisure time preparing for college. Entering Rutgers in 1833, he was graduated from that institution in 1836 with unusual distinction as a mathematician, and was very proficient in Latin and Greek. After teaching for a brief time in an academy at Millstone, N. J., he decided to study law, and became a student in the office of Archer Gifford, at Newark, N. J. While pursuing his legal studies he acted as inspector of customs for that port. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and commenced the practice of law in Newark, in partnership with John P. Jackson, who was then superintendent of the New Jersey railroad. In 1845 Mr. Jackson retired from the profession of the law. This partnership had a marked influence upon Mr. Bradley's career by introducing him to railroad litigation, being employed in many important cases in which the New Jersey company was interested. Subsequently, he was the leading counsel of the Camden and Amboy railroad and the companies associated with it, known as the United Railroads of New Jersey. He soon took high rank at the bar and had a large miscellaneous practice. During the thirty years between 1840 and 1870 he was constantly under a pressure of professional engagements. Among the noted contests in which he was engaged as a young lawyer were the Passaic bridge case, the Meeker will case, the New Jersey zinc case, the Belvidere land case, and many other of the most important and difficult cases that arose in the New Jersey courts and the courts of the United States for that district. He was actuary of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark from 1857 to 1863, and from 1865 to 1869 president of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director in various financial institutions. In 1870 President Grant appointed him an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. He was commissioned March 21st of that year and assigned to the fifth circuit, embracing the Gulf states, from Georgia to Texas, inclusive. Many federal questions of great significance came before him in this circuit, and in the decision of them Justice Bradley added new lustre to his fame as an able jurist. His great knowledge of the law, keen discrimination and sound judgment made him a strong member of the supreme bench and invaluable in consultation. He bore a distinguished part in the investigation and decision of a large number of important cases resulting from the civil war, the reconstruction act and other acts of congress, the constitutional amendments, the controversies of railroad companies, and many other intricate and difficult questions. In no other period have so many cases of supreme importance been decided by this court. Upon the resignation of Justice Strong in 1880 Justice Bradley was assigned to the third circuit, embracing Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. During some months of the year it was necessary for him, as well as all the other members of the supreme court, to reside in Washington. Soon after his entrance upon the supreme bench he took up his residence there, an example which was soon followed by all the other justices.



The opinions of Mr. Justice Bradley are of the highest value, and appear in nearly sixty volumes of the supreme court reports, four volumes of Woods' circuit court reports, and many volumes of the "Federal Reporter." His natural ability for comprehending mechanical devices qualifies him in an unusual degree for the consideration of patent cases. His opinions in admiralty cases, civil rights and *habeas corpus* cases, and in questions involving constitutional or statutory constructions are especially able and noteworthy. In 1877 he served on the electoral commission, which, by act of congress, decided the presidential contest of 1876. After all the other members of the commission had delivered elaborate arguments in private conference, all in consonance with their respective political affiliations, Mr. Justice Bradley read an opinion expressive of his views in favor of the regular election returns made by the state canvassers, which were for the republican candidates. The principles laid down in this opinion were decisive, and the result was the election of Hayes as President over Tilden by a majority of one electoral vote.

From the absorbing nature of his professional pursuits, and, perhaps, from natural temperament, he took very little interest in politics in a party sense. He was brought up a democrat, but he was led to regard the American system of Henry Clay and its tariff policy as most beneficial to the public interests, and he became a whig. During the civil war he was steadfast and earnest in support of the constitution and the government. As a counsel and director of the New Jersey railroad companies, he assisted in forwarding troops and military supplies. On several occasions he accompanied regiments to the field, and addressed them on the pending issues. It was very late that he identified himself with the republican party, and not until the attack on Fort Sumter did he abandon hope of bringing about a reconciliation with the South. In 1868 he headed the New Jersey electoral ticket for Grant and Colfax. His intellectual acquirements have been called into requisition in many and varied interests. In 1851 he delivered the annual address before the New Jersey Historical Society; in 1865 he pronounced an admirable eulogy on the life and character of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, and in 1870 delivered the centennial address at Rutgers College.

As early as 1859, Lafayette College conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon him. He is a member of many learned societies, and has been a voluminous contributor to various encyclopedias. As a scholar his attainments cover a wide range in the domain of knowledge. Ever since his brilliant career as a college student, he has continued to study the classics, mathematics, natural sciences, and biblical criticism and theology, both for pleasure and profit. As a recreation he has calculated eclipses of the sun and moon, investigated the transit of Venus, and made calendars to determine the day of the week for forty centuries to come. He was married in 1844 to a daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey.

HARLAN, John Marshall, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Boyle county, Ky., June 1, 1833. His father, James Harlan, was a lawyer of distinction, a representative in congress in 1835–39, secretary of state in Kentucky in 1840–44, attorney-general in 1850–54, and at the time

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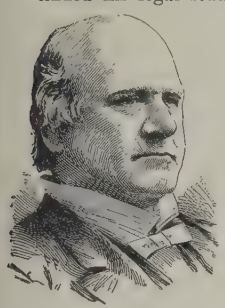
John M. Clarkson

of his death, U. S. attorney for the district of Kentucky, appointed by Lincoln. John was graduated from Centre College in his native state in 1850, and prepared for the bar in the law department of Transylvania University which graduated many men of the South and Southwest who have become famous. In this institution he enjoyed the superior instruction of George Robertson and Thomas A. Marshall, two of Kentucky's distinguished chief justices. He continued his legal studies under the direction of his father at the state capital, and early in his practice was brought into familiar intercourse with the leading lawyers of the state. Five years after his admission to the bar he was elected judge of Franklin county, Ky., and in 1859 he was the candidate of the whig party for congress in the famous Ashland district, previously represented by John C. Breckinridge. He failed of election by only sixty-seven votes. Soon afterward he removed to Louisiana where he became the law partner of W. F. Bullock. When the civil war opened he returned to his native state an ardent supporter of the national government, his lofty patriotism and avowed purpose to do everything to preserve the Union inducing him to enter the military service as colonel of the 10th Kentucky infantry, which was placed in the division commanded by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. Col. Harlan remained on active duty in the field until the death of his father, Feb. 18, 1863, when he resigned and returned home with the rank of brigadier-general. The same year he was made attorney-general of Kentucky, serving till 1867. He then returned to the active practice of the law at Louisville, Ky. Having acquired a prominent and influential position in the republican party, he was unanimously nominated for governor in 1871, and became the standard-bearer of his party against his own inclinations. Though he was defeated, he reduced the usual majority of the opposition party. His name was presented to the national republican convention in 1872 for the office of vice-president. In 1875 he was again compelled to accept the nomination for governor, and by a vigorous canvass greatly increased the republican vote of the state. He declined the offer of a foreign mission under the Hayes administration, preferring not to hold any office disconnected with his profession. He served on the Louisiana commission in 1877. At the age of forty-four he was appointed by President Hayes associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice David Davis, of Illinois, and was commissioned Nov. 29, 1877. In the history of the supreme court but seven other justices have been appointed at so early an age. Jay and McLean were of the same age; Curtis, Campbell, and Todd, 42; Iredell, 39; Bushrod Washington, 36; William Johnson, 33; and Story, 32. Mr. Justice Harlan was in the prime of mental and physical manhood, and his training and success at the bar eminently fitted him for the high position to which he had been appointed. He bent all his energies to the work and his judicial reputation has since steadily grown. He is a careful student of the science of government and the history and growth of free institutions. His writings show force and strength of style, and great accuracy in the use of words. For many years he has filled the chair of constitutional law at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and recently his lectures have included the department of international law. His dissenting opinions on the civil rights cases are notable expressions of his views, his position being that "the deprivation of the rights involved was an incident of slavery, and that power was given to congress under the 13th amendment to the constitution by appropriate legislation to secure all citizens against such deprivation on account of the previous condition of servitude." He further declared that "the second and third clauses of the 14th amendment were, in form, prohibitory against actions by the state which might operate as a denial of equal right immunities and privileges to any citizens of the United States. Yet the first class did not refer solely to action by the states, but directly secured such rights to black citizens and thus empowered congress to pass laws acting directly upon and in favor of such citizens." Being ardently in favor of freedom and free institutions, Mr. Justice Harlan aims, in deciding questions of private right, to remove obstacles which stand in the way of the administration of justice. On constitutional questions he adheres to the opinions of the distinguished Chief Justice Marshall in support of national authority, some of his most vigorous opinions having been dissents from the majority of the court upon the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the constitution. These opinions have been delivered with great force. Justice Harlan gave an admirable address in the city of New York, Feb. 4, 1890, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the U. S. supreme court. His son, Rev. Richard Davenport Harlan, was graduated from Princeton College in 1881, and for a number of years was pastor of Lenox Presbyterian church on Fifth Avenue, New York city.



John M. Harlan

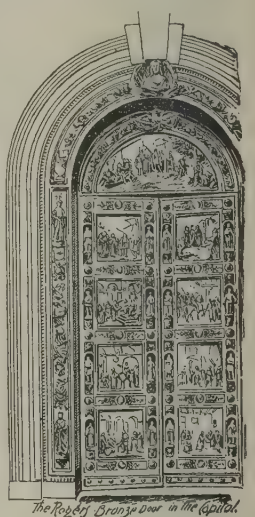
GRAY, Horace, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1828. His grandfather, William Gray, who died in 1825, amassed a fortune as a merchant on the high seas, and had at one time sixty square-rigged merchant vessels on the ocean. Later he removed to Boston, became a state senator, and in 1810 was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He was then the wealthiest man in Boston. His wife, Elizabeth Chipman, devoted much of her time to the interests of the poor, who were constant recipients of her benefactions. Their son, Francis Calley Gray, became noted for his bequests to Harvard College, one of the Harvard buildings, Gray's Hall, being named after him. Horace Gray, another son, and father of Mr. Justice Gray, was a leading citizen of Boston, and active in effecting many public improvements in that city. He was unusually interested in floriculture and horticulture, and is credited with originating the idea of establishing the now beautiful Public Gardens of Boston. He owned in 1840 the largest grape-houses in the United States for the cultivation of foreign varieties. The early education of Justice Gray was acquired in the schools of his native city, and he was graduated from Harvard College in 1845, after which he traveled extensively through Europe, and upon his return home took the course in Harvard Law School. He then entered the office of Judge Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Success attending him, he soon rose to high rank in the legal profession. From 1854 to 1861 he was reporter of the Massachusetts supreme court, and during that period published sixteen volumes. In the meantime, in 1857, he formed a law partnership with Judge Hoar, dis-

Horace Gray

posed of a large amount of legal business, and became one of the leaders at the bar of his native state. Aug. 24, 1864, Gov. Andrew appointed him an associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and Sept. 3, 1873, he became the successor of Reuben A. Chapman as chief justice. The most important of his decisions as a state judge were in relation to ancient grants and boundaries, the effect of war upon private rights, the annexation of towns, the exemption of the United States from suit, the law of charities, the liability of municipal corporations to private action, the constitutionality of confirmatory statutes and the conflict of laws. He was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court by President Arthur, to succeed Justice Clifford, and commissioned Dec. 20, 1881. His seventeen years of experience on the supreme bench of his native state had eminently fitted him to become a member of the highest tribunal in the land. He had already proven himself a thorough lawyer and an able jurist. In character as well as profound learning, in age, robust vigor, and imposing presence he was so well suited for the position that his appointment received the most favorable comment from all sections of the country. He at once became one of the trusted guardians of the interests of justice, his views in the supreme court having been chiefly in support of a high exercise of federal authority. In a noted case establishing the constitutionality of the legal-tender acts in times of peace, he "placed the capstone upon the majestic column representing the national power, attaining a height to which the boldest architect of the constitution had never raised his eyes." In his judicial utterances and opinions he expresses himself with great strength and firmness, supporting his conclusions with well-sustained authority. Some of his most notable deliverances on the supreme bench relate to the conflict of laws, the constitutionality of mill acts, the interpretation of wills, the nature of infamous crimes, the powers of courts-martial, the exemption of property of the United States from taxation by a state, the civil law of Louisiana, the distinction between capital and income, the original jurisdiction of the supreme court over suits by a state, and the jurisdiction of the United States over the Guano Islands. His dissenting opinions have been few in number.

BLATCHFORD, Samuel, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in New York city March 9, 1820. His grandfather, of the same name, was a clergyman who came from Devonshire, Eng., to New York in 1795 and settled in Westchester county. Richard Blatchford, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a lawyer of distinction in New York city, who, in 1826, became financial agent and counsel for the Bank of England. Later, he held the same position under the United States Bank, and satisfactorily settled the affair between it and the Bank of England in 1836, when the charter of the former expired. During the civil war President Lincoln appointed him, in connection with Gen. John A. Dix and George Opdyke, a committee to disburse large sums of money in obtaining soldiers for the Union army. He was a warm friend of Daniel Webster, and one of the executors under his will. He was minister resident to the States of the Church at Rome in 1862–63. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education at a boarding-school in Pittsfield, Mass., at a private school in New York city and at the grammar school of Columbia College. He entered the freshman class of Columbia at thirteen, and was graduated at seventeen. He became private secretary to William H. Seward, governor of New York, and served in that capacity until 1841, when he was made military secretary on the staff of the governor. He held this office until 1843, having, in the meantime, studied law with his father, and been admitted to the bar. In 1845 he was made counsellor of the supreme court of the state. In November of the same year he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he became the law partner of William H. Seward and Christopher Morgan. Rising rapidly at the bar, he, in 1854, returned to the city of New York and there formed a partnership with Clarence A. Seward and Burr W. Griswold. In 1855 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the state for the first district, but declined the appointment. In 1852 he began to prepare a series of circuit court reports for the second circuit, publishing, in all, twenty-four volumes of them. He assisted in editing Blatchford and Howland's reports of admiralty cases in the U. S. district court for the southern district of New York. In 1867 he was appointed U. S. district judge for that district, to succeed Samuel R. Betts who had resigned, and on March 4, 1878, he became circuit judge of the second judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander S. Johnson. His opinions in the district court are reported in nine volumes and those in the circuit court in ten volumes, as well as in the "Federal Reporter." As an admiralty judge he has attained high rank in this country. He has considered and determined many questions relative to navigation on the high seas, including the process of foreign attachment in admiralty, reinsurance of a charter party, jurisdiction in admiralty of damages done on water, and liability to a seizure in admiralty. He has decided numerous cases involving the validity of letters patent, among them one regarding the insulation of telegraph wires with gutta-percha, and another with reference to the liability of a common carrier for infringing a patent. He has adjudicated numerous questions of bankruptcy, copyright, and libel, determining the power of the president to cancel a pardon before it had been delivered to a prisoner, the legality of the Brooklyn bridge as a structure over navigable waters, the validity of a New York statute discriminating in rates of wharfage in favor of canal-boats, and many kindred questions. He was well equipped for the position when he was appointed by President Arthur associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, March 22, 1882, to succeed Mr. Justice Hunt, who had resigned. His appointment was universally approved. He has a strong intellect, is clear in thought, and concise in statement; has a complete knowledge of the law, and possesses in a marked degree the best attributes of a jurist. Columbia College in 1867 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., at which time he was elected a member of the board of trustees.

Saml Blatchford



The Robbs' Bronze Door in the Capitol.

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D. J. Brewer

LAMAR, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Putnam county, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825, of Huguenot ancestry. His father, who bore the same name, was a lawyer and jurist of eminence, an eloquent speaker, and a man of fine personal qualities. He revised Clayton's "Georgia Justice" in 1819, compiled "The Laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1819," and was elected judge of the superior court of Georgia in 1830; he died in 1834, at the early age of thirty-seven. Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, his uncle, a native of Georgia, was a major-general in the war for Texan independence, attorney-general, secretary of war, and from 1838 to 1841 president of the republic of Texas. He joined Gen. Taylor's army in the Mexican war in 1846 and was afterward minister resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. After his father's death, the subject of this sketch was taken to Oxford, Miss., where he obtained his early education. He then entered Emory College, Ga., and was graduated in 1845. He studied law in Macon, was admitted to the bar in 1847, returned to Oxford in 1849, and held the position of adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi for two years. He then resigned the position to engage in the practice of law at Covington, Ga. He was a member of the legislature in 1853, but the following year returned to Mississippi, settling on his plantation at Lafayette. In 1857 he was chosen a member of congress by the democratic party, serving in that body until 1860, when he withdrew to take part in the secession convention of Mississippi. He entered the confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of a Mississippi regiment, of which he soon became colonel, and participated in some of the leading engagements with the army of northern Virginia. Being compelled to leave the military service on account of his health, he was sent as commissioner to Russia. He arrived there in 1863, but circumstances rendered a successful mission impossible. He returned to Mississippi and in 1866 was chosen to the chair of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi. The next year he was transferred to the chair of law. After a short but successful experience he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was again elected a representative in congress, which he had left thirteen years before, and his disability, on account of having borne arms against the Union, was removed after his election. For the first time since the opening of the civil war the national house of representatives had a democratic majority. Mr. Lamar was chosen to preside over a democratic caucus and on that occasion delivered an able and noteworthy address, outlining the policy of his party. His unquestioned ability soon gained him a national reputation as a statesman. In March, 1874, he pronounced in the house a fervid and discriminating eulogy on the life and character of Charles Sumner, which not only pleased the radical anti-slavery sentiment in New England, but was such a masterpiece of oratory as not to displease the radical element of the South. He was elected to the U. S. senate, and he took his seat March 5, 1877. He became devotedly interested in public improvements, especially those of the Mississippi river and the Texas Pacific Railroad. He spoke rarely, but eloquently, and forcibly, on the leading questions of legislation, exercising at all times independence of thought and action. In the 45th congress he cast a vote on the currency question against the instruction of the legislature of his state, then boldly appealed to the people, and was triumphantly sustained. In both branches of congress he insisted that, as integral members of the federal Union, the states in the South have equal rights with other states, and hence they are bound by duty and interest "to look to the general welfare, and support the honor and credit of a common country." On March 5, 1885, Senator Lamar became secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Cleveland. In this position he delivered a number of important opinions affecting public lands. He retired from the cabinet Jan. 16, 1888, when he was commissioned associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Justice Lamar possesses the judicial faculty in a very high degree. He takes broad and comprehensive views of legal and constitutional questions, and his opinions and conclusions are stated with clearness and force. He is a scholar by taste and culture, a fine rhetorician, and a careful student of the principles of law, and has a well-defined conception of the nature of the general government. Justice Lamar died at Macon, Ga., Jan. 23, 1893.

BREWER, David Josiah, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. His mother, who was a sister of Mr. Justice Field, married Rev. Josiah Brewer, a graduate of Yale, who in 1830 went to Turkey in Asia as one of the first missionaries for the American Board. His father established the first newspaper in Smyrna, and was the first to introduce European education into the Turkish empire. His parents returned to America when he was yet an infant, and he spent his early years in the state of Connecticut. He obtained a good preparatory education in the schools of that state, continued his studies at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and then entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1856 as the classmate of Chauncey M. Depew and Associate Justice Brown, of the supreme court. He then entered the law office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, spent one year there as a student, after which he went to the Albany Law School, completing the course at that institution in 1858. In the fall of that year he went to Kansas City, Mo., remaining for a few months there and then went up the Arkansas Valley to Pike's Peak, and across the mountains to Denver. Returning to Kansas in 1859, he established himself in the practice of law at Leavenworth, continuing his residence in that city until his elevation to the supreme bench. In 1861 he became a U. S. commissioner, and in 1862 was elected judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth county. From 1865 to 1869 he was judge of the first district of Kansas. He took an active interest in educational matters and every movement to improve the city in which he lived. He served for two years as secretary of a library association in Leavenworth, and one year as its president. He was a member of the city board of education for many years, serving as its president, and, later, became superintendent of schools, filling that position in connection with his professional duties. His reports on educational subjects are well-written and able documents. In 1868 he was president of the state teachers' association. In 1870 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Kansas, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1882. In March, 1884, he was

appointed a judge of the circuit court of the United States. When he retired from the state supreme bench, he wrote a farewell letter to his former associates, clothed in the most affectionate terms, expressing the high regard in which he held them and the pleasure and profit he had derived from them while one of their number. While serving on this bench he gave a dissenting opinion on the power of a municipality to issue bonds in aid of railroads, and wrote the opinion of the court that women were eligible to the office of county superintendent of public instruction. A number of women have since held that office in various counties. In the prohibitory cases he sustained the proceedings by which the prohibitory amendment was adopted as part of the state constitution, and in the liquor cases he explained and sustained the statutes. While judge of the circuit court he ruled that "a brewery built when the law sanctioned and protected the manufacture of beer, and which was constructed with special reference to such manufacture, if it could not, without loss, be used for any other purpose, could not, after a change of policy in the state by which the manufacture of beer was prohibited, be stopped from running until the amount of loss had been estimated and paid to the proprietor." This judgment, however, was subsequently reversed by the U. S. supreme court. He sustained the Maxwell land grant, the largest private land grant ever sustained in this country, and was supported in his decision by the supreme court. He also enjoined the state railroad commissioners of Iowa, upon the petition of certain railroad companies, from putting rates so low that the earnings of their roads would not pay operating expenses and interest on their bonds. He was the first to challenge the *dicta* in the Granger cases, concerning the unlimited power of a state legislature over rates, and has since been sustained by the supreme court. He was appointed by President Harrison an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, and was commissioned Dec. 18, 1889. Justice Brewer is a person of strong intellectuality, quick of perception, and industrious and energetic in the dispatch of business. He has received the degree of LL.D. from three colleges, to wit: Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa; Washburn College, at Topeka, Kansas; and Yale, his alma mater. In the fall of 1890 he accepted a professorship in the Columbia Law School, in addition to his judicial duties, and has since lectured on the Law of Corporations. He was married on Oct. 3, 1861, to Louise Landon, of Burlington, Vt. They have four children—Harriet, Etta, Fanny and Bessie. He delivered an address before the law school at Yale in 1891, on the "Protection of Private Property Against Public Attack," which has received very favorable notices through the country.

BROWN, Henry Billings, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Lee, Mass., March 21, 1836. His father, Billings Brown, was a manufacturer, and a man of many sterling qualities. His mother possessed marked strength of character, and with the greatest care guided and directed the early life of her distinguished son. After obtaining a good preliminary education he entered Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1856 as the classmate of Mr. Justice Brewer and Chauncey M. Depew. He devoted a year to travel in Europe and to the study of languages at the leading educational institutions of the continent. After taking a course at the Harvard Law School he removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1859, and entered the office of a prominent law firm with whom he continued his studies. He was admitted to the bar of that state in 1860. In April, 1861, he was appointed deputy U. S. district attorney, serving in that position until 1868, when he was appointed by Governor Crapo judge of the Wayne county circuit, at that time the highest court of general law and chancery in Detroit. Upon his retirement from that position he resumed the practice of law at Detroit in copartnership with J. S. Newberry and Ashley Pond. His success in his chosen profession gave him high rank as a lawyer and a jurist in Michigan, and in 1875 President Grant appointed him U. S. court judge for the eastern district of Michigan. His practice had been almost exclusively in the U. S. courts, hence he was eminently fitted for his new position, which he filled with great ability. His extensive knowledge of admiralty proceedings and familiarity with federal laws gave him prestige on the bench. His judicial district, bordering on the great lakes, brought before him for hearing a large number of admiralty cases, hence, as an admiralty judge, his decisions became a recognized authority. He tried more cases of that kind than any other judge on the bench. He compiled a volume of admiralty reports, published in New York in 1875. After filling the position of U. S. court judge for a period of fifteen years with high honor and distinguished ability, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Miller, and was commissioned Dec. 29, 1890. His is the only instance, for nearly half a century, of the promotion of a district judge to become a justice of the supreme court of the United States. Justice Brown has repeatedly visited Europe, and has traveled extensively. He is a fine classical scholar, a diligent student of the best works of literature, and a fluent, easy, and graceful speaker. He has delivered a number of addresses on notable occasions. In his address before the twelfth annual meeting of the American bar association on "Judicial Independence" he criticised the statutes in many of the southern and western states, which were intended to secure the unbiased opinions of juries upon facts, and an easy and accurate settlement of bills of exception, "but the effect of which was to shear the judge of his proper magisterial function, and to reduce him to the level of a presiding officer or the mere mouthpiece of a counsel." In this forcible address he reviewed the history of the judiciary from the foundation of the republic down to the present time, and advocated a term of office in all states long enough to remove judges from temptation, a point upon which he laid great stress. In 1864 Justice Brown was married to Caroline Pitts, of Michigan.

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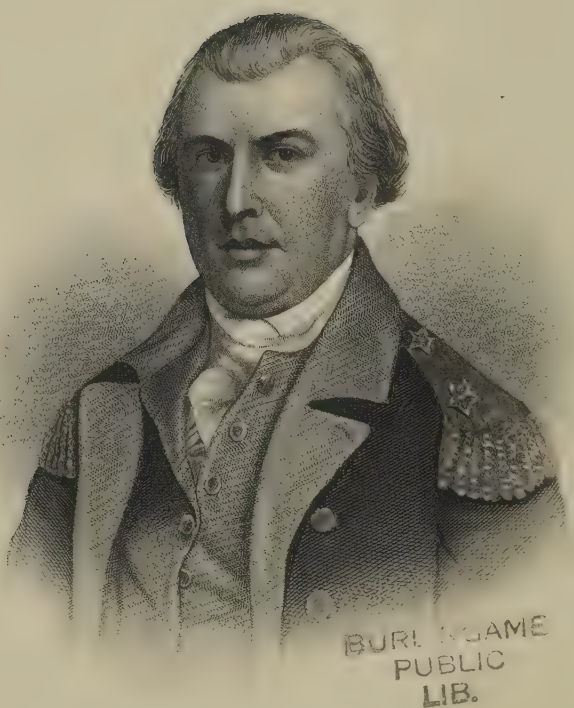
Henry B. Brown



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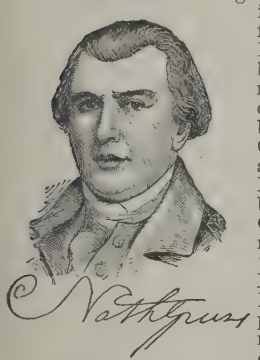
Nath Greene

GREENE, Nathanael, soldier, was born at Warwick, R. I., May 27, 1742, the fifth in descent from John Greene, surgeon, a native of Salisbury, Eng., who came to America in the next company after Roger Williams. This Greene was a persecuted man, moreover—driven first from his native country for conscience' sake, and then forced to flee from Massachusetts Bay to Rhode Island. The father of the subject of this sketch was Nathanael, a Quaker preacher, known as well, however, as a large landed proprietor and owner of a grist-mill, flour-mill, saw-mill, and forge, in constant and profitable operation. The subject of this sketch had seven brothers, of whom six, including himself, were the children of Mary Mott, his father's second wife. The sect to which his father belonged being "prejudiced against literary accomplishments," at the age of thirteen years he could only "read, write and cipher." But in a winter-day ramble he met a young man named Giles, a collegian, who stirred within him desires for the acquisition of knowledge which never left him. An old teacher by the name of Maxwell, at East Greenwich, taught him Latin and geometry, and he has been represented as perfectly familiar in after life with the Latin poets. But he had few respites from manual labor, and little money of his own. Small anchors, and other toys of iron, he made, however, grinding off the callous skin from his hands that he might hold the tiny things more easily, and selling them when his father's sloop went to Newport, R. I. He spent the proceeds for books. At Newport he one day met in the book-store a young clergyman, who subsequently became President Stiles of Yale College. The two grew to be acquainted, and the counsel of Dr. Stiles as to the purchase of books was of great service to Greene. "Locke on the Human Understanding," Watts's "Logic," Rollin's "History of Europe," and the writings of Dean Swift, particularly "Drapier's Letters," thenceforward moulded his mind and strengthened its powers. In his trips to Newport he came in contact with other men of cultivation; but there seems to have been no expectation on his part that he should ever change his lot in life. He was born to the plough and anvil, and, it might be, the limited place in public life which had been occupied by two or three of his ancestors. On one of his visits to New York city he was inoculated against the smallpox—a fact worth noting as an illustration of his independence of character and judgment, for the process of vaccination had been formally rejected by the Massachusetts house of representatives, and also by the Rhode Island assembly, as late as 1772. Interest in a family lawsuit led him to study Jacobs's "Law Dictionary," and a few years after procuring it he got and read the immortal Blackstone. He grew up a young man of fine physique, dignified self-possession, though endowed with an impetuous temper (early brought under control), orderly in his habits and in the management of his father's farm and business. Part of the latter's works being at Coventry, R. I., it was decided that Nathanael should reside at that place, to supervise them, which he accordingly did after 1770. Here he began to be brought out, and testimony is not wanting that his capacity and strength of character were widely recognized. "Mr. Greene is a very remarkable man," said David Howell, then a tutor in Rhode Island College, but afterward distinguished at the bar, on the bench and in congress. He had been admitted as a freeman at Warwick, in April, 1765, by virtue of his possession of an estate at West Greenwich, which had been left him by his half-brother, Nathaniel. In the year of his removal to Coventry he was chosen to represent his new home in the general assembly, where his first public act was to set on foot a movement for the establishment of a school. In this early participation in public affairs he was apparently already among the broadest minded of his associates. Observing the doings of the British home authorities in relation to colonial affairs from 1770 to 1775, he wrote to a friend: "the ministry seem to be determined to imbrue their cursed hands in American blood." He soon came into intimate relations with popular leaders. In the session of the Rhode Island assembly in December, 1774, although he was not a member, he was put upon a committee to revise the militia laws of the colony, and report "as soon as may be." Events were hastening, and his part in them became daily more important. He entered the Kentish Guards, a new military organization, as a private; went to Boston, then occupied by British troops, bought a musket, and induced a British deserter to go back to Rhode Island with him, as a drill-master for the "Guards." That musket still has a place on the wall in the Greene homestead. Meanwhile, the cultivation of his mind went on with system, and to advantage, in the acquisition of a library of some hundreds of volumes, which was the marvel of his neighborhood. But all this, especially his interest in military affairs, was contrary to the genius of Quakerism, and after due investigation and remonstrance he and his brother (Griffin) were "put from under the care of the meeting until they make satisfaction for their misconduct." There seems to be no record that the satisfaction was ever furnished. July 20, 1774, he was married to Catherine Littlefield, a niece of the wife of the governor of the colony. Public events crowded each other more and more, until, on the afternoon of Apr. 19, 1775, a messenger, fresh from the field, reached Providence, R. I., with the tidings that British regulars and American colonists were fighting at Lexington, Mass. Greene forthwith mounted his horse and rode to the alarm-post of the "Kentish Guards" at Greenwich, stopping at the house of a friend to borrow a few dollars in hard money. The "Guards" set out for Boston, Mass., at dawn. At Pawtucket the tory governor, Wanton, turned back the company by a messenger; but Greene, procuring a horse, pushed on with three companions—two of them his brothers. Going forward, they found that the British troops had been driven into Boston. Apr. 22d the Rhode Island legislature voted to raise 1,500 men, as an army of observation, and, "if it be necessary for the safety and preservation of any of the colonies, to march out of this colony and join and co-operate with the forces of the neighboring colonies." During the next week he was appointed brigadier-general of the army of 1,500, his commission dating from May 8, 1775. At once he threw his private cares upon his brothers; and, after being engaged with details of organization and preparation, set off for the American camp at Boston on the 2d of June, taking leave of his wife in a letter which was a model of patriotism and of conjugal affection. In it he said: "The injury done my country, and the chains of slavery forging for posterity call me forth to defend our common rights, and repel the bold invaders of the sons of freedom. The cause is the cause of God and man. . . . I am determined to defend my rights and maintain my freedom, or sell my life in the attempt; and I hope the righteous God that rules the world will bless the armies of America." He found the Rhode Island camp at Jamaica Plains, Mass., in great commotion, but succeeded in improving it, and was soon summoned to a



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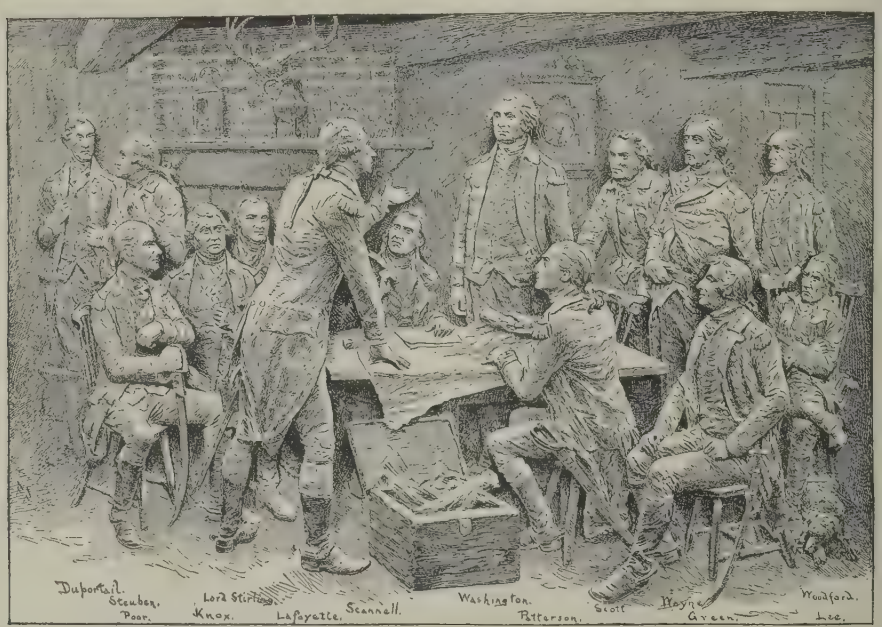
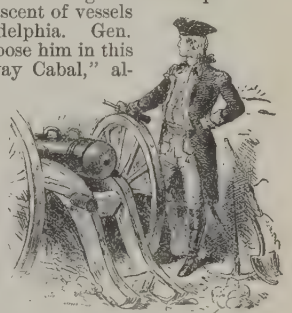
meeting with other generals, each of those colonial dignitaries, prior to the coming of Washington, commanding the troops of his own colony independent of the others. On the day of the battle of Bunker Hill he was in Rhode Island. On the 15th of June, 1775, two days before its occurrence, Washington was chosen commander-in-chief of the army, and on July 2d, about 2 P. M., reached Cambridge. On the 14th of July Greene wrote: "Gen. Washington has arrived among us, universally admired." Straightway, in the reorganization of the army, three divisions were created. Greene performed his duties with faithfulness during the period before the evacuation of Boston by the English troops, July 19th. As early as January of that year he had written to Gov. Ward, of Rhode Island, recommending a declaration of independence on the part of the colonies. After the evacuation and the reoccupation of Boston by the colonial troops, he traveled to New London, Conn., at the head of his forces, a brigade; and going thence with his troops, by water to New York, found Washington at which, notwithstanding the defeat of the American army on Long Island, it was decided to try "to hold New York city with 5,000 men, posting the most of the army at King's Bridge and intermediate points." Greene opposed this plan with great earnestness, advocating a total and immediate removal from the city. So intense was his feeling that on the 11th he put into Washington's hands a petition for a second council, signed by himself and six brigadier-generals. This council reversed the judgment of the first with but three dissenting votes, it being decided to leave 8,000 men for the defense of Mount Washington and its dependencies. But on Sunday, the 13th, Lord Howe, the British commander, and his army, entered the city between Kip's and Turtle bays. The disorderly American retreat which ensued, in which Washington's life was imperiled, is well known to history. Early the next day, in a skirmish of outposts, heavy fighting took place, in which Greene had his baptism of fire, and, with his fellows, made both British and Hessians run. The day



engaged in preparation for a defense against the British army, which had been transferred from Boston to the neighborhood of that city. Here Greene was put in command of his old Rhode Islanders, and here he also came in contact, for the first time, with Col. Anthony Wayne. After two of his regiments had been sent elsewhere he was ordered into encampment on Long Island; and at that time the hill in Brooklyn, N. Y., which has since been known as "Fort Greene," appears to have begun to be called by his name. In August he was appointed one of the four new major-generals. In the severe labors incident to fortification he was finally attacked by fever, and entirely prostrated. His place being taken by Gen. Sullivan, and then by Gen. Putnam, Greene was removed to New York city, and while the battle of Long Island was fought, Aug. 30, 1776, he lay so ill at the present corner of Broadway and Ninth street, that at one time the issue of the sickness was quite doubtful. Beginning to recover, he was one of the council of war (Sept. 7th), following this fight at Harlem, he was ordered to take command in New Jersey, with headquarters at Fort Constitution (now Fort Lee), on the "Palisades," and opposite Fort Washington on the east side of the Hudson, which latter fort was to be held by the Americans. His total force for this assignment consisted of three brigades and two regiments, an aggregate, on the 29th of Sept. (1776), of 3,521, rank and file, present and fit for duty. He was thus charged with a great responsibility. "He is, beyond doubt," wrote one of Washington's own staff, "a first-rate military genius, and one in whose opinions the general places the utmost confidence." His task was one of sleepless watchfulness. In accordance with instructions from the commander-in-chief, while stationed at Fort Constitution, he began, moreover, the discharge of some of those duties which finally led to his appointment as quartermaster-general of the Continental army. Little skirmishes happened every day, but were "thought so little of that they were seldom mentioned as news." On the 16th of Novem-

ber the British took Fort Washington, which was poorly defended by the Americans. Greene had advised its retention by the colonial forces, on the supposition that it would be well defended. When it had been taken, and its garrison made prisoners of war, Fort Lee was abandoned and Greene's troops retreated to Hackensack, and thence, *via* New Brunswick, to Trenton, N. J. "Here," says one writer, "was the darkest hour of the war." But Greene's views and his letters were hopeful, and his constant proximity to Washington is noted, as well as his being deep in the counsels of the commander-in-chief. It was at this juncture that he wrote to congress, urging that for existing emergencies, at least, its scattered powers should be concentrated in a single hand, and Washington be authorized to do whatever the occasion required, without waiting to consult a distant and dilatory assembly. His representation was effectual, and this was done by a resolution of congress, passed on the 8th of December. And now, the Americans having turned away from Trenton and made again for the Delaware river, the capital of New Jersey was occupied by the British and Hessian troops, but these were surprised at Trenton by the Americans, Dec. 25th, under Gens. Sullivan and Greene. Part of Greene's troops entered the town by a street (Queen) which now bears his name. The action was decisive, ending in the rout of the Hessians and the killing and making prisoners of over 1,100 of them by the Americans in about three-quarters of an hour. Greene advocated following up the victory by rapid pursuit of the enemy, but was overruled. The action was succeeded, instead, by entry into winter quarters at Morristown, N. J. While here Greene's relations with Washington assumed still greater closeness and familiarity, and it was at this time that, by the entry of Alexander Hamilton into Washington's military family, Hamilton's intimacy with Greene was extended and cemented. Again he resumed his correspondence with John Adams. Now, also, he was sent by Washington to congress, to lay before that body his plans in reference to the conduct of the war, in order that insidious plotting and opposition to the commander-in-chief might be counteracted. The issue of his embassy was that, by formal vote, more power than he had before possessed was placed in Washington's hands, and before the next year was over, the battle of Monmouth, fought in opposition to the decision of a council of war, showed how wise and timely the resolution to grant this power had been. After his return to Morristown, Greene was sent by Washington, with Gen. Knox, to examine the passes by land and water through the Highlands of the Hudson, since, if these were once lost by the Americans, their eastern states would be severed from the middle states. This duty was discharged with celerity and wisdom, and after due report he was again at Morristown on the 19th of May. In the campaign which followed, the Americans, under Greene, attacked and pressed the British forces at New Brunswick, N. J., June 21, 1777, clearing the town of their presence, and pursuing them as far as Piscataway. Disastrous tidings came of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by the American forces in the north; and the fitness of sending Greene to command in that region was considered, but Washington was unwilling to part with him. On the 1st of July, 1777, in view of a report that he was to be superseded in command by Monsieur Du Coudreay, "a French gentleman," he wrote to the president of congress: "If this be true, it will lay me under the necessity of resigning my commission," the same mail carrying letters of kindred purport from Gens. Sullivan and Knox. But nothing came of this, and Lord Howe having taken his army, by water, to Chesapeake Bay, the American forces started by land for Philadelphia, and on Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1777, passed through that city on their way southward to confront the foe on the ground of their new choice. When the two armies were near each other, it was Greene who selected a position for the American camp at Cross Roads, about six miles from Elk, in Delaware. The removal of the stores with which the country abounded came next to his hand. When this was done, and upon the advance of the enemy, the American forces fell back to Chad's Ford, on the Brandywine river. The morning of Sept. 11, 1777, wore away in skirmishes and in cannonading, but in the battle which ensued Greene's part was arduous and decisive, for by his quickness of movement, his men marching four miles in forty-five minutes, he saved, not only the day, but the balance of the American army, resisting the determined bayonet charges of the Hessians until the broken divisions of Washington's forces could make sure their retreat. At the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, after Lord Howe had occupied Philadelphia, Greene's forces were again conspicuous, extricating themselves, under his personal lead, from a position of the direst peril, and, although pursued with the utmost fury by Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, saving all their cannon. Close upon this disaster came the beginning of the famous "Conway Cabal" against Washington, succeeded by the unsuccessful attack of the British, Oct. 22, 1777, upon Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware, where Col. Greene (a namesake of the general) won his spurs and received the thanks of congress and a sword. After this, on Nov. 14th and 15th, came the more effective British attack upon Fort Mifflin, the other American fort on the Delaware river, which resulted in its abandonment by Thayer, the commandant; and, following this, Cornwallis's descent along the eastern bank of the Delaware with a British force thought to be ample to open the river to the ascent of vessels to Lord Howe, at Philadelphia. Gen. Greene was ordered to oppose him in this movement. The "Conway Cabal," although just detected, was yet at its height, and Gen. Greene knew that the first place among the "bad counselors" of Washington was assigned to him by their common enemies. He resolved to do all he could with a force inferior to that of his adversary, but before he could reach Fort Mercer it had been evacuated, and after a period of indecision, the next movement of the American army was into its malodorous winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pa., their enemies still occupying the city of Philadelphia. From this forlorn position, Greene was sent out to procure supplies for the almost starving camp. Cares of a kindred nature more and more devolved upon him, until his eminent capacities for such duty marked him, in Washington's mind, as the man beyond all others to bring orderly and efficient management into that branch of the service, without whose proper administration

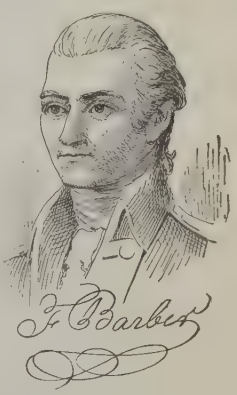


no purely strategic or tactical attainments, or even genius, can be of avail in military affairs, namely, the quartermaster's department. This Greene reluctantly entered upon, at Gen. Washington's special request, his appointment from congress dating March 2, 1778. By resolution of that body, he retained his rank of major-general in the army. It is no part of our purpose to follow the record of his administration of the quartermastership from this date until his appointment to the command of the southern army, Oct. 14, 1780. To say that he brought to the discharge of its important duties a vigor, a method, a power of resource, a dauntless courage in the performance of duty, which had hitherto been conspicuously absent in the department, and an aggressive personality which, while it not seldom baffled mercenary tricksters and thwarted political enemies, did much to inflame those enemies to the point of absolute hatred, is simply to say that in the work of his department he was himself. But it is a pleasure to add that no evidence is discoverable that anything besides the highest honesty and the most unflinching loyalty, alike to his country and to Washington, marked this part of his career. When it was concluded, the latter wrote to him: "You have conducted the various duties of it with capacity and diligence, entirely to my satisfaction, and, as far as I have had an opportunity of knowing, with the strictest integrity. When you were prevailed on to take the office in March, 1778, it was in great dis-

order and confusion, and by extraordinary exertions you so managed it as to enable the army to take the field the moment it was necessary, and to move with rapidity after the enemy, when they left Philadelphia. From that period to the present time your exertions have been equally great. They have appeared to me to be the result of system, and to have been well calculated to promote the interest and honor of your country." The details of this two and a half years' experience in the quartermaster's department may be found in the "Life" by Greene's grandson, G. W. Greene (3 vols., N. Y., 1871). During their continuance, retaining his military rank, he was constantly consulted as to military operations. He even commanded the right wing at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., in June, 1778. He had a part in the ineffective expedition against the British at Newport, in his native state, August, 1778; commanded again in New Jersey, in the summer and fall of 1780—for a part of the time during Washington's absence—and in the latter half of September and early October, 1780, he grappled with the treason of Benedict Arnold, serving as president of the military board of inquiry which condemned the British adjutant-general André to death. Oct. 6, 1780, upon his own application, he received from Washington the command of West Point, which he proceeded forthwith to put into condition, besides administering the other duties incident to so important a position. In eight days from the date of his appointment to that post, however, he was notified by Washington that a court of inquiry upon the conduct of Maj.-Gen. Gates, as commander of the southern army, had been ordered by congress, and that, pending the decision of that court, he (Greene) was appointed as the head of that army, and as successor to Gates. This change of leaders was received with the utmost satisfaction by the army, and by intelligent friends of the patriot cause in all circles. The chapter which records his discharge of duty in the southern section of the United States fills the record of Greene's military service. Hastening southward, without even the opportunity of seeing his wife, who was then in Rhode Island, he reached the southern camp at Charlotte, N. C., where he found Gates, his unfortunate predecessor, Dec. 2, 1780. On his way he had stopped at Philadelphia, Pa., at Annapolis, Md., and at Richmond, Va., that he might labor in these respective cities with congress, and with the two state legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, in order that his southern army might be supplied by each of them as soon as possible with the clothing, equipments and re-enforcements requisite for the ensuing campaign. As soon as he entered North Carolina, moreover, he wrote to the governor of that state for the same purpose. Reaching Charlotte, he found that the army of which he was to have the command consisted of 2,309 men, 1,482 of whom were present and fit for duty, 517 absent on command, and 128 detached on extra service. These, with ninety cavalry and sixty artillery, made the total roster. His whole force fit for duty, however, that were properly clothed and properly equipped, did not amount to 800 men. Many of the soldiers were literally naked; others so nearly naked that it was impossible to put them upon duty. The condition of the commissariat was equally discouraging. There were not three days' provisions in camp, and the army lived from hand to mouth, by daily collections. The state of the quartermaster's department was still more deplorable. There were no wagons for transportation; of hard money there was not a dollar in the military chest. At once Greene set himself to remedy this state of affairs. He appointed an efficient quartermaster-general, and the same sort of a commissary-general; he directed the immediate construction of a jail for the custody of prisoners of war; he put himself into communication with Gen. Francis Marion, that he might secure prompt knowledge of the whereabouts and purposes of the enemy under his old opponent, Lord Cornwallis. Besides, he removed his camp to a new and better position on the Pedee river, near the present town of Chatham; he restrained his men from leaving camp when they chose and returning when they pleased. No details were too trivial for his attention, and assuredly their number and their nature called for all the attention he had to give them. But along with all which was discouraging, there were facts of an opposite character. He found himself peculiarly fortunate in his officers. There were Daniel Morgan, Henry Leland, William Washington of Virginia, and Huger and Marion and Sumter of South Carolina, Williams and Howard of Maryland, with Carrington and Davie—the last two the quartermaster-general and the commissary-general, whose appointments have already been noted. It was thus poorly furnished with men, but so finely officered, that Greene found himself pitted against a British army of 3,224 men, encamped at Winnsborough, N. C., well equipped and every way in good condition. His first movement was to divide his own army into two, that he might secure for each an abundant supply of good food, confine his enemy in narrower bounds, cut them off from the supplies of the upper country, revive the drooping spirits of the inhabitants, establish rallying points for the militia of the East and the West, give his friends opportunity

to form small magazines in the rear of the troops, and compel Cornwallis to suspend his threatened invasion of Virginia. The boldness of this movement was amply justified by its results, and in the brilliant battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, fought by Morgan against Cornwallis, in that of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, fought under Greene against the same commander, he made such impression upon his enemy that Cornwallis was forced to fly before him, hastening northward, and ceasing to be the immediate opponent of the American general. Straightway that general turned about, and marching upon the enemy's posts in South Carolina, in a battle at Camden, Apr. 25, 1781, he measured swords with Lord Rawdon of the British army, who occupied that place. The action terminated unfavorably to the American army, but the British forces pursued them only a short distance, and the loss of the battle made no alteration in Greene's resolution to drive Rawdon from Camden, or in his general plan of operations. The day after the battle he wrote to Marion: "We are now within five miles of Camden, and shall closely invest it in a day or two again." The issue was, that early in May, 1781, the British general evacuated Camden, making good his retreat toward Charleston. On the 11th of May the post of Orangeburg surrendered to Gen. Sumter, and on the 12th Fort Motte fell into the hands of Gen. Marion. Other posts occupied by the British followed in surrender. And all this took place under the continual strain of disappointment and trial which arose from the failure to receive re-enforcements of regulars and militia, horses and other supplies, from the states with which Greene had zealously labored on his way to the South, as we have seen. All this, moreover, with the added disadvantage that the militia of the several states, so far as they formed a part of his army, and fought in his campaign, did so under very brief enlistments, and often left their soldier companions, the Continentals, when their time had expired, in emergencies where their departure either resulted in the damage, or forced the abandonment, of plans which were in process of execution. Despite this, the fortress of Augusta on the Savannah river, having previously surrendered to his subordinate, Gen. Lee, Greene sat down before that of Ninety-Six, then the only remaining stronghold of the British outside of Charleston, on the 25th of May, 1781, and besieged it for twenty-eight days, and although he failed to take it, Lord Rawdon coming with 2,000 troops to its relief, it was abandoned by the British on the 28th of June, and after some manœuvering, Greene went for a little time into camp upon the high hills of Santee, that he might reorganize and discipline his army, almost constantly changing in its make-up by the inclination of the states to make up their quotas of troops for the public service from the state militia, rather than by additions to the roll of the colonial army. On Aug. 23d he descended with his army into the plains of the Congaree, having 2,600 men, only 1,600 of whom were effectives. He found the British under Stuart 2,300 strong, and on the 8th of September, at Eutaw Springs, S. C., routed them after a severe engagement, and compelled them to fall back upon Charleston, returning himself to the Santee Hills. Later, he advanced toward Charleston, and by Dec. 10, 1781, the influence of the British arms was entirely confined to Charleston Neck and the adjacent islands. On Jan. 18, 1782, in consequence of his success, the South Carolina legislature was enabled to meet at Jacksonboro', and among its earliest acts was the passage of a special address to Greene, and of a bill "vesting in him, in consideration of his important services, the sum of ten thousand guineas." He now dispatched Anthony Wayne to Georgia with an appropriate force, and in the following September could write to Gen. Williams—"Georgia is ours." Dec. 14th, after long and patient waiting by the patriots, the city of Charleston was finally evacuated by the enemy's forces, and the American army, led by Greene, entered it, literally at their heels—the British calling out, every now and then, to the Americans whose step exultation quickened—"You come too fast for us." The "Savior of the South"—it is not too much to call him such—had performed what he had undertaken when he accepted the command of its army at the hands of the Continental congress. In March, 1782, Greene's wife reached camp. On Apr. 16, 1783, came the news of peace, and this man, who for eight years had never laid his head upon his pillow without anxious care, who had known no home for all these years save a military camp, was free to come and to go at will. He proposed to live thenceforth as a private citizen, dividing his years between Rhode Island and Georgia, which latter state had presented him with a plantation at Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah river. Journeying northward with Mrs. Greene, in 1783, he met Gen. Washington at Trenton, N. J.; was welcomed in all his progress with enthusiastic greeting, received the thanks of congress for his service, with a present of two field-pieces which he had taken from the British in South Carolina, and then went to Rhode Island for a brief season of rest. His days were somewhat clouded, however, by pecuniary embarrassments arising out of obligations which he had personally assumed in 1782, in order that his destitute southern army might be clothed. He lived for a short time at Newport, R. I., but late in the autumn of 1785 was established at Mulberry Grove, Ga. June 12, 1786, he visited Savannah, received a sunstroke from exposure on the following day, and died in consequence of it on the 19th, at his own house. The mourning for him was wide, deep, sincere. Congress voted that a monument be erected to his memory at Washington, D. C., which has not yet been done, although there is in that city a noble statue by H. K. Brown, a gift of the state of Rhode Island. Washington's grief was expressed in no stinted terms. The best "Life" of Gen. Greene is that by his grandson, S. W. Greene (3 vols., N. Y., 1867–71), and it has been freely drawn upon for this biographical sketch.

BARBER, Francis, soldier, was born at Princeton, N. J., in 1751, the son of Irish emigrants in moderate circumstances. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1767, and from 1769 until 1776 conducted an academy at Elizabethtown, N. J., having among his pupils Alexander Hamilton. In February, 1776, he entered the patriot army as major of the 3d N. J. artillery, became lieutenant-colonel in the following November, and in 1777 was promoted to be assistant inspector-general under Baron Steuben. He participated, under Gen. Philip Schuyler, in the operations of the northern army, fighting gallantly at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. In the last-named battle he received a wound that for some months rendered him unfit for active duty in the field, and during this period of enforced leisure he performed scouting service which was of great value to the patriot cause, receiving therefor the repeated thanks of Gen. Washington. He served as adjutant-general in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779, and at the battle of



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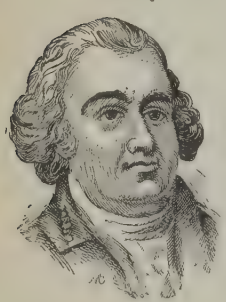
Newtown received another serious wound. He was also present at Springfield, and early in 1781 successfully enforced a requisition for supplies in Gloucester county, N. J., a delicate and responsible task. Gen. Barber enjoyed in fullest measure the esteem and confidence of Gen. Washington, so that when the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops rose in mutiny he was selected by the commander-in-chief to induce them to return to the service, an undertaking which he accomplished with great tact and entire success. During Lafayette's Virginia campaign of 1781 he commanded a battalion of light infantry, subsequently performing effective service at the battle and capture of Yorktown. He was with the Continental army at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1783, and on the very day that Washington announced to the army the conclusion of the treaty of peace, Feb. 11th, Gen. Barber was killed by the falling of a tree.

LAMB, John, revolutionary soldier, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1735, the son of an Englishman, Anthony Lamb, and of a lady of Dutch descent, named Ham. His father, after settling in New York, acquired a reputation as the best optician and maker of mathematical instruments in the city. The son was well educated, becoming conversant with English literature and the French, German and Dutch languages, and in early life he assisted in the business of his father. About 1760, however, he engaged in the liquor trade, in which he acquired considerable wealth. When the home government imposed the unpopular duties on colonial trade, John Lamb, whose mercantile interests were seriously threatened, was among the first and most vehement to protest, and this he did by contributing radical articles to the patriotic journals of New York and Boston, and by corresponding as representative of the Sons of Liberty, with persons of similar opinions in other disaffected centres. He led in the riots which ensued after the passage of the Stamp Act, he and Sears superintending the burning of the effigy of the representative of the crown, and with four other members of the Sons of Liberty, Sears, Mott, Wiley and Robinson, formed a committee to prevent, by federalization, the importation of British goods by any of the colonies, until the act was rescinded. After this had been accomplished, the liberty pole erected by enthusiastic New Yorkers, proved a source of dissension between the soldiery and citizens, and, after repeated attacks, was finally pulled down by the former, whereupon Lamb and his friends, although forbidden to do so by the municipal authorities, erected another on their own property. The subsequent acts of complaisance to home authority performed by the assembly aroused Lamb's indignation, and he with others circulated anonymous handbills, accusing the legislature of unseemly subserviency. For this offense he was dismissed from the assembly, and put on trial for libel. News of the duty imposed on tea and other commodities again aroused popular indignation, and the Sons of Liberty reorganized, Nov. 29, 1773, and with Lamb as one of their most prominent leaders, upheld the action of Boston in preventing the landing of tea. When news of the battle of Lexington reached New York, Lamb, Sears and others seized all English vessels in port. A commission as captain of artillery was granted Lamb soon after the declaration of war, and with a company organized by himself, he joined the northern army at Ticonderoga, and under Montgomery marched against St. Johns. When that fortress surrendered to the Americans, Capt. Lamb, at the order of the general, took possession of it. While there, and subsequently, he frequently ventured upon insubordinate opposition to Gen. Montgomery, and when that officer threatened to give up his command, he accused Lamb of being the principal agitator, describing him as of "bad temper, turbulent and troublesome." At the same time, he acknowledged the captain's bravery and on one occasion wrote, "if we are to have artillery, Capt. Lamb is absolutely necessary to the army." At the commencement of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, Capt. Lamb was entrenched behind an ice battery where he kept up an incessant fire for five days, and soon after Montgomery fell, he himself was wounded and taken prisoner by the victors. His wound was cared for by the Quebec Sisters of Mercy, but it resulted in the loss of his left eye, and a permanent rigidity of the jaw which ever afterwards interfered with his eating. He was promoted commander of the artillery in the northern department with the rank of major while still a captive, was released on parole in August, 1776, and after being exchanged, assumed his command at Morristown in January, 1777. There he was made colonel. He again saw action and was wounded at Camp's Hill; was in command of Fort Montgomery when it was compelled to surrender, and after serving in garrison at Fishkill and West Point, participated in the siege and battle of Yorktown. After the close of the war he received promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, and at the recommendation of Washington became a member of the senate. His subsequent animosity to all things British made him oppose the majority in many ways, and object to the passage of the constitution, and this brought him into popular disfavor, so that he was repeatedly in danger from mobs. He speculated in lands confiscated from loyalists, after the war, and acquired considerable wealth, but lost it all, and at the time of his death was in impoverished circumstances. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was married in early manhood to Catherine Jaudine, of Huguenot parentage, and had several children. He died of gout, from which he suffered for years, on May 31, 1800.



John Lamb

BROWN, John, soldier, was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire co., Mass., Oct. 19, 1744, his parents having removed to that town from Connecticut. After preparing for college, he went through the course at Yale College, and was graduated there in 1771, after which he applied himself to the study of law. He passed some time in an office in Providence, R. I., and then began the practice of his profession at what is now Johnstown, N. Y. He remained there but little over a year, however, removing in 1773 to Pittsfield, Mass. Objection to the oppressive acts of Great Britain had already become a prominent sentiment with Mr. Brown, and he did not hesitate to express it, both in public and in private. He was thus seen to be a man of original views, and of great determination of character, and as these characteristics were combined with a fine personal appearance, he grew to be popular, and was chosen, in 1774, by the Massachusetts state committee, as an agent to visit Canada for the purpose of inciting the people there to revolt. He made two visits to Canada, under the pretense of being a buyer of horses, and had several narrow escapes from being captured, but returned home in safety, and in 1775 was made a delegate to the provincial congress. The battle of Lexington having brought matters to a crisis, an attempt was made from Connecticut to surprise and capture Fort Ticonderoga. John Brown and Benedict Arnold joined this expedition at Pittsfield, the latter being the leader. Ticonderoga was taken May 10th. Brown was a member of the general congress at Philadel-

phia, but in July he was sent with Ethan Allen and Montgomery on their expedition into Canada. Fort Chamblée was captured, but Allen, in making a demonstration against Montreal, was taken prisoner. Brown had by this time received the appointment of major, and joined Arnold before Quebec, aiding the attack by making a false movement against one portion of the city. On Aug. 1, 1776, Brown was made lieutenant-colonel by act of congress, his rank and pay to date from November, 1775. In December, 1776, he led a regiment of militia to Fort Independence, and after the American defeat at Bennington, Vt., in the following year he was sent to the end of Lake George, where he made an attack on the outposts of Fort Ticonderoga, on Sept. 17th. He freed 100 American prisoners, captured 293 British prisoners, and seized the landing, Mount Defiance, Mount Hope, the blockhouse, 400 bateaux, an armed sloop, a number of gunboats, some cannon and a large quantity of stores. Not long after this exploit, Col. Brown resigned from the army, the immediate cause being his strong feeling against Benedict Arnold. So bitter was this feeling that Brown had made public charges against Arnold, accusing him of making forced exactions from the Canadians for his private use, and he even then asserted that Arnold would yet prove a traitor, as he had already sold many lives for money. Col. Brown had some employment in the Massachusetts service after this period, and in 1778 was a member of the general court. Two years later he conducted an expedition for the relief of Gen. Schuyler, up the Mohawk river, but fell into an ambuscade and was killed with forty-five of his men, on his birthday, Oct. 19, 1780.

ALLEN, Ethan, soldier, was born probably at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737, though authorities differ widely with regard to the date and place of his birth. By one he is said to have been born in 1738, at Woodbury, Conn., another claims him as a native of Salisbury, Conn., and another says that he was born in Connecticut, in 1739. His parents were Joseph Allen, a farmer, and Mary Baker, and he was a descendant of Samuel Allen, one of two brothers who emigrated from England to the colonies, and in 1632 settled at Chelmsford, Mass. Of his four brothers, Heman, Hebar and Ira became devoted to the interests of Vermont, and Levi embraced the royalist cause. The family were connected by marriage to another prominent Vermont statesman, Seth Warner. Ethan Allen received but little education in his youth, being left by the death of his father dependent upon his own resources at an early age. He was, however, eager for knowledge, especially in his later years, and his extraordinary gifts partially supplied his lack of training. In 1762 he became joint proprietor with three others of an iron foundry at Salisbury, Conn.; from there he went to Sheffield, Mass., and in 1764 he purchased a tract of land on Mine Hill, Roxbury, where he endeavored to mine for silver. About 1766 he began prospecting in Vermont, in the region known as the New Hampshire grants, over which both New Hampshire and New York claimed jurisdiction, and in 1769 he settled in this region, at Bennington. His residence was subsequently changed to Arlington, then, to Sunderland, and next to Tinmouth. In the controversy which raged for eighteen years between New Hampshire, Vermont and New York with regard to this disputed territory, Ethan Allen was the leading supporter of the Vermont claims, and was probably more than any other instrumental in bringing about the final result of the struggle. He was bitterly opposed to the measures adopted in New York, of evicting all settlers who held their lands in perfectly good faith, but not under a New York title, and in every way in his power he prevented their operation. He wrote trenchant articles supporting the settlers' claims, which were published in pamphlets, hand bills, and in the Hartford "Courant" and New Hampshire "Gazette." After New Hampshire resigned all claims to the district, it passed into a state of anarchy, governed only as the settlers agreed, when they assembled to oppose the authority of New York. Armed bands frequently attacked the settlers, and many of them were forcibly evicted, although they were often strong enough to drive back their assailants. Under Ethan Allen they organized into a military company about 1771, which called itself the "Green Mountain Boys," and they not only protected each other from arrest, but evicted those who held grants under a New York title. In 1772 the New York government, led by Duane and Kempe, offered a reward of £150 for the capture of Allen, and one of £50 for his companion Baker, whereupon the undaunted outlaw replied by setting a price for the apprehension of Duane and Kempe. "They may sentence us to be hung," he remarked, "for refusing to voluntarily place our necks in the halter, but how will the fools manage to hang a Green Mountain Boy before they catch him?" As the New Yorkers became more threatening, Allen and his adherents planned to form a new settlement on the Mohawk river and lake Ontario, and Col. Philip Skene, who was to be governor, went to England to arrange for a land grant. This scheme was interrupted by the outbreak of the revolutionary war. Allen with his brave company of outlaws immediately showed themselves ready and eager to aid the cause of independence. In the middle of February he wrote to Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut that "the regiment of Green Mountain Boys would assist their American brethren," and a Massachusetts lawyer, John Brown, wrote, on March 29th, that "the people on the New Hampshire grants have engaged to seize the fort at Ticonderoga as soon as possible, should hostilities be committed by the king's troops." It thus becomes evident that the exploit which made Ethan Allen famous was planned long before its execution. Soon after the battle of Lexington he marched for Ticonderoga at the head of 300 men. On May 8th he was joined at Castleton by Benedict Arnold, who was authorized by a commission from the committee of safety at Cambridge, Mass., to claim command of the expedition. After a heated dispute the two compromised by marching together at the head of their combined forces, which reached the point on the lake opposite Ticonderoga on May 9, 1775. By early dawn it had only been possible to carry eighty-three men across the lake, and Seth Warner remained with the others on the Vermont side. Allen conducted his small force to the gate, which he succeeded in entering. Pressing forward into the fort, he formed his men on the parade in such manner as to face the two opposite barracks, and then they awakened the garrison by raising three loud cheers. So complete was the surprise that a sentry actually led the American commander to the quarters of Captain De La Place, the officer in charge, and when the latter jumped out of bed to confront him, Allen demanded the surrender of the fort, "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The suddenness of the attack, and Allen's determined and imperious manner, caused De La Place to comply almost without protest, and he with all his men were taken prisoners of war. Allen, however, treated

them with unusual gentleness. This bloodless victory secured to the Americans between 112 and 120 iron cannon, 6 to 24-pounders; 2 brass cannon; 50 swivels; 2 mortars; 10 tons of musket balls; 3 cartloads of flints; 10 casks of powder; 30 new carriages; 100 stand of small arms; 30 barrels of flour and 18 barrels of pork. It chanced that Crown Point was taken on the same day, and as a sloop-of-war on Lake Champlain was captured by the Americans shortly after, Allen and his men became, in little over a week, the sole masters of Lake Champlain and its shores. After the capture of Ticonderoga, Benedict Arnold had again claimed the command, and to defeat his contention the committee of war had given Allen a certificate requiring him to retain command until further orders. Hoping soon to attack Canada, Allen then began to make overtures by which he hoped to gain allies in that country. He wrote, on May 24th, to the Canadian Indians, expressing the hope that as "good and honest men, you will not fight for King George against your friends in America, as they have done you no wrong, and desire to live with you as brothers," and protesting that he had always been a friend to the Indians and had hunted with them many times; that his warriors fought like the Indians in ambush, while the British regulars stood all along close together, rank and file; that he would give them blankets, tomahawks, knives, paint and anything, and "my men and your men will sleep together and eat and drink together and fight regulars because they first killed our brothers." Allen was a cunning tactician. By such measures as this he won the sympathies of great numbers of Indians and some of the common people of Quebec, but the noblesse always remained his bitter opponents. There was some delay before he was empowered to fit out the proposed expedition, and after appearing before congress with Seth Warner, and obtaining authority to raise a regiment in Vermont, to be commanded by officers of its own choosing, he had the disappointment of seeing Warner appointed above him. In the fall of 1775, however, he was given a command in an expedition against Canada under Gen. Schuyler, who employed him mainly to win over Canadians to the revolutionary side. Without higher authority than their own, he and Maj. John Brown agreed, on Sept. 25th, to make simultaneous attacks on Montreal, but for some unexplained cause Brown failed to keep his part of the bargain, and Col. Allen, making the attempt with a small force, was captured and taken prisoner. He kept a diary in his peculiarly passionate style, during his captivity, and complains of many hardships. He was kept in irons and sent to England, but returned to Halifax as a prisoner of war, and was afterwards taken to New York, where with occasional absences on parole he was held for about a year and a half. On May 6, 1778, he was exchanged, and after repairing to headquarters to offer his services to Gen. Washington, he returned to Vermont for the restoration of his health, which had been greatly impaired during his long imprisonment. He was soon after appointed to the command of the Vermont state militia, and was made a lieutenant-colonel in the continental army by act of congress. In his zeal for Vermont he took part in negotiations not always favorable to the Union cause, and pursued a course of action never yet satisfactorily explained, which was certainly not entirely straightforward if, as he afterwards explained, he merely intended to deceive the enemy. A letter generally ascribed to him, written to Haldimand, June 16, 1782, closed with these words: "I shall do everything in my power to render this a British province," and as commander of the Vermont army he concluded, in 1781, a truce with the English army during the negotiations. It has been affirmed that his policy of protecting Vermont by deceiving the English in Canada was known to Washington, who tacitly approved it; but the probability is that he wavered between conflicting policies, the object nearest to his heart being to protect the interests of Vermont. He himself said, in a letter to congress, "I am as resolutely determined to defend the independence of Vermont as congress is that of the United States, and, rather than fail, will retire with my hardy Green Mountain Boys into the desolate caverns of the mountains, and wage war with human nature at large." Reports of his treachery to the American cause aroused, in spite of his indignant denials, such bitter feeling against him that he was compelled to resign his commission, and the legislature accepted his resignation "because there was uneasiness among some of the people on account of his command." He afterwards refused an appointment offered him as general of the militia brigade, but though not nominally in command he led the Vermont troops when, in 1781, New York attempted forcibly to take control of Vermont, and in the following year he was at the head of a force that quieted the rebellious New Yorkers of Windham county, threatening, if the inhabitants of Guilford did not submit to the authority of Vermont "to lay it as desolate as Sodom and Gomorrah." But Allen's rebellious acts were only against an unlawful authority. When Shays' rebellion started in Massachusetts, he was offered the command and refused it, notifying the Massachusetts authorities and exerting himself to expel the insurgents, who sought refuge in Vermont. As a testimonial to his zeal for the American cause, he informed on his own brother, Levi, for being a Tory, and petitioned for the confiscation of his Vermont estate. He removed to Burlington in 1787, and there engaged in farming until his death. Of the character of Ethan Allen diverse estimates have been formed. He was overwhelmingly conceited, and especially proud of his less laudable acts; he rejected all religious doctrines, was passionate, much given to drinking and swearing, lacking in tenderness, sometimes craftily diplomatic and sometimes laudably frank and open, single-hearted, and of a dauntless bravery that covered a multitude of shortcomings. His writings and public speeches were characterized alike by brevity, force, eloquence and bombast. He published, in addition to numerous newspaper articles and addresses to legislative bodies, a "Vindication of Vermont and Her Right to Form an Independent State," which was issued under authority of the governor and council; a "Narrative" of his life (1779); "Animadversary Address," in reply to Gov. Clinton (1778); "Concise Refutation of the Claims of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York to the Territory of Vermont," and a "Defense of the Eastern and Western Union" (1782), and "Reason the Only Oracle of Man; or, a Compendious System of Natural Religion" (1784). He was married in early life to Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Abigail (Jackson) Brownson, whose death probably occurred in 1783. In 1784 he was married to Mrs. Frances Buchanan, daughter of Crean Brush, a Tory, who had led the New York legislature in passing the act of outlawry against him, and procured the reward offered for his head. By the first marriage he had one son, who died at the age of eleven, and four daughters, of

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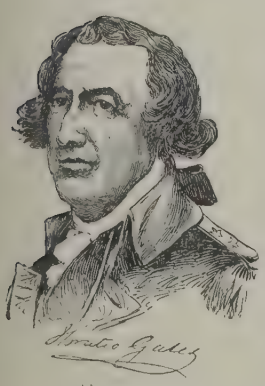
Horatio Gates

Major General in the Army of the United States. after the Original Painting by Stuart

whom two died unmarried. One married Eleazar N. Keys and one Samuel Hitchcock, and was the mother of Gen. E. A. Hitchcock. By the second marriage he had one daughter, Fanny, who entered the sisterhood of the Hôtel Dieu at Montreal in 1808, and died Dec. 10, 1819; and two sons, Hannibal and Ethan Allen, the latter the father of Col. Ethan Allen of New York. Ethan Allen died at Burlington, Feb. 12, 1789. He was buried with military honors in a valley near the Winooski, and in 1885 the legislature caused a column of Tuscan granite to be erected over his grave. A statue of him, by Mead, stands in the capitol at Montpelier, and another, of Italian marble, by the same sculptor, in the capitol at Washington. The earliest statue of him was modeled by B. H. Kinney of Sunderland. In 1873 a statue of heroic size, by Stevenson, was unveiled at Burlington, Vt.

SUMNER, Jethro, revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia in 1730. His father, William, an Englishman, emigrated to America in 1690, being one of the first settlers of Suffolk, Va. At an early age Jethro Sumner removed to Warren county, N. C., where he became a leader in political and military affairs. In 1760 he was appointed paymaster of the provincial troops of North Carolina, and afterward for a considerable period he commanded Fort Cumberland. In April, 1776, he was appointed by the provincial congress colonel of the 3d North Carolina regiment, and until 1779 participated in all the operations of the army under Washington in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1779 he was promoted brigadier-general by the continental congress, and transferred to the southern army under Gen. Gates. He took part in the battle of Camden in 1780, where by his coolness and bravery he aided greatly in rallying the patriot troops after Gen. de Kalb had fallen. He was then ordered to join Gen. Greene, and fought with splendid valor at the battle of Eutaw Springs in September, 1781. Subsequently, until the cessation of hostilities, he was engaged in the suppression of Tory raids in North Carolina. After the war he resigned and was married to a wealthy widow of Newbern, by the name of Heiss. Gen. Sumner died in Warren county, N. C., in 1790.

GATES, Horatio, soldier, was born at Malden, Essex Co., Eng., in 1728. From the fact that his parents were servants in the employ of a noble English family, at whose residence the Walpoles visited, a rumor got abroad that he was the natural son of Sir Robert Walpole. It has been stated that the origin of this story was the fact that Horace Walpole officiated as godfather at his christening; but as Horace Walpole was only eleven years old when Gates was born, this is unlikely. Nothing is known of Gates's boyhood. He entered upon a military career very early in his life, and is said to have first borne arms under Prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick. When the French and Indian war broke out in 1755, Gates was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he joined Braddock on his ill-fated expedition against Fort Duquesne. He was badly wounded during this sanguinary fight, and for some time was invalided. It is said that in the retreat of the survivors on that memorable day the life of Gates was saved by Washington, whose own escape was almost miraculous. In 1762 Gates was with Gen. Monckton, who commanded the attack on Martinique, which was captured. In 1763 Gates is said to have visited England for a brief period, and, on his return, he bought a plantation in Berkeley county, Va., where he settled. In the mean time, Gen. Washington formed a high opinion of Gates, both as a soldier and as a man, and when the war of the revolution broke out one of Washington's first acts was to recommend him to congress for an appointment in the Continental army. Gates was accordingly made adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier general. This was in 1775. During the ensuing year he was invested with the command of the troops which were destined to act against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. It is a curious illustration of the intrigues which had already begun in the colonies, that the New England delegates to congress espoused Gates's cause, and pushed him with all their power and influence, so that presently he was raised over Gen. Sullivan, although the latter outranked him. In 1777 he superseded Schuyler, and the attempt was even made to place him above Washington. In the fight with Burgoyne, at Saratoga, it is claimed that Gates showed a tendency toward cowardice, by keeping as far as possible in the rear, while Schuyler and Arnold fought the battle. The surrender of Burgoyne, however, was a great victory, and to Gates fell much of its glory. Congress voted him a gold medal and the thanks of the country. As a further testimony of high esteem, he was placed at the head of the board of war, a station next to that of commander-in-chief. The intrigues to overthrow Washington, which had been quietly maturing for some time among a recreant and rebellious set, mainly in New England, began to put on a bold face. The cabal which had been formed against the commander-in-chief by certain disaffected officers of the army was countenanced by a party in congress. It was hoped, by a succession of measures implying a want of confidence, to drive Washington to retire from the service in disgust, and when this object was effected, to give the command of the army to Gen. Gates, who lent a too willing ear to these disgraceful suggestions. A foreign officer in the American army, by the name of Conway, was the most active promoter of the project, which involved the publication in London, and republication in New York, of a collection of forged letters bearing the name of Washington, intended to prove his insincerity in the cause of the revolution. The plot being discovered by the accidental disclosure of a part of the correspondence between Conway and Gates, the latter found it desirable to retire for a time to his estate in Virginia. In the meantime Washington made no reply, and offered no denial of the miserable fabrication which had been bruited against him; and it was not until twenty years later, when about to retire from the presidency, that he filed in the department of state a denial of its authenticity. In June, 1780, Gates was put in command of the southern army, at that time concentrated in North Carolina, to oppose the victorious course of Cornwallis, who was sweeping over the Carolinas like a tornado. With the memory of Saratoga before him, Gates believed that he could overthrow Cornwallis at one blow. His force gradually increased until it amounted to 4,000, alleged to have been undisciplined militia, unaccustomed to stand fire. Cornwallis prepared to give battle at Camden, having about 2,000 veterans, under the joint command of himself and Lord Rawdon. If, as was claimed by Gates, his men were raw militia, in whom he could place no confidence, it is obvious that he ran a great risk in attacking veteran British regulars. The battle took place on Aug. 16th, with the result that the American army was thrown into confusion and almost annihilated. Gates was soon after superseded by Gen. Greene, and suspended from military duty. His conduct having



been brought under investigation by a court of inquiry, the decision hung fire until 1782, when he was tardily acquitted. Gates continued to live on his plantation in Virginia until 1790, when he liberated his slaves and removed to the suburb of New York then known as the Bloomingdale Pike, at a point where East Twenty-second street now crosses Second avenue. Gates married, some time before the revolutionary war, the daughter of James Valence, of Liverpool, who, at her father's death, became heiress to nearly half a million of dollars. With her husband, she extended liberal hospitality on the plantation in Virginia, up to the time of their removal from that state to New York. In 1800 Gen. Gates served for a prief period in the New York legislature. Personally, he was highly popular among all those who knew him, being easily able, by his pleasant manners, to ingratiate himself with those whose good will he desired. He died in New York city Apr. 10, 1806.

ARMSTRONG, John, soldier, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 25, 1758. His father, John (1725–1795), rendered gallant service in the war with France in 1755 and 1756, and served as brigadier-general in the Continental army until Apr. 4, 1777, when he resigned. Subsequently he was twice elected to congress. The subject of this sketch was a student at Princeton College when the revolutionary war opened, but left his books to become an aide on the staff of Gen. Mercer. When Mercer received a mortal wound at the battle of Princeton, it was Armstrong who bore him from the field, and the general died in his arms. After the death of Mercer, Armstrong joined the staff of Gen. Gates, participating with him in the Stillwater and Saratoga campaigns. In 1780 he was made adjutant-general of the southern army, but owing to sickness served only a short time. Later, and until the end of the war, he was an aide on the staff of Gen. Gates. During the encampment of the army at Newburg, in 1783, after the surrender of Yorktown, the famous "Newburg Letters" appeared, which recited the alleged wrongs of the soldiers, and called for an organized movement for their redress. They were proved to have been written by Gen. Armstrong. Gen. Washington, by prompt action, thwarted any evil results that might have arisen from them. Many years after, Gen. Armstrong published a pamphlet defending his action and contending that the letters, which were written in a forceful and masterly manner, were "an honest, manly, though perhaps indiscreet endeavor to support public credit, and do justice to an ill-used and long-suffering soldiery." After the disbandment of the army Gen. Armstrong returned to Pennsylvania, where he filled successively the offices of secretary and adjutant-general. In 1787 he was elected member of congress. In 1789 he married a sister of Chancellor Livingston of New York, and, removing to that state, was, in January, 1800, chosen U. S. senator to fill an unexpired term. He served in the senate until 1802, and again in 1803, and 1804. From the year last named until 1810 he was U. S. minister to France and Spain, where he distinguished himself as an astute and successful diplomatist. Returning to the United States in October, 1810, he was appointed brigadier-general July 6, 1812, and given command of the district of New York. In March, 1813, he was appointed secretary of war, in which capacity he greatly improved the condition of the army, infusing into it an energy hitherto unknown; but the failure of the expedition against Canada, and the destruction of Washington by the British were skillfully taken advantage of by Monroe, his enemy and rival, and in September, 1814, his resignation was demanded by President Madison. This ended his public career. The remainder of his life was passed in retirement in Maryland, and at Red Hook, N. Y., where he wrote and published "Notices of the War of 1812" (1836); "Memoirs of Gens. Montgomery and Wayne"; "Treatises on Agriculture and Gardening," and "A Review of Gen. Wilkinson's Memoirs." He also prepared a military history of the revolution, but the manuscript was destroyed by fire. Gen. Armstrong was a man of strong character and superior talent, but his usefulness was seriously impaired by a fondness for intrigue and a morose disposition. He died at Red Hook, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1843.

ANDRÉ, John, British soldier, was born in London in 1751. His father, a native of Geneva, was a merchant who did business in the Levant, and who died in 1769. Young André was bred to commercial pursuits, and after having spent some time in Geneva, where he obtained his education, entered his father's counting-house, where he remained for several years, probably until the latter's death. In January, 1771, he received a commission in the English army, and it was then that he formed the romantic attachment for Miss Honoria Sneyd, whose subsequent marriage to Richard Lovell Edgeworth so seriously affected the young man as to color his whole after life. André is described as having been, at this time, as beautiful as Raphael. He was learned and accomplished; painted admirably, drew caricatures with remarkable spirit, and wrote charming verses, while his epistles to Honoria Sneyd are said to be among the most pleasing love-letters in the language. He was master of several of the modern languages of Europe, an expert musician, and a graceful dancer. It is recorded that he painted two miniature likenesses of Miss Sneyd, one of which he left in England, while he carried the other in his bosom until the latest hour of his life. They were engaged for four years, at the end of which Miss Sneyd appears to have jilted her lover to become the second wife of the father of Maria Edgeworth. André's failure to obtain the hand of this woman reawakened his ambition for the life of a soldier, in which he thought, doubtless, to forget the pain he experienced. He accordingly entered active service as lieutenant in the oldest regiment of the British army, the 7th foot, or royal fusiliers, organized in 1685. He afterward visited the Continent, spending a considerable time in Germany, but returned to England in 1773. In September of the next year he was sent to join his regiment in Canada. Landing at Philadelphia, he proceeded by way of Boston to Canada, but was taken prisoner by Montgomery at St. Johns. He was afterward exchanged, and appointed captain. This was on Nov. 31, 1775. Writing to a friend at the time of his imprisonment, he said: "I have been taken prisoner by the Americans, and stripped of everything except the picture of Honoria, which I concealed in my mouth; preserving that, I yet think myself fortunate." He was taken to Lancaster, Pa., and it was there, several months later, that the exchange was effected. Having been appointed aide to Gen. Gray in the summer of 1777, he was present at the engagements in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1777 and 1778. On the return of Gen. Gray to England, André became attached to the staff of Sir Henry Clinton, to whom he specially endeared himself by his fine military and social qualities. He was accordingly quickly promoted to captain, and subsequently to adjutant-general with the rank of major. During the winter of 1777–78, in Philadelphia, André was the life and soul of the

numerous festivities by which the brilliant British staff-officers endeavored to propitiate the loyalty of Philadelphia society. He became a favorite with the stately Philadelphia belles of the period, and is said to have devised an entertainment in honor of Sir William Howe on the latter's visit to England, which was given May 18, 1778, at Walnut Grove, the mansion house of Mr. Wharton, on Fifth street. During the years 1779 and 1780 André was on duty in New York, where he took a leading part in social life. He accompanied Sir Henry Clinton to Stony Point, assisting at its capture, June 1, 1779, and himself writing the terms of capitulation. In August, 1780, while at Elizabethtown, he composed a burlesque poem, still well known, entitled "The Cow Chase," the subject being an attack made by Gen. Wayne upon a blockhouse near Bull's Ferry, two or three miles below Fort Lee, for the purpose of driving in some cattle. The last stanza is as follows:

"And now I've closed my epic strain;
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet."

Strangely enough, Wayne was the commander of the post at Tappan at the time of André's execution. After Arnold had notified the British in 1780 of his intention of delivering up West Point to them, Maj. André was selected by Sir Henry Clinton as the

person who should make with Arnold the arrangements for the consummation of the treasonable act. After a correspondence under the feigned names of Gustavus and Anderson, it was deemed necessary that André and Arnold should have a personal interview. To bring this about André had been carried, on board the sloop-of-war Vulture, up the Hudson as far as King's Ferry, about twelve miles below West Point. He was repeatedly urged by Arnold to land for the purpose of a conference, but was very reluctant to do it. At length, however, chiefly to justify the confidence reposed in him by Gen. Clinton, he consented to the proposed interview, which was arranged to take place in the house of a reputed royalist named Joshua Smith. During the night of Sept. 21, 1780, this Smith pulled a boat out to the Vulture, and returned with Maj. André to the shore, where Arnold was in waiting to receive him. The three proceeded to the house of Smith, where André remained concealed during the whole of the following day. At the conference which took place there, the plans for the surrender of West Point were finally arranged. As night approached, André prepared to return to the Vulture, but, on reaching the bank, he found that the vessel had removed to some distance, in order to avoid the fire of a battery which had threatened her, while the boatman refused to put him on board the sloop. He therefore determined to risk a journey by land to New York, and after receiving from Arnold a passport under the name of John Anderson, describing him as a person employed in the public service, he mounted a horse furnished him by Smith, who accompanied him, and started on his journey. He succeeded in passing the American lines, when Smith parted with him. He had already approached the English lines near Tarrytown, when three men, who are said to have been playing cards on a rock beside the road, approached him as he stopped at a brook to water his horse. These three men were John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart. Paulding, it appears, had been a prisoner for several months in the British camp, and had escaped only four days previously. A friend in New York, who had aided his escape, and concealed him in his house, had provided him with a British uniform, which he wore when encountered by André. The other two men were clad in the usual homespun of the period. Paulding and six others had started out from Cortlandt Manor to recover a number of horses which had been stolen at Poughkeepsie. They had formed themselves into a scouting-party to intercept the thieves if they should attempt to pass with their booty to New York; and then separated, four of the party being stationed on a hill, some distance back of the road, while three—Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams—had placed themselves behind some bushes on the post-road just above Tarrytown. The British uniform inspired André with confidence, so that when Paulding asked him, "Which party do you belong to?" André replied, "To your party." "How do you know which party I belong to?" asked Paulding. "I can tell by your dress," said André. "I suppose, then, that you belong to the lower party?" "Yes," was the answer. "Then we must detain you," said Paulding. On hearing this, and discovering his error, André became confused, but at once exhibited his pass, signed "B. Arnold," requiring the safe passage of "John Anderson, on important business." A brief consultation was held by the three Americans. When André started his horse forward he was commanded to halt. He begged to be allowed to proceed, but Paulding insisted upon taking him into custody. He offered his gold watch, and promised to procure for them any amount of money they might name, if they would let him go. But they refused to be bribed, and, ordering him to dismount, searched him. Finding nothing on his person, they became doubtful as to their right to detain André, when Paulding suggested taking off his boots. This being done, his stockings were found to contain exact plans and descriptions of the fortifications and approaches of West Point, and other writings by Arnold. The three men at once made him their prisoner, and took him to the camp of Lieut.-Col. Jamieson, who was in command of the advanced post of the American army. André's request that intelligence of the arrest should be sent to the commander at West Point was granted. Col. Jamieson sent a messenger with a note from André written to Arnold. The messenger delivered it, according to one tradition, while Arnold was eating dinner with Gen. Washington, near Tarrytown. Upon reading the note, he hurriedly left the table, stating that he had important business across the river; he took a boat below Tarrytown, and rowed out to the British sloop-of-war Vulture, where he placed himself under the protection of Sir Henry Clinton. Another story is to the effect that Arnold was at Robinson's house, opposite West Point; that it was in the morning, and that, on receiving the letter, which was delivered to him as he was eating his breakfast, he

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asked the messenger, Lieut. Solomon Allen, to go up-stairs and sit with Mrs. Arnold, that Allen might not have an opportunity of conversing with the other officers, and that he immediately left the house and fled. Further, that Washington did not arrive at Robinson's until after Arnold had gone. A board of six major-generals and eight brigadier-generals was convened to try André as a spy. Maj.-Gen. Greene was president of the board, and both Lafayette and Steuben were members. It met Sept. 29th. Not a witness appeared before it. The report was based entirely upon André's own confession, which admitted that he came within the description of a spy and ought to suffer death. The execution of this sentence was ordered to take place on the day following that on which it was entered. Sir Henry Clinton made every effort to save his young friend and aide-de-camp, but ineffectually. André showed himself serene and brave to the last. He sent a request to Washington that in place of suffering the ignominious death by the rope, he might be shot, and die like a soldier. To this request Washington made no response. Having decided not to grant it, he refrained, as he said, from tenderness toward André, from communicating to the latter his decision. A company of light infantry was detailed to lead André to execution. He supposed, until he saw the gallows, that he would be shot. As that appeared his face blanched for a moment, but at once regaining his self-possession, he remarked, "Gentlemen, I did not expect this." Being asked if he had any request to make before he left the world, he answered, "None but that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." The scene of the execution was a short distance from Tappan village. The following inscription was cut into a boulder which designated the place:

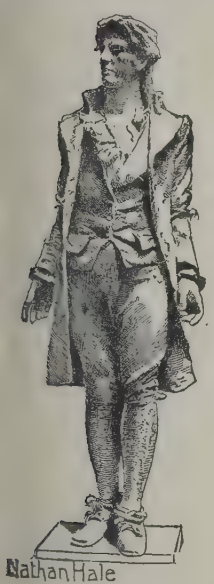
"ANDRÉ,
Executed
Oct. 2d,
1780."

In 1821 the remains of the executed man were exhumed, and carried for interment to Westminster Abbey. On the sarcophagus there is this inscription: "He fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the second of October, 1780, aged 29." The will of Maj. André, dated June 7, 1777, and filed among the records of the surrogate's court of New York, is signed John André, captain of the 26th regiment of foot. It appoints as executors his mother and three of his uncles, and it gives to each of his three sisters and his brother the sum of £700 sterling. Other bequests are named, amounting to £250, the residue of all his effects being bequeathed to his brother, William Lewis André. André's watch was sold for the benefit of his captors. The place where André was captured has long been marked by a monument, and on the occasion of the centennial of André's execution, another monument was erected there by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York. This procedure on the part of Mr. Field aroused great indignation, which was freely expressed through the newspapers, and the monument, after being defaced and injured in various ways, was finally blown up by dynamite.

CONWAY, Thomas, soldier, was born in Ireland, Feb. 27, 1733. When only six years of age he went with his parents to France, where he was educated to the profession of arms. He had seen a good deal of service and already had a high military reputation when he came to America in 1777, a colonel by rank, wearing the decoration of St. Louis, and recommended by so eminent a personage as Silas Deane. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that congress, desirous above all things of obtaining the services of experienced soldiers, should have at once appointed him brigadier-general. But it appears that Conway was especially obnoxious to Washington, who disliked and distrusted him from the beginning, penetrating through the brilliant appearance of this Irish soldier of fortune to the hollowness which lay beneath. He believed him to be an unsafe man, who would use the power with which he might be intrusted for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, and when he heard that congress thought of promoting him, he wrote a strong remonstrance against it, giving frankly and boldly his reasons. As Conway was perfectly aware of this, it was natural that he should be deeply angered against Washington. Out of this anger grew what was eventually known in history as "the Conway Cabal." The Irish brigadier-general was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, but it is not related that he performed any valorous act, either on those occasions or any others. He concocted a plot, which was to make Gen. Gates supersede Washington as commander-in-chief, and succeeded in inducing Gates and Gen. Thomas Mifflin to join with him in the conspiracy. These three also managed to gain over a faction of congress, which was as destitute of real ability as it was of patriotism. The victory of Saratoga precipitated this scheme in behalf of Gates, but Wilkinson, the latter's aide-de-camp, while bearing dispatches to congress giving an account of the capitulation of Burgoyne, stopped at the headquarters of Lord Stirling, and communicated to him the contents of a letter which he had seen, from Conway to Gates, in which Washington was spoken of disparagingly. Stirling at once communicated to the commander-in-chief what Wilkinson had told him, whereupon ensued a correspondence between Washington, Gates, and Conway which exposed the whole affair. Gates, in order to extricate himself from the difficulty, replied that Wilkinson had forged the extracts which he had communicated to Lord Stirling. Wilkinson immediately challenged Gates, who first accepted and then declined the challenge, in a way which added one more stain to his already soiled character. In the meantime it was shown that Conway had written anonymous letters in different directions, containing false assertions designed to injure Washington, and, altogether, his conduct had been so infamous, that it became a matter of poetic justice that he should be condignly punished. The duty fell to the brave Gen. Cadwalader, Washington's devoted friend, who challenged Conway, fought him, and shot him in the mouth, the ball passing out through the back of his neck. Believing that he was at the point of death, Conway wrote, from Philadelphia, the following letter to Gen. Washington: "Sir: I find myself just able to hold my pen during a few minutes, and take this opportunity of expressing my sincere grief for having done, written, or said anything disagreeable to your excellency. My career will soon be over, therefore justice and truth prompt me to declare my last sentiments. You are in my eyes the great and good man. May you long enjoy the love, esteem, and veneration of these states whose liberties you have asserted by your virtue. I am, with great respect, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant. [Signed] Ths. Conway." In the following March, Conway offered his resignation conditionally to congress, but it was

accepted at once, unconditionally, whereby he was obliged to leave the army. He returned to France, and was afterward appointed governor of some of the French settlements in the East. In India he is said to have had a quarrel with Tippoo Sahib, which resulted in great injury to the French interests. During the French revolution, he commanded the royalist army in the south of France for a time, but was soon obliged to leave the country and flee for his life. The exact date of his death is not known.

HALE, Nathan, soldier, was born at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755. His father was Richard H. Hale, of Coventry. His grandfather was a physician and his great-grandfather a clergyman: both were educated at Harvard. Nathan was a delicate child, and gave little promise of reaching manhood, and still less of attaining the physical beauty for which he was distinguished. He was fond of athletic sports and out-of-door life, but was fully as ambitious to excel in his studies. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, one of the most prominent Congregational divines of the times, and at the age of sixteen entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1773. He was popular with faculty and students alike, while his grace and charm of manner won him a ready welcome to the most aristocratic circles of New Haven. He taught school at East Haddam for nearly two years after his graduation, and in 1774 was appointed preceptor in the Union Grammar School at New London, Conn., an institution of high character, designed to prepare students for Yale College. His parents had destined him for the ministry, and had it not been for the change the revolutionary war caused in the current of events, he might have carried out their wishes. His connection with the New London school was most agreeable to him. He had considerable scientific knowledge, and had there the opportunity to devote much of his time to literature and science. His future appeared peaceful and full of promise, but tidings of bloodshed soon called him to a patriot's career. He was among the first to use his eloquence and efforts to arouse the people to immediate action. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he said, "Let us march immediately, and never lay down our arms until we have obtained our independence." He made the first appeal for independence in a public meeting, at the close of which he, with others, enrolled themselves as volunteers in the cause of the colonies. He was subsequently appointed a lieutenant in Col. Charles Webb's regiment, took part in the siege of Boston, and in January, 1776, was breveted captain for his gallantry. Devoted and unselfish in his adherence to the patriot cause, when the men in his company wished to return home at the expiration of their time, he offered them his month's pay if they would remain a month longer. After the British evacuated Boston he went to New York with the greater part of the American army, and while there executed a daring feat. A British sloop, loaded with provisions, was anchored in the East river, under the protection of the British man-of-war Asia. He imbued a few picked men with his own patriotic zeal, and with them went at midnight in a whale-boat to the Asia, and boarded her. He succeeded in imprisoning the guard, and in bringing the sloop and provisions to shore, where the latter were distributed among his famished comrades. About this time he was appointed captain of a company of Connecticut rangers, made up of choice men, and known as "Congress's Own." He took part in the battle of Long Island, and was with Washington in his famous retreat across the East river from Brooklyn. He was with the troops in New York at the time the British invaded Long Island. Soon after this he was called to meet Gen. Washington at the house of a Quaker merchant—Robert Murray—on Murray Hill, New York city, to receive instructions for an important mission. The exigencies of the situation seeming to demand that a trusty person should visit the enemy's camp in disguise, and obtain accurate knowledge of the state of affairs, Nathan Hale volunteered for the service. Beloved and admired as he was by his comrades, they endeavored to dissuade him from such a perilous undertaking, the failure of which meant an ignominious death; but he refused to listen to their warnings, replying warmly: "Gentlemen, I owe to my country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of our armies. I know no mode of obtaining the information but by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. I am fully sensible of the consequences of discovery and capture in such a situation. I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes



honorable by being necessary." He left the camp on Harlem Heights the same evening, and, disguised as a schoolmaster in search of employment, entered the British lines. His winning manners served him well, and he was received with much cordiality. He obtained the necessary information, including drawings of the fortifications, and had reached a comparatively safe place on Long Island, whence he expected to cross the sound to Norwalk the following morning, when he was recognized, seized and carried aboard the British guard-ship Halifax, under command of Capt. Quarne. His disguise had been penetrated by a worthless tory cousin of his, who betrayed him to the enemy. He was carried before Gen. Howe, who had his headquarters in the handsome residence of James Beekman, at Mount Pleasant, on the bank of the East river. The information, which he had concealed between the soles of his shoes, convicted him as a spy, and he was condemned to be hung the next morning. He was delivered into the hands of the British provost marshal, William Cunningham, who was given orders to perform the execution before sunrise. That night Hale was confined in the greenhouse of the mansion, under a strong guard. He was denied the services of a minister and the consolations of the Bible, while the letters he was permitted to write to his mother, sisters and betrothed were destroyed in his presence. The notorious Cunningham afterward said, in extenuation of this conduct, "It was necessary that the rebels should never know that they had a man who could die with

such firmness." In the early dawn of a beautiful Sunday morning in September, Nathan Hale bravely met the ignominious fate of a spy. As the rope was put around his neck, his last words were: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." His sad fate spread a pall over the army and the nation. He was admired for his beauty, and loved for himself. The women of New Haven shed tears of genuine sorrow when they received the news. An entry of his death was made on the town records of Coventry. A rude stone was erected to his memory by his father's grave in the cemetery attached to the Congregational church, and in 1837 the citizens formed a Hale Monument Association, for the purpose of obtaining sufficient money to erect a memorial worthy of the young patriot. The monument, of Quincy granite, was completed in 1846, at a cost of $3,734. The Sons of the Revolution have undertaken to erect a statue of Nathan Hale which will be set up, in the autumn of 1893, in a corner of the City Hall park, New York city, on the spot supposed to be hallowed by the last agonies of the young hero. The figure is to be cast in bronze, and will be about eight feet in height. Timothy Dwight, Hale's tutor at Yale College, commemorated his fate in verse. The state of Connecticut appropriated the sum of $5,000 toward the erection of a statue of Hale, which stands in Hartford. The presentation speech was made by Chas. Dudley Warner, June 14, 1887, and Gov. Phineas C. Lounsbury accepted the statue for the state. The date of Nathan Hale's death was Sept. 22, 1776.

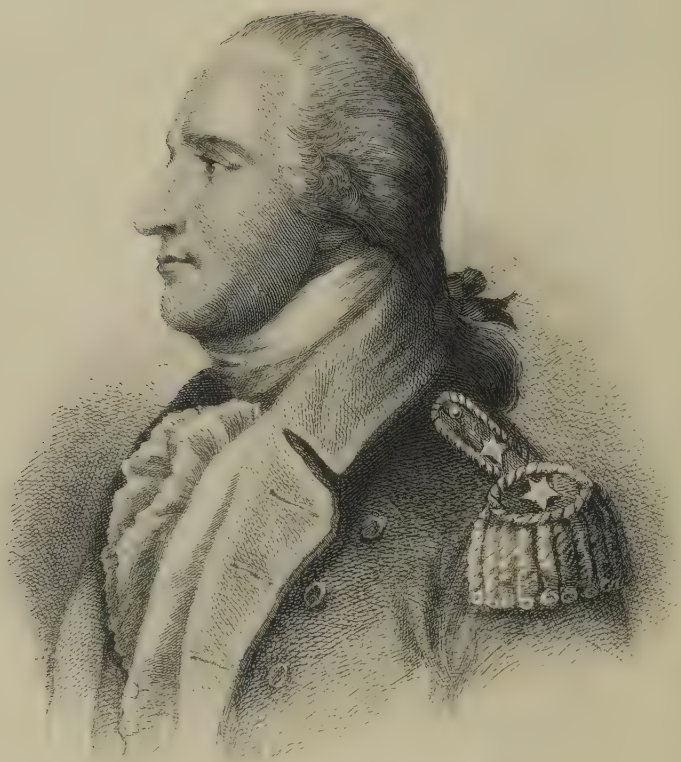
JASPER, William, soldier, was born in South Carolina about 1750. But little is known of his life previous to his enlistment as sergeant in the 2d South Carolina regiment, at the opening of the revolution. When Fort Moultrie was assaulted by the British forces on June 28, 1776, and the flag staff on the fort was shot away, Jasper leaped from an embrasure to the ditch into which the flag had fallen, and amid a storm of bullets returned it to its place upon the parapet. Gov. Rutledge presented him with a sword as a reward for his daring. Subsequently, he declined a lieutenant's commission because of his want of education, but until his death there was not a month of his life that he did not distinguish himself by some act of daring. Once, for instance, with a single companion he overpowered a British guard, and released a large number of prisoners. During the assault on Savannah, Oct. 7, 1779, he was killed while his regiment was charging the Spring Hill redoubt. A square in Savannah and a county in Georgia have been named in his honor.

NORTH, William, soldier, was born at Fort Frederick, Me., in 1755. Entering the revolutionary army in 1775 he accompanied Benedict Arnold to Canada, and in May, 1777, became captain in a Massachusetts regiment. In 1779 he was appointed aide to Baron Steuben, under whom he served until the close of the war. In October, 1786, he was made major of the 2d U. S. regiment, and from 1780 until 1800 held the office of adjutant-general of the U. S. army, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was also speaker of the New York assembly, and canal commissioner, and from 1789 until 1799 sat in the U. S. senate as a federalist. Baron Steuben bequeathed him the greater portion of his estate, which Gen. North divided among his fellow-officers. He died in New York city on Jan. 3, 1836.

STEVENS, Edward, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1745. He participated, as a major of militia, in the battle of Great Bridge on Dec. 9, 1775, and in the summer of 1776 was made colonel of the 10th Virginia regiment. In 1777 he was ordered to join Washington's army in New Jersey; and at the battle of the Brandywine bore the brunt of Gen. William Howe's assault. Subsequently, taking a gallant part in the battle of Germantown, he was advanced by congress to the rank of brigadier-general. He spent the winter of 1778 at Valley Forge, and in August, 1780, was transferred to the southern army under Gen. Gates, opening, with a brigade of Virginia militia, the battle of Camden, and by his bravery being instrumental in preventing a disastrous rout of the American forces. He served under Gen. Greene at the battle of Guilford Court-House, where he was badly wounded, and for the bravery which he displayed on that occasion was warmly praised by Gen. Greene. He then rejoined Washington, with whom he participated in the siege of Yorktown. From 1782 until 1790 he was a member of the Virginia senate. He died in Culpeper county, Va., Aug. 17, 1820.

BUTLER, Zebulon, soldier, was born at Lyme, Conn., in 1731. At the outbreak of the French and Indian war, he applied for service with the provincial troops of his native colony, was appointed an ensign, and rose to the command of a company, distinguishing himself at Fort Edward, Lake George, Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In 1762 he sailed with his company and other provincial troops to reinforce the British, who were besieging Havana. They were shipwrecked and suffered many hardships, but eventually shared in the honors of the surrender. In December, 1762, Capt. Butler returned to America and settled in Connecticut, where he remained until the outbreak of the war of the revolution. He was then appointed a lieutenant-colonel in the Connecticut line, and in March, 1778, colonel of the 2d Connecticut regiment, serving through the campaigns of 1777 and 1778.

In the meantime, having become interested in lands in the Valley of Wyoming, he settled there with other colonists, who built several stockade forts for their protection. The Indians in that neighborhood were very averse to white settlement and, at the instigation of the British, exhibited signs of enmity, occasionally attacking small parties of the colonists who were isolated from the main body. Finally an attack was made by the Americans against the camp and fort which were the headquarters of the combined British, Indians and tories, and which included about 1,000 men, commanded by a British officer and the Indian chief Brandt. Col. Butler led the attack, and for a time the Americans had the advantage, but the misunderstanding of an order caused a retreat, which eventually became a rout, most of the officers being killed in their ineffectual attempts to rally the men. Among the officers escaping was Col. Butler, who with four or five men succeeded in reaching home. On the 4th of July, 1778, the settlers agreed to articles of capitulation, by which it was stipulated that their lives should be spared. In spite of that fact, the British and Indians proceeded to murder and plunder the inhabitants indiscriminately, and to burn their houses. This was the "Massacre of Wyoming," which left the beautiful valley a scene of death and desolation. Later, Col. Butler was ordered to return with what force he could collect, and retake possession of the country, which he did in August, 1779. In 1780 he was directed by Washington to deliver the posts at Wyoming to Capt. Alexander Mitchell, and with the men under his command to join the army, the order being due to a jealousy between the states of Pennsylvania and Connecticut.



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B. Arnold

owing to a dispute which had arisen out of the claims advanced by Pennsylvania to lands on the Susquehanna occupied by citizens of Connecticut. Open hostilities between these parties lasted for a number of years, the New England people being twice driven from their settlement, although they in both cases returned immediately with reinforcements and repossessed themselves of the country. The trouble was finally settled by what was known as the "decree of Trenton," which established the claim of Pennsylvania to the disputed territory. To this decision Col. Butler, with most of the other settlers, yielded. After the war, he continued to reside at Wyoming, and was appointed lieutenant of the county. He died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 28, 1795.

ARNOLD, Benedict, soldier, was born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 14, 1741. He was the fourth of the name, William Arnold, his earliest American ancestor, having settled on the Providence Plantations in 1636. Benedict Arnold's father was a shipowner, and for some time a sea-captain. Benedict was fairly educated, and besides learning the ordinary English branches, acquired a fair knowledge of the classics. He is said to have been, physically, very attractive, but of an insubordinate nature, proud, willful and sensitive; and when only fifteen years of age, during the French and Indian war, he ran away from home. He joined the colonial army, which had been fitted out for an expedition in the North, and went with it as far as Lake George. But he found army life less to his satisfaction than he had anticipated —the discipline of camp duties being especially irksome to him — and, accordingly, manifested his natural disposition by deserting and making the best of his way home through a great many privations and some dangers. On returning to Norwich he is said to have entered the apothecary shop of a Dr. Lathrop, who appears to have been satisfied with him, as, at the close of their connection, he gave Arnold £500 sterling. He then removed to New Haven, Conn., where he engaged in business as a druggist and bookseller, and from 1763 to 1767 continued in this line with considerable success. On Feb. 22d of the latter year, he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Mansfield, who died on June 19, 1775. From 1767 to the outbreak of the war of the revolution Arnold engaged in many adventures and speculations, by which he accumulated considerable property. He owned vessels, and carried on a trade, sometimes with Canada and sometimes with the West Indies, occasionally going to sea himself in command. At Honduras he is said to have fought a duel with a British sea-captain, who called him a "damned Yankee," in which he wounded the captain and forced him to apologize. It is also stated that during this period Arnold visited England. At the time of the battle of Lexington, he was captain of a volunteer company at New Haven. On hearing of this engagement, Arnold inspired his men with sufficient enthusiasm to get them to follow him to Cambridge, where he arrived Apr. 29, 1775. His early Canadian experience had informed him of a fact which he communicated to the Massachusetts committee of safety, namely, the importance of Ticonderoga and its practically defenceless condition. He was at once commissioned colonel by the committee, and authorized to raise 400 men, with which to capture the fort. In the meantime another expedition had started from Connecticut and western Massachusetts, under the command of Ethan Allen, with the same objective point. Arnold joined Allen at Castleton, Vt., and demanded the command of the expedition. This being refused him, he accompanied Allen as an aide, and Ticonderoga was captured by the latter on May 10th. In the autumn of 1775, Arnold, who had by this time become known to the commander-in-chief, was ordered by him to make an advance into Canada. He undertook the expedition with about 1,000 men, and conducted it admirably; but the default of Col. Enos, who deserted his command and returned to Massachusetts with 300 men, prevented him from carrying out his original plans. On arriving at Point Levi the troops were forced to cross the river to Quebec in birch-bark canoes. They succeeded in this, and on the night of the 14th of November, Arnold formed his small corps of only about 700 men on the height near the Plains of Abraham. There, as the garrison would not come out to fight, he was obliged to await Gen. Montgomery. On the arrival of the latter, Dec. 1st, the city was at once attacked. Gen. Montgomery was killed, and Arnold disabled by a bullet-wound in his leg. Arnold was made brigadier-general on account of his eminent courage on this occasion, and continued the siege of Quebec until April, when he was put in command of Montreal, but the Americans were soon after driven out of Canada. Early in June he joined Gates at Ticonderoga, and soon after exhibited great bravery in the command of the American fleet on Lake Champlain, where a terrible naval battle was fought in October. A little later he was accused of nefarious conduct in connection with his occupancy of Montreal, but he was exonerated from these charges. In the meantime conspiracies were being formed in the army against various generals, but particularly against Washington as the commander-in-chief. Arnold, being a friend of Washington, and strong in his fidelity to him, became subject to persecutions on the part of Gates and Conway and their adherents in congress; and this, doubtless, embittered him, and helped to draw him away from his previous position as a patriot and an officer of integrity. Arnold was fortunate enough to be in Connecticut at the time when that colony was invaded, April, 1777. He had a desperate fight with the British under Gov. Tryon, in the course of which two horses were shot under him, but he drove the British ignominiously to their ships.

For this act of gallantry Arnold was promoted by congress to the rank of major-general. Soon after, he was sent to the northern army, the left wing of which he commanded during the battle of Bemis Heights; and, had he been sustained by Gates, would probably have been recognized as the conqueror of Burgoyne. Gates weakened Arnold's command, and a quarrel ensued between the two officers; but on Oct. 7th Arnold made one of his most magnificent efforts, and actually achieved the victory whose credit was given to Gates. During this engagement he was badly wounded in the same leg which had received the bullet at Quebec, and was obliged to remain invalided until the following spring. In June, 1778, he was put in command of Philadelphia, just evacuated by the British. There he is said to have lived far beyond his income, and he was charged with oppression, extortion and misappropriation of public money and property to his private use. He quarreled bitterly with some of the leading citizens of the city, and, altogether, became so involved that he contemplated resigning from the army. An in-

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vestigation being ordered, he was acquitted of all but certain trivial charges, and this decision was afterward confirmed by a court-martial. Washington, to show his personal confidence in him, offered him the command of the northern army; but by this time Arnold's old spirit of insubordination had again taken hold of him. Unfortunately, also, he came under the observation of British officials, who were anxious to find some one in power in the American army who would be willing to betray it. In an evil hour Arnold was tempted, and yielded. He shrewdly saw that if he could place the British in control of the Hudson river, which could easily be accomplished by surrendering West Point, he would have such a claim upon their gratitude as must eventually inure to his highest advantage. He accordingly asked of Washington the command of this important post, and succeeded in obtaining it. Beverly Robinson, whose residence was just opposite West Point, on the other side of the river, was a prominent tory, in the confidence of the British commanders. Through Robinson, Arnold was placed in correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, and at once negotiations for the surrender of West Point began, Major John André (*q. v.*) being the emissary from Sir Henry Clinton. Arnold's attempted treason proved unsuccessful through the capture of André by some Westchester yeomen, who came upon him as he was making the best of his way toward the British lines after a decisive interview with the traitor. The latter, on being informed by a messenger of this capture, fled in haste from West Point, and succeeded in getting on board the Vulture, Sept. 25, 1780. He received a sum of money as a reward for his attempted treason, and was made a brigadier-general in the British service. In this capacity he was sent by Sir Henry Clinton, in January, 1781, to make a diversion in Virginia, with the assistance of a considerable naval force, and he actually did commit successful ravages on the rivers and along the coast of the Chesapeake. It is stated that, while on this expedition, he inquired of an American captain, whom he had taken prisoner, what the Americans would do with him if he should fall into their hands. The officer replied that they would cut off his left leg and bury it with the honors of war, and hang the remainder of his body on a gibbet. In September of the same year Arnold made an attack on New London, and captured Fort Trumbull. He spent the following winter in London, and remained abroad until 1787, when, for a time, he was in business at St. Johns, N. B., with two of his sons, having become so unpopular there, according to tradition, as to have been hung in effigy. He is said to have been in the West Indies in 1794. While he was in Philadelphia, in 1778, he became engaged to a tory lady, the daughter of the chief justice of Pennsylvania, Margaret Shippen, whom he eventually married. She was with him at West Point, when he received the news of the capture of André, and she followed his fortunes thereafter, dying in London Aug. 24, 1804. Arnold himself died in that city June 14, 1801.

NASH, Francis, soldier, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., May 10, 1720. Francis removed to North Carolina at an early age, and for some years was clerk of the superior court of Orange county. He was also for a time a captain in the British army, participating in the battle of Alamance in 1771. In 1775 he was a member of the Provincial congress of North Carolina, and in the same year was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st North Carolina regiment. Having been advanced to the rank of brigadier-general by the Continental congress, in February, 1777, he led a brigade at the battle of Germantown, where he received wounds from which he died. His brother, Abner (1716–1786), was a distinguished patriot, and from 1779 to 1781 governor of North Carolina. Francis's nephew, Frederick (1781–1858), was from 1852 until his death chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina. He died Oct. 7, 1777.

KOSCIUSZKO, Thaddeus, soldier, was born in Cithnania, Feb. 12, 1746. He was of noble birth, and after receiving a military education became a captain in the Polish army. Sympathy for the patriot cause induced him to come to America in 1775, bringing with him letters from Franklin, and in October, 1776, he was appointed colonel of engineers. He was assigned to service with the northern army, for which he devised the defences of Bemis Heights and West Point. Later he served as adjutant to Washington, and participated with Gen. Greene in the siege of Ninety-Six. At the close of the war, in 1783, he received a vote of thanks from congress, and at Washington's request was breveted brigadier-general. Returning to Poland, he was, in 1789, made major-general in the Polish army, and gallantly opposed the Russians at the battles of Zielence in June, 1792, and Dubienka in July, 1792. After the second partition of Poland he took up his residence in Leipsic, and was elected by the French national assembly a citizen of France. March 24, 1794, he reappeared in Cracow as dictator and general-in-chief of a revolutionary party that had been secretly formed, and, at the head of a small army of peasants, met and defeated a greatly superior Russian force at Raclawice. Having organized a national council, to which he intrusted the government, he again took the field with an army of 13,000, but at Szczekociny, on June 6, 1794, was defeated by 40,000 Prussians after a hard-fought battle. Retreating to Warsaw, he held that city against the allied forces of Prussia and Russia until the latter, reinforced by an Austrian army of 150,000 men, overthrew his army, and captured him on Oct. 10, 1794. He was confined in St. Petersburg for two years, but in 1796 was released, and loaded with honors by the Emperor Paul. When the latter offered him his sword, he declined it, saying: "I have no need of a sword: I have no country to defend." In 1797 he visited the United States, where he was received with every evidence of esteem and respect. Upon his return to Europe he settled at Fontainebleau, where he lived in retirement until 1814. In 1806 Napoleon requested the services of Kosciuszko in his invasion of Poland, but the latter refused because of the conditions upon which he had been given his freedom by the Russian government. In 1816 he took up his residence at Solothurn, Switzerland; in 1817 freed the serfs on his Polish estates, and on Oct. 15, 1817, was killed by a fall from a horse. He was buried beside Sobieski and Poniatowski in the cathedral at Cracow, and a great mound to commemorate his services was erected near that city. In 1828 a monument in his honor was unveiled at West Point. See, also, Falkenstein's "Leben Kosciuszko's" (Leipsic, 1825).

POMEROY, Seth, soldier, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1706. He learned the trade of gunsmith in his youth, and spent many years in the military service of the colony, attaining the rank of colonel. In 1774 and 1775 he served in the Provincial congress, where he was distinguished for his patriotic sentiments, and in February of the latter year he was made brigadier-general of militia. Participating as a volunteer in the battle of Bunker Hill, he was, a short time afterward, appointed senior brigadier-general of the Continental army. The

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subsequent adjustment of rank proving difficult, he resigned his commission, and retired from the service. After the repulses of Washington in 1776 he raised a volunteer force, with which he marched to his relief, but fell sick while on the way, and died at Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1777.

WADSWORTH, James, soldier, was born at Durham, Conn., July 6, 1730. He was graduated from Yale College at the age of eighteen, and from 1756 until 1786 served as town clerk of Durham. In 1775 he was made a member of the committee of safety, in 1776 brigadier-general of militia, and in 1777 major-general, being engaged, in the year last named, in the defence of the towns on the Connecticut coast. From 1783 until 1786 he served in the Continental congress, and from 1785 until 1790 he sat in the executive council of Connecticut. He was also, for some time, presiding justice of the New Haven court of common pleas. His nephews, James (1768–1844) and William (1772–1833), founded the town of Genesee, N. Y., and became extensive landowners in the western part of that state. William served in the war of 1812 as brigadier-general of New York militia. He died at Durham, Sept. 22, 1817.

WAYNE, Anthony, soldier, was born at Easttown, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745. His grandfather was born in Yorkshire, Eng., and in middle life came to Chester county, Pa., where he became a large landed proprietor. Anthony's father was a farmer, soldier, and member of the Provincial assembly. Anthony received an academic education and in 1765 visited Nova Scotia as a land surveyor. In 1767 he returned to his native county, married, and became a farmer. He was a leader of the whig party in the events that preceded the revolution, a member of the colonial legislature in 1774, and of the committee of safety in 1775. He recruited the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, was made its colonel Jan. 3, 1776, and marched to the relief of the northern army. He fought with conspicuous gallantry at Three Rivers, where he was wounded, and, later, took command at Ticonderoga. Feb. 21, 1777, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general and assigned to Washington's army, then operating in New Jersey. He aided greatly in driving the British from New Jersey. He took part in the battle of the Brandywine and stubbornly opposed the passage of the river by Knyphausen's Hessians, battling all day and retreating in good order at nightfall. He was leader of the assault at Warren Tavern, harassing the British rear with a flying detachment. At Paoli, on the night of Sept. 20, 1777, he was attacked by a force much larger than his own, but handled his men with such bravery and skill that the British gained only a doubtful advantage. At Germantown, where his troops repulsed the British left, he was again conspicuous by his bravery. During the encampment at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777–78, he contributed greatly to the comfort of the patriot army by numerous and successful foraging expeditions. When Sir Henry Clinton evacuated Philadelphia, Gen. Wayne followed him, engaging in frequent skirmishes with his rear-guard. Gen. Wayne's brigade opened the battle of Monmouth, and, later on, by a gallant repulse of the charge of Col. Monckton, made success certain. In July, 1779, Gen. Wayne, at the head of a corps of light infantry, recently organized by Washington, undertook the capture of Stony Point, a strongly fortified post on the Hudson, which was garrisoned by 600 men, and commanded the road leading from New England to the other colonies. Wayne assaulted the fort at midnight on July 15th, and captured it after a brief engagement, in which he was wounded. The defences erected by the British were leveled to the ground and the stores and ordnance which they had collected carried to West Point. For this service congress gave Gen. Wayne a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal struck in his honor. In 1780 he attempted the capture of Fort Lee, but the odds were against him. He succeeded, however, by an extended raid, in seriously crippling the strength and resources of Gen. Clinton. In January, 1781, when 1,300 Pennsylvania troops mutinied, Gen. Wayne persuaded them to return to the service. Having been ordered south to co-operate with Lafayette, his splendid generalship turned what seemed to be certain defeat into a decisive victory at Green Springs on July 6, 1781. He contributed largely to the capture of Yorktown, and then marched south to the relief of Gen. Greene. On the night of June 24, 1782, he was attacked by a large body of Creek Indians, but routed them with disastrous slaughter, killing, in a hand-to-hand encounter, Guistersigo, the ablest warrior among the Creeks. Dec. 14, 1782, Gen. Wayne took possession of Charleston, S. C., thus brilliantly ending his revolutionary career. Oct. 10, 1783, he was made a major-general by brevet and retired to his home in Pennsylvania. In 1784 he was a member of the Pennsylvania general assembly, and he also sat in the state convention that ratified the federal constitution. In 1786 he removed to Georgia where, in 1787, he aided in framing the first state constitution. In 1790 he was elected to congress, but after serving a year, his seat was declared vacant, and when a new election was ordered he refused to be a candidate. On April 3, 1792, by appointment of President Washington, who had given frequent and generous acknowledgment of his great worth, Gen. Wayne succeeded Gen. Harmar as general-in-chief of the U. S. army, and at once began the organization of an expedition against the Indians of the Northwest, who, despite the fact that two campaigns had been waged against them, still remained rebellious and hostile through British influence. Late in 1793 Gen. Wayne advanced into the wilderness with a carefully drilled army, built Fort Recovery as a supply station, and pushing on to the junction of the Maumee and Anglaize rivers, erected Fort Adams. In August, 1794, he marched from Fort Adams to the rapids of the Maumee, where there was a British post, Fort Miami. At Fallen Timbers, Aug. 20, 1794, he called on the Indians to lay down their arms. When they refused he attacked and completely vanquished them. After devastating their country he marched to the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers and built Fort Wayne. He then returned to Fort Recovery, and on Aug. 3, 1795, executed a treaty with his late antagonists. By this campaign of Gen. Wayne, not only was the territory of the United States greatly augmented, but permanent peace was secured with the Indians of the Northwest. On his return to the East he was deputed to treat with the Indians of the Northwest and to subdue the British forts in that region, but died at Presque Isle (now Erie), Pa., from gout before he was able to accomplish his new mission. He was buried at Presque Isle, whence, in 1809, his remains were removed to Radnor in his native county, where they now rest.

Allegorical Group on Portico of Capitol

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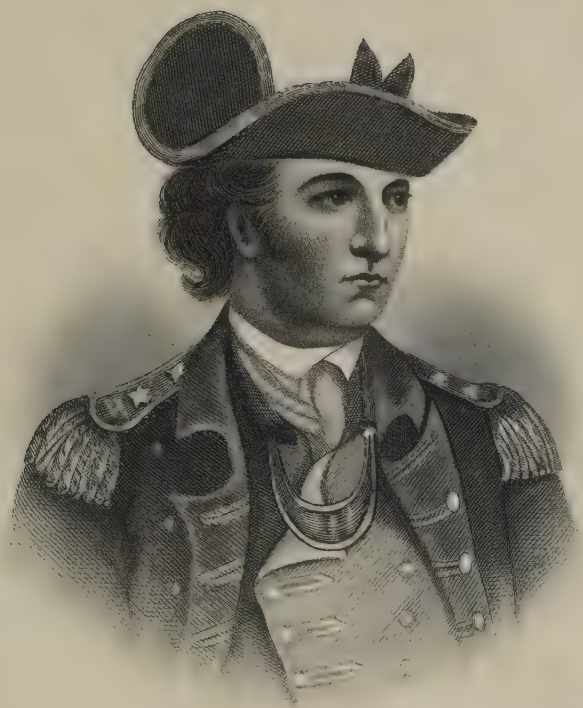
In promptness, celerity, and complete command of the science of war, Gen. Wayne was surpassed by few generals of his time, and though never foolhardy, his success where others would have failed gave him the appellation of "Mad Anthony Wayne," and early in the revolution it became a popular saying that "where Wayne went there was a fight always; that was his business." The date of his death was Dec. 15, 1796. See, also, "Life of Anthony Wayne," by John Armstrong.

SULLIVAN, John, soldier, was born in Maine in 1740. After completing his general education, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, afterward practicing his profession with success, and was a member of the first Continental congress. In 1775 he was appointed a brigadier-general, and in the following year a major-general. He superseded Arnold in the command of the northern army, June 4, 1776, but was soon driven out of Canada by the overwhelming forces of the British and Indians. Afterward, when Gen. Greene was ill, Sullivan took command of his division on Long Island, and in the battle of Aug. 27th was taken prisoner with Lord Stirling. He was detained, however, for a few months, only, at the end of which he was exchanged. Dec. 20, 1776, he superseded Lee in the command of his division in New Jersey. In August of the next year, he planned and executed an expedition against Staten Island. An inquiry was afterward made into his conduct on that occasion, which resulted in his receiving the approbation of the court. In September he was in the battle of Brandywine, and in October in that of Germantown. During the winter of 1777–78, when Count d'Estaing arranged for the French fleet to attack the British off Rhode Island, Sullivan was assigned to the command of the troops which were designed to aid the fleet. D'Estaing, however, suddenly sailed away for Boston, and Sullivan, to his own great disgust, was obliged to raise the siege. After repulsing the enemy in a slight attack on Aug. 29th, Sullivan succeeded in making a most skillful retreat, without incurring the slightest suspicion on the part of the British that any such movement was even in contemplation. In the summer of 1779 he commanded a large force in an expedition against the "Six Nations." The object of this expedition was to avenge the terrible massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. He was joined by Gen. Clinton, Aug. 22d, when he attacked the enemy, and completely dispersed them. He then penetrated to the very heart of the Indian country, killing and capturing a considerable number of the savages, burning eighteen of their towns, besides a large number of isolated wigwams, and destroying 160,000 bushels of their corn, as well as all of their vegetables and fruits. Everything necessary to support life was destroyed, so that not a single vestige was left, in that section of the country, of the resources which had formerly made it fertile and self-supporting. Meanwhile, Gen. Sullivan had incurred the displeasure of certain members of congress, and of the board of war, on account of his having made great demands for military stores and freely complained of the government for inattention to these demands. The state of feeling was such that he resigned his command Nov. 9, 1779. He was a member of the Continental congress for three years; he was also president of New Hampshire, and rendered very efficient aid in quelling Shay's rebellion. The year of his retirement from the army he was appointed a judge of the district court, which position he held during the remainder of his life. He died at Durham, N. H., Jan. 28, 1795.

MOYLAN, Stephen, soldier, was born in Ireland in 1734, of a wealthy and influential family, his oldest brother being R. C. bishop of Cork. He received a careful education, and after traveling in Europe left Ireland for America, becoming a successful merchant in Philadelphia. He was a stout defender of the rights of the colonies, and in 1775 joined the army in front of Boston, where he gained the friendship of Washington, who selected him as one of the members of his staff. In June, 1776, he was appointed commissary-general, but resigned in the following October to recruit the 1st Pennsylvania regiment of cavalry, of which he was made colonel. He spent the winter of 1777–78 at Valley Forge; was with Gen. Wayne at Bull's Ferry, and served on the Hudson river, in Connecticut, and in the south under Gen. Greene, being advanced in 1782 to the rank of brigadier-general. After the war he again engaged in trade in Philadelphia, serving also, for a time, as U. S. commissioner of loans. He died in Philadelphia, April 11, 1811. His brother John, during the revolution, was clothier-general to the patriot army.

WILKINSON, James, soldier, was born in Calvert county, Md., in 1757. He was educated under the care of a private tutor until he arrived at the age of seventeen, when he commenced the study of medicine. On the outbreak of the revolution he enlisted in the army under Washington, and after the evacuation of Boston, joined Arnold's command. He became intimate with both Arnold and Burr, and having received a captain's commission, accompanied the former on his expedition into Canada. He was promoted to rank of major, fought with some distinction in New Jersey, was appointed to the staff of Gen. Horatio Gates, and successively promoted to be colonel and adjutant-general. He fought at the battle of Bemis Heights, Oct. 19, 1777, and it is said that his advice was solicited and followed by Gen. Gates in several instances during this campaign. After the surrender of Burgoyne, Wilkinson was sent as bearer of the news to congress, with the recommendation that he be appointed brigadier-general. His claim to this distinction was a fictitious one, however, gained by taking to himself the credit for an act of daring performed by Col. John Hardin, of Kentucky. As Wilkinson took eighteen days for the delivery of his dispatches from Saratoga, the news was a week old when he arrived, a fact which, in congress, brought him under the satirical tongue of Dr. John Witherspoon. He got his brevet of brigadier-general, notwithstanding, and through Gates's influence secured a position on the board of war. Meantime he had become mixed up with the "Conway Cabal" against Washington, and it was through him that the fact of the existence of the conspiracy leaked out. He was forced to resign his commission as brevet brigadier-general in consequence, and was not again in active service until near the end of the war, when, for a time, he had a position in connection with the quartermaster-general's department. After the war, while engaging in certain speculations with a view to trading with New Orleans and Natchez, he became involved in a trea-



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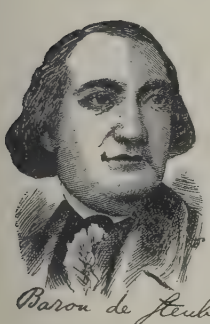
sonable project in connection with the Spanish government of the lower Mississippi, the object of which was to alienate the West from the East, and to build a separate republic or empire, under the protectorate of Spain. The exposure of the conspiracy to the convention which was about forming a constitution for the new state of Kentucky, and upon which Wilkinson depended for the consummation of his plan, caused the entire defeat of his scheme. His trading speculations proving no more successful, he applied to be reinstated in the army in 1791. He succeeded in obtaining an appointment as lieutenant-colonel, and was in service in the West with Gen. Anthony Wayne. It has been shown that up to 1800 he was in receipt of a pension from the Spanish government, and his intrigues involved the southwestern frontier in savage warfare for the next dozen years. Meanwhile, in March, 1792, he was made a brigadier-general, and on the death of Gen. Wayne in 1796, he became commander-in-chief of the army. In 1805 Wilkinson was made governor of Louisiana. Aaron Burr, who was at that time developing his scheme for a southwestern empire, always declared that Gen. Wilkinson was involved in the conspiracy, a declaration which was believed by Gen. Jackson. Some even alleged that Wilkinson originated the whole conspiracy. Being court-martialed in 1811, and charged with treasonable connection with Burr, he was acquitted. The evidence which was afterward brought to light, and which would have convicted him, was not then known to be in existence. Appointed major-general in 1813, Wilkinson got into trouble with other officers, and two years later was the subject of a court of inquiry. At the close of the second war with Great Britain he was discharged from the U. S. service. He then removed to Mexico, where he owned much property. He died there Dec. 28, 1825.

STEUBEN, Frederick William Augustus, soldier, was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1730. He was educated at the Jesuit colleges of Niesse and Breslau, and when only fourteen years of age served at the siege of Prague as a volunteer under his father. In 1747 he was appointed a cadet of infantry, and so rapid was his development, in consequence, that in eleven years, when only twenty-eight years of age, he had risen to the rank of adjutant-general. He was wounded in the battle of Kunersdorf, and in 1761 carried as a prisoner of war to St. Petersburg, but was soon after released. In the following year he was appointed adjutant-general on the staff of Frederick the Great. Being a man of method, he was soon able to effect important reforms in the quartermaster's department of the Prussian army, while, at the same time, he gathered together and superintended an academy for young officers who had been selected for special military instruction. At the close of the "Seven Years'" war, he made a tour of Europe, and was appointed grand marshal and general of the guards of the prince of Hohenzollern-Heckingen. In 1777, while on a visit to Paris, he was invited by the celebrated Count St. Germain to go to America, the cause of the American revolution being greatly favored by the French government. He, at the same time, made the acquaintance of Franklin, who was then popular in the *salons* of the French capital, and was doubtless influenced by him as to his future undertaking. Leaving France in the fall of 1777, he arrived Dec. 1, 1777, at Portsmouth, Va., whence he proceeded at once to the headquarters of Gen. Washington, to whom he offered his services. They were gladly accepted. Steuben had an income sufficient for his support, and, like Lafayette and De Kalb, volunteered his services without becoming a burden upon congress. At the time of his joining the army, it lay encamped at Valley Forge in a most deplorable condition. He was at once appointed to the office of inspector-general—his brilliant service in the Prussian army entitling him to the highest rank—and he was commissioned a major-general. Steuben applied his ideas of military order to his new work, and, inaugurating important improvements in all ranks of the army, he prepared a manual of tactics, remodeled the army organization, and improved its discipline, thereby bringing the American force into a condition of much greater efficiency than they had ever before reached. At the battle of Monmouth, Steuben, as a volunteer, showed himself a thorough soldier, as he did also at Yorktown, where he commanded in the trenches. During this siege he was on the staff of Gen. Lafayette, with whom he was also associated as a member of the court-martial which tried and convicted Maj. André. Steuben was remarkable for the generosity and fineness of his nature, spending his entire income, beyond what was essential to his own simple necessities, in purchasing clothing and rations for his men. He was also a most agreeable companion, possessed of a lively humor, concerning which many interesting anecdotes are related. Receiving no pay for his services during the war, and absolutely impoverishing himself for the benefit of his companions in arms, congress voted him, in 1790, an annuity of $2,500, and the state of New York presented him with 16,000 acres of land in Oneida county. He built for himself a log-house at what is now known as Steubenville, divided his land among his aides and servants, and there, during his last days, devoted himself to his library. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch church of New York. His death was caused by apoplexy, the result of his taking too little exercise. In compliance with his own request, he was wrapped in his military cloak, and buried in a plain coffin, without a stone. His life is contained in Sparks's "American Biography"; and a biography of him by Friedrich Kapp was also published in New York, in 1860. He died Nov. 28, 1794.



WARREN, Joseph, soldier, was born at Roxbury, Mass., June 11, 1741. His ancestry is traced back in the Boston town records to the year 1659. His grandfather, Joseph Warren, was among the first settlers of Roxbury, and his father was a reputable farmer in that part of Roxbury now called Warren street, where he devoted himself principally to fruit raising. He was in moderate circumstances, but much respected, and several times elected to municipal offices. The son received his preliminary education at the grammar school of the town, which was noted for its excellence, and at the age of fourteen was admitted to Harvard College. There he sustained the character of a youth of talent, agreeable manners, and generous, independent disposition, united with great personal courage and determination. An anecdote which still survives among the traditions of the college illustrates these latter characteristics. Some of his classmates had set on foot a project to which he was opposed, and had arranged a meeting to discuss it in one of the upper rooms of an old dormitory. With designs to exclude him, they securely barred the door. Warren heard of this, and quietly ascending to the roof, slid down to the eaves, grasped the water spout, and sprang in at the open window. The building was old, the water-spout weakened by the rains of a century, and it was no sooner relieved of his weight than it fell to the ground, where, had it fallen a moment

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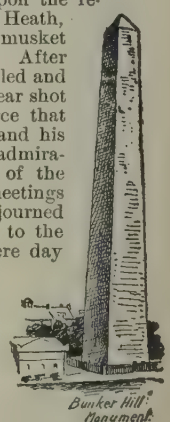
before, he would have been dashed to pieces. He gave a moment's glance at the battered spout, then turned around, and saying it had served his purpose, entered, without a trace of emotion, into the discussion with his classmates. The courage and self-possession thus displayed by a lad of about sixteen years, disclosed the qualities that were to make him a leader in the turbulent times that were approaching. He was graduated at Harvard in 1759, and then studied medicine under an eminent Boston physician of the day, being no sooner admitted to practice than he acquired a high reputation in his profession. In the year 1764 the small-pox, then the most dreaded scourge of the human race, raged in Boston, carrying off people by hundreds. Vaccination was at that time unknown, and in a large majority of cases the disease was fatal; but Warren, braving the contagion, went about freely among the sufferers, ministered to their needs, and treated them with such skill as to save very many valuable lives. His fame spread everywhere throughout Boston and the neighboring towns; and this, with his engaging appearance, his courteous address, and well-known abilities, won the young physician the esteem and affection of the entire community. He was undoubtedly, then and afterwards so long as he lived, the most popular young man in Massachusetts. A high standing in his profession, and resulting wealth and influence, were now distinctly before him. But in the following year the passage of the stamp act awoke his patriotic sympathies, and a close friendship with Samuel Adams, doubtless imbued him with ideas of resistance to the tyranny of the British government; but resistance, at this period, did not contemplate forcible opposition. It was confined to written remonstrance in the public journals, and in this Warren bore a distinguished part. A letter of his addressed, in 1768, to Sir Francis Bernard, the colonial governor, not only greatly aroused the people, but so strongly excited the animosity of Bernard that he proposed to the British cabinet that its author should be proceeded against for treason. Warren was also an effective speaker, and he soon attained such prominence as to be invited, in 1772, to deliver the annual oration that was then given on the anniversary of the so-called "Boston Massacre." He was appointed a second time to this duty on March 6, 1775, but on that occasion it was at his own solicitation. Some British officers had said publicly that it should cost any man his life who presumed to speak at that anniversary, and at this threat Warren's soul took fire. He determined to brave the threat, and precipitate an issue with the authorities. At an early hour the Old South Meeting-house was crowded to overflowing, forty British officers being present, some of whom occupied the pulpit stairs, and even seats within the pulpit itself. The church was so thronged that Warren could not force his way through the press at the public entrance, and he could gain admittance only by a ladder placed by his friends at a window in the rear of the pulpit. Seeing his cool determination, the officers in the pulpit who had proposed to make trouble, made way for him to pass, and permitted him to begin his address, which had for its subject "the baleful influence of standing armies in time of peace." A profound stillness pervaded the assemblage. It wanted but a few weeks of the battles of Lexington and Concord, and every man felt that a crisis was approaching. They looked at one another with anxious but determined faces, firmly resolved to visit instant vengeance upon any British officer who should attempt to carry out the threat of assassination. It required less cool courage to fight bravely than to think clearly and connectedly in the presence of personal danger; but there was in Warren now, not only the calmest intrepidity, but an intense and high-souled defiance which gave to his words—even when read now at the end of a century—an eloquence that stirs the blood like the blast of a bugle. Such another scene has seldom occurred in the history of this country. Soon afterwards the crisis came. In the course of the day of April 18, 1775, Warren had discovered, through his confidential agents, that the British commander was to march a strong body on the following day to seize the military stores that had been gathered by the patriots at Concord. Instantly he arranged with Paul Revere to ride to Concord at nightfall, to warn the country that the British were coming, and before he set out, to light two lanterns in the steeple of Christ Church in Salem street, which was the indicated signal that an attempt was about to be made to capture the supplies. Revere's ride has been sung by Longfellow. It lighted the fires at Lexington and Concord, which were the first throes in the birth of a nation. Early on the morning of the 19th, a messenger rode in hot haste to the door of Warren's house, with tidings of the battles. Warren summoned his pupil, Dr. Eustis, and asking him to care for his patients during the day, mounted his horse, and proceeded to the Charlestown ferry. There he met a friend, to whom he said: "Keep up a brave heart. They have begun it—that either party can do; and will end it—that only we can do." He was chairman of the committee of safety, and he probably rode on to a meeting of the committee held at the "Black Horse" in Menotomy, now Arlington, for he was there at noon when the militia, under Gen. Heath, inflicted a severe punishment upon the retreating British. He was by the side of Heath, and in the hottest of the fire, when a musket ball cut off his hair close by the ear. After the fashion of the day, the lock was rolled and pinned, and it must have required a near shot to cut it away. He was with the force that followed the British on their retreat, and his cool, collected bravery won universal admiration. He was at this time president of the provincial congress, then holding its meetings at Watertown, and, when it was adjourned on each day, he uniformly rode over to the camp then forming at Cambridge. There day by day he won "golden opinions from all sorts of men," and when the militia were ordered to occupy Breed's Hill, he had been so often among them that he was generally known. On June 14th he had been commissioned a major-general, and it was perhaps on this account that Col. Prescott and Gen. Putnam offered him command when the British troops were seen to be approaching for the battle which will be forever memorable as that of Bunker Hill. He declined the command, but, arming himself with a musket, took a position in the ranks, and fought as a common soldier. Now and then he would leave the ranks to encourage the men, but he kept on loading and firing until the ammunition was exhausted, when he set out to leave the field with the retreating patriots. He was among the last, and was still facing the enemy, when a ball struck him in the forehead, and he fell, on the never-to-be-forgotten June 17, 1775. His remains now rest in Forest Hills cemetery, West Roxbury. The death of Warren spread universal sorrow among the people every-

Jos. Warren



Bunker Hill Monument

where; but it was the signal for a general uprising throughout the country. Foreigners have often asked why Americans should have built a monument to commemorate a defeat. Technically it was a defeat, but in reality it was a victory, for it led to the independence of a nation.

MARION, Francis, soldier, was born at Winyah, near Georgetown, S. C., in 1732. His Huguenot grandfather, Benjamin Marion, left France in 1690, and his was one of the seventy or eighty exiled families which settled on the banks of the Santee river in South Carolina. Benjamin's son, Gabriel, married Esther Cardes, and the pair had six children, of whom one was a daughter. Francis Marion was the last-born child, and the influence of ancestry in the determination of his character is discernible in his subsequent life. Physically he was diminutive and puny to a remarkable degree, his biographer, Weems, preserving a tradition that at birth he "was not larger than a New England lobster, and might easily enough have been put into a quart pot." By the time he had reached his twelfth year, however, his constitution had undergone a change and his health had become good. Tiring of rural life, he longed for the ocean, and when sixteen years old, notwithstanding the solicitations of his mother, embarked in a small vessel bound for the West Indies. She foundered at sea, sinking so suddenly that her crew, six in number, had barely time to escape in the jolly-boat, without food or water. Two of their number perished by starvation. On the seventh day after the foundering, the four survivors were picked up by a passing vessel, and were finally restored to their homes. When he reached his, young Marion, contentedly it may be conjectured, resumed the humble occupation of a tiller of the soil, the family resources being very moderate. Before he was twenty-five years old his father died, and in 1758 he was planting with his mother and his brother Gabriel, near Freison's Lock, on the Santee canal. In 1759 they separated, Gabriel removing to Belle Island, S. C., where the remains of his distinguished brother were afterward interred, and Francis settling at Pond Bluff in the parish of St. John. This was thereafter his residence, and it is still pointed out as Marion's plantation. It lies within cannon-shot of the battle-ground of Eutaw Springs. Up to this time, and throughout his life, indeed, it does not appear, says one of his biographers, that his educational acquisitions, in a literary point of view, were ever any more valuable than those afforded at the present day by the simplest grammar-schools of the country. The year in which he took up residence at Pond Bluff, the colony of South Carolina was on the eve of an Indian war, and James's "Life of Marion" asserts that he repaired that year to the appointed rendezvous to engage in a campaign against the Cherokees, which had been ordered by Gov. Lyttleton. Before the month of May, 1760, another camp for the invasion of the Cherokee territory was established, and it is believed that at this time Marion was again a volunteer. Certainly in 1761, when Col. James Grant of the Royal Scots Highland regiment, with 1,200 South Carolinians under Col. Middleton, commanded in the Cherokee campaign, Marion served as lieutenant under Capt. Wm. Moultrie. In a sharp battle with the Indians in June at Etchoee, the command of the advance guard of thirty men was intrusted to Marion, and in a defile, at the foot of a hill, twenty one of the thirty were prostrated by the fire of the savages. The result of the engagement which ensued, however, was the utter breaking of the spirit of the Indians. Fourteen towns in the middle Indian settlements, as well as Etchoee, were reduced to ashes. Cornfields were ravaged and the country depleted of power to afford any subsistence to the tribe. Marion revolted from the severity of this treatment, and his utterance in respect to it is worth noting: "To me it appeared a shocking sight. When we are gone the Indian children will return and ask their mothers: 'Who did this?' 'The white people, the Christians,' will be the reply." This vein of tenderness, attributable to his lineage, always tempered the military career of the great partisan. For fifteen years at least, from this time, we hear nothing from him except that he was quietly engaged in rural and domestic occupations. He was fond of angling and of hunting, while his firmness and piety, his gentle temper and recognized bravery, secured for him the esteem and confidence of the community. In 1775 he was returned to the provincial congress of South Carolina as a member from St. John. This body distinguished itself by committing the people of the province to the American revolution, adopting the bill of rights, as declared by the Continental congress. Under the immediate suggestion and by direct participation of this legislative body, moreover, overt acts of treason were committed. The public armory in Charleston was broken open at night, and arms were removed. Powder was taken from the public magazines, and chests containing tea, on which duty had been imposed by the English parliament, were tumbled into the Cooper river. When this congress, after adjourning for a short time, met on the first of June, it also passed, although not without considerable opposition, the "act for association," which had been recommended to all the colonies by the Continental congress, and on the fourth day of its session resolved to raise 1,500 infantry soldiers, and 450 cavalry. June 14th, a million of money was voted, and a council of safety was then elected, vested with the executive power of the province. Marion was chosen a captain in the 2d infantry regiment of these troops, his commission dating June 21, 1775, the day preceding the adjournment of the congress. With his friend, Capt. Peter Horry, he speedily filled up, from the neighborhoods of Georgetown, Black river, and the Great Pedee, the ranks of two companies, consisting of fifty men each. He first drew sword against the British, Sept. 14, 1775, when he participated in the occupation of Fort Johnson, on James island, in Charleston harbor, but a few hours after it had been abandoned by the royalist forces. He was next placed in command of the military fort at Dorchester, at the head of navigation on the Ashley river, twenty miles from Charleston, to which place the public stores and vends were in great part transferred. Later on he was dispatched to Fort Johnson, whose defences he completed. Promoted to be major, he engaged so diligently in the work of drilling his regiment, the 2d, that he was styled its "architect." June 20, 1776, in an engagement with the British fleet, Marion, whose regiment was then stationed at the partly finished Fort Sullivan, bore an important part, contributing largely to a patriot victory which gave to the southern states a three years' respite from any serious attack by the enemy. Fort Sullivan was from that day known as Fort Moultrie, and Marion was subsequently placed in command there. When Gen. Lincoln and the French Count d'Estaing made their ill-starred attempt in September, 1779, against Savannah, Ga., then held by British troops, Marion participated, being second in command of his regiment. After this, Lincoln withdrew his troops to Sheldon, S. C., to drill the militia of the neighborhood. When the city of Charleston was taken by

the English, May, 1770, Marion, who had just before marched into the city from Dorchester, was, fortunately, at his home in the country, suffering from a broken ankle, the injury having been received in leaping from the second-story window of a friend's home in the city. That friend had turned the key upon his guests at a dinner-party, including Marion, and declared that no one of them should go forth until he should be gorged with wine. Marion, being strictly temperate, declined to be coerced. When the British, after occupying Charleston, began to raid the surrounding country, under Tarleton, Marion, already conspicuous by his military service, was compelled to take refuge in the forest. His adventures, as, in his feebleness, he was driven from house to house, from tree to thicket, and from thicket to swamp, were, without doubt, among the most exciting of his life. As soon as he could mount his horse he collected a few friends (less than twenty) and set out for North Carolina, to meet Baron de Kalb, who was drawing toward South Carolina at the head of a Continental force, sent from Virginia by Gen. Washington for the relief of Charleston. Weems asserts that on their journey, albeit in sore poverty, Marion was in fine spirits, and that in answer to the complaints of his companion, Peter Horry, that their "happy days were all gone," he declared: "On the contrary, they are yet to come. The victory is still due. The enemy, it is true, have all the trumps, and if they had but spirit to play a generous game, they would certainly ruin us, but they have no idea of that game. They will treat the people cruelly and that one thing will ruin them and save the country." Reaching De Kalb, Marion found that the latter had been superseded in his command by Gen. Gates, who did not comprehend Marion's capacities nor the value of his services. Gov. Rutledge, of Carolina, who was in Gates's camp, exerted himself in Marion's behalf, but only succeeded in bringing about an interview between them in which Marion counseled the adoption of a scheme which was rejected by Gates, but afterward carried out by Gen. Greene; namely, the moving of his army into the heart of South Carolina, thereby giving an opportunity for the patriots to rally, and forcing the British to concentrate their scattered forces and circumscribe their influence. In consequence of neglecting this advice, the vainglorious Gates came to grief at Camden, S. C., Aug. 16th, at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, in the most disastrous defeat ever suffered by an American army. But before this, and while Marion was in Gates's camp, a messenger had reached him from the whigs of Williamsburg, S. C., then newly risen in arms, summoning him to become their leader. Gov. Rutledge forthwith issued to Marion his commission, and he left at once to recruit what afterward proved to be the famous "Marion's brigade." Following Gates's defeat and the rout of Sumter's troop which occurred two days after it, this brigade was the only American force worth naming in South Carolina. Most of these troopers were men of Irish parentage, with all the Celt's bitter feeling against the Anglo-Saxon. They were fearless men, of powerful frames, and an audacious gallantry that led them to delight in danger. They were good riders, too, and wonderful marksmen, possessed of a huntsman's knowledge and ingenuity, able, in swamp and forest, not only to avoid danger, but frequently to turn danger to their own advantage—precisely the men who, under Marion's training, were to make the most efficient of all partisan soldiery. They had espoused the patriots' cause with zeal. Four captains were chosen for as many companies before Marion's arrival; McCottry, Morrison, James, and McCauley, and they had also some skirmishing with the British troops. From the time of his reaching them, Marion, under the commission of the South Carolina governor, was known as "The General." "He came to us," says one of their number who served under him at the age of fifteen, "rather below the middle stature, lean, and swarthy. His body was well set, his knees and ankles badly formed, and he still limped upon one leg. He was forty-eight years of age, with frame capable of enduring fatigue and every privation. He was dressed in a close, round-bodied crimson jacket, of a coarse texture, and wore a leather cap, a part of the uniform of the 2d regiment, with a silver crescent in front, bearing the words 'Liberty or Death.'" He found his command wretchedly deficient in all materials of service, and his first efforts to supply their deficiencies began in sacking the saw-mills. The saws were wrought and hammered by rude blacksmiths into some resemblance to sabres, and thus provided, two days from the day he took command, he advanced upon a large body of tories commanded by a Maj. Gainey, at Briton's Neck, surprised them, slew their captain and several privates, dispersed their party, without the loss of a man, and with but two wounded. In twenty-four hours after this he was again in motion after a tory captain, Barfield. But the latter was forewarned, and awaited Marion in a strong position, whereupon the Americans resorted to strategy. Putting a select party of men in ambush, Marion retreated with another, and thus beguiling his opponent from his "coigne of vantage," Barfield followed, as it was hoped he would, and was wretchedly worsted in the fight that ensued. These two achievements gave Marion all the hold he

required upon his troops, and also that *éclat* in the region, which apprised the inhabitants that a man with an efficient force was at work among them. Aug. 17th, while ignorant of Gates's defeat by Cornwallis on the preceding day, he sent out Peter Horry with four companies, to break up communications with Charleston and if possible, to procure gunpowder, flints, and bullets. He himself marched to the upper Santee. As he did so, he heard of Gates's disaster, but did not apprise his troops of it. On the other hand, at Nelson's Ferry, he immediately surprised a strong British guard with a large body of pioneers taken from Gates, killed and took as prisoners twenty-two British regulars and two tories, and retook 150 Continentals of the Maryland line, who were being conveyed to Charleston from the rout of Gates's forces: this with a loss of one killed and one slightly wounded. And so he continued, aided decisively by the cruel policy adopted by the British military authorities, until Lieut.-Col. Tarleton wrote: "Mr. Marion, by his zeal and abilities, showed himself capable of the trust committed to his charge." He collected his adherents at the shortest notice, and after making excursions into the friendly districts, or threatening the communications, to avoid pursuit he disbanded his followers. The alarm occasioned by these insurrections frequently retarded supplies on their way to the army; and a late report of Marion's strength delayed the junction of the recruits who had arrived from New York to the corps in the country. Cornwallis wrote to Tarleton: "I most sincerely hope that you will get at Mr. Marion." Orders were

forthwith given to Tarleton and to Maj. Wemyss, a tory officer, to make Marion retreat, and for a little time he withdrew to North Carolina, the excesses of Wemyss, as he ravaged the country in pursuit, more and more inflaming the patriot population. Marion soon returned by a forced march, and finding a large body of tories at Black Mingo, fifteen miles from Georgetown, although his force was very much inferior in number, fell upon them, and cut them to pieces. His next encounter was with a tory colonel, Tynes, whose sharp defeat supplied Marion with arms and ammunition, of which he stood greatly in need. At this time Lord Cornwallis wrote that "Col. Marion had so wrought upon the minds of the people, partly by the terror of his threats and cruelty of his punishments, and partly by the promise of plunder, that there was scarcely an inhabitant between the Santee and Pedee that was not in arms against us." The first part of this statement may be dismissed as slander, for it rested, when made, upon vague assertions, unsustained by any specification of cruelty, and by no sort of evidence, and is thereby foreign to the traits of Marion's character. In view of his successes, the British redoubled their endeavors to scatter and to prevent the reassembling of his forces, and also to apprehend their leader. Tarleton sought him this time by descending the river Wateree. At once Marion essayed Tarleton's capture, but was too late to seize him, and the British leader passed on unmolested to join his own troops. Marion fell back, upon Tarleton's advance, after the latter had come up with his command.

Then Tarleton pursued him for twenty-five miles until he found his purpose arrested by a wide and deep swamp, through which his eye could see no beaten road, and when, as is supposed, he could have reached his opponent in three hours, he turned the head of his column, and cried out, "Come, my boys, let us go back! We will soon find the game-cock (meaning Sumter), but as for this d——d swamp-fox, the devil himself could not catch him." The two American soldiers were ever after known by their followers by these names. When Tarleton desisted from the pursuit of Marion, he undertook that of Sumter, but was severely handled by that officer, and very shortly the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 17, 1780, in western North Carolina, with the unbroken successes of Marion, so revived colonial courage and spirit in South Carolina, that the forces of Marion received decided increase. But the unstable character of such increase is not to be lost sight of. Marion's men, with families to provide for, came and went as they listed, their commander making such stipulations with them for their return as he and they could agree on. In his hands, however, albeit he was at times sadly hampered, this material became effective for his peculiar warfare, although it is difficult to see how, in the hands of some commanders, it could have been made available for any purpose. His next attempt was made against Georgetown, S. C., but was unsuccessful, and in it Marion suffered the personal loss of his nephew, Gabriel, who, being taken by the British, was put to death as soon as his name was known. The Americans straightway retired to Swan island and established there, at the confluence of Lynch's creek and the Pedee, what became known far and wide as "Marion's Camp." It was in substance an island, in a swamp abounding in live stock and provisions, and elevated tracts and dense cane-brakes, and some spots on which Marion's invalids and convalescents spent their time in cultivating corn. Marion secured all the boats of the neighborhood and fortified his position as necessity required, and thence sent out his scouting parties in all directions. He laid the surrounding country under martial law, while he was himself secure in his fastness, sallied out on occasion to harass the British and tories, struck his harassing blows at them, and was back in his safe retreat almost before they could conceive whence he had come, or realize that he had come at all. Secrecy of action was a prime source of his strength. He did not intrust his plans to his most confidential officers; although he consulted them, they only learned his determination from his deeds. He left no track behind him if he could avoid it, and was often vainly hunted for by his own detachments. His favorite time for moving was with the setting sun. His living was of the plainest—he was abstemious to the last degree, he and his men were clothed in homespun, slept in open air and without blankets. His first requisition from subordinates was good information. Hence his scouts were his best men: their boldness and cunning were almost beyond belief. To all of this is to be added the fact that he maintained among them rigid discipline. Such a life begot confidence between general and officers (by whom he was admirably supported) and men, and resulted in the production of a partisan force such as has seldom been seen. A story, illustrative of the poverty of the partisan commissariat, is well known: it is to the effect that a young British officer was led blindfolded by a scouting party into the centre of Marion's camp, and having transacted his business with him was invited to stop for dinner, which consisted entirely of roasted potatoes served on pieces of bark. "But surely, general, this cannot be your ordinary fare!" "Indeed, sir, it is," replied the general, "and we are fortunate on this occasion, entertaining company, to have more than our usual allowance." When Gen. Nathanael Greene took command of the remnants of Gates's army, at Charlotte, N. C., December, 1781, he put himself into communication with Marion, and received from him prompt and full intelligence of the British movements and resources. A second attempt against Georgetown, S. C., made by Marion, Jan. 13, 1781, after the junction of Col. Henry Lee's forces with his own, was only partially successful, the surprise being incomplete, although the Americans secured the person of the British commandant. When Lee was recalled by Greene, Marion struck at British and tory ports on the Pedee river, and then organized four companies of cavalry, a proceeding prompted, in part, by the scarcity of ammunition; the result of his movements was the entire breaking up of the line of communication between Charleston, S. C., and the main army of the British under Cornwallis. This brought pursuit upon Marion by Cols. Watson and Doyle of the British army from Fort Watson, which commanded the approaches of the British Lord Rawdon, near Camden, S. C., and it was during this pursuit that Marion gave way, for the only time of which there is any record, to despondency, saying one day to Horry: "Go to my field-officers and know from them if, in the event of my being compelled to retire to the mountains, they will follow my fortunes, and with me carry on the war until the enemy is forced out of the country. Go and bring me their answer without delay." To a man, they immediately pledged themselves to this, and Marion declared: "I am satisfied: one of these parties shall feel us." Speedily, Apr. 23d, he invested and took Fort Watson. Rawdon was compelled to evacuate Camden, and fall back to Monk's Corner. Marion was at this time incessant in activity, and contributed essentially to the aid of

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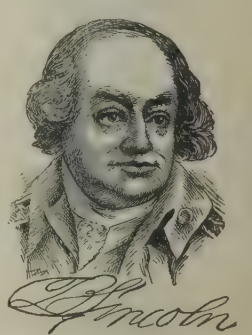
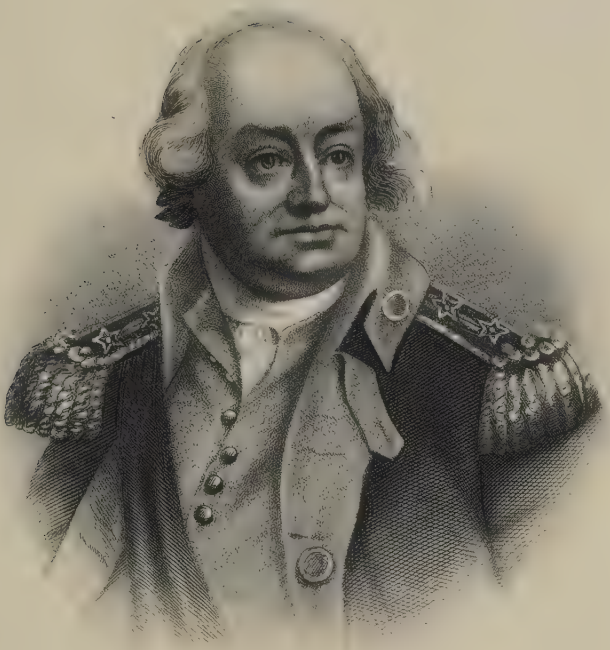
Greene on his advance from North into South Carolina. In a short time nothing was wanting but the fall of the enemy's interior chain of military posts to complete the recovery of the whole country within thirty miles of the sea by the Americans. The indefatigable partisan, in conjunction with Leland Eaton, at once attacked the British Fort Motte, on the Congaree, the principal depot of the British expeditions from Charleston to Camden, which speedily surrendered. While dining, after the capitulation, Marion was told that Lee's men were hanging tory prisoners. Hurrying from the table and seizing his sword, he ran to the gallows in time to save one poor wretch, and with a blaze of indignation in his face, threatened to kill the first man who made any further attempt in such proceedings. Pursuing his co-operation with Greene, Marion, in company with Sumter, now held Rawdon in check while Greene proceeded to invest the post of Ninety-Six; and as a diversion, Marion made a third and this time successful endeavor to capture Georgetown. He effected a junction with Gen. Greene prior to the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, and commanded the right of the first line in that memorable action, his brigade fighting, as Gen. Greene declared, "with a coolness and stubbornness which would have graced the veterans of the great king of Prussia." On the next day Marion and Lee together pursued the British on their retreat. On the 9th of October he received the thanks of congress for "his wise, decided, and gallant conduct, in defending the liberties of his country, and particularly for his prudent and intrepid attack on a body of British troops on the 31st of August last; and for the distinguished part he took in the battle of the 8th of September." With the exception of desultory fighting, this closes the record of Marion's military service. Further details of his course, which continued until the close of the war, are given in the "Life," by W. G. Simms (New York, 1844), whence this sketch is mainly derived. In January, 1782, the South Carolina legislature met at Jacksonboro', a little village on the Edisto, a short distance from Charleston, and Marion was in its senate. Retiring to his plantation in St. John, at the close of the war, he found it ravaged. Ten slaves returned to him when he was ready to begin farming, but everything else was to be purchased, and he was penniless. Hopes of half-pay held out to the hero were never realized. He was again returned to the state senate and was conspicuous in urging leniency toward the tories, also in condemning the confiscation act passed by the legislature in 1782. At the dinner-table of Gov. Matthews, while the strife was at its highest, he was called on for a toast, and promptly gave, "Gentlemen, here's damnation to the confiscation act." The South Carolina senate voted him its thanks, and a gold medal for his patriotism; and in 1784 he was appointed to the command of Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor, at an annual salary of £500, afterward reduced to $500. In the same year he married Miss Mary Videau, of Huguenot stock. The evening of his days was passed in serene happiness, honored and beloved by all, at his home at Pond Bluff, in his native state. He was a member, in 1790, of the convention for framing the constitution of South Carolina. In 1794 he resigned his commission in the state militia. He died at Pond Bluff, Feb. 27, 1795, his last words, after declaring himself obedient to all the vital truths of the Christian religion, being, "Thank God, I can lay my hand on my heart and say, that since I came to man's estate, I have never done, intentionally, wrong to any."

CAMPBELL, William, soldier, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1745. His father died when he was quite young, and in 1767, with his brother and sisters, he settled in the Holston valley where he soon became a man of affairs. He was made a justice of the peace in 1773, and in 1774 was commissioned a captain of militia. He took part under Col. Wm. Christian in a campaign against the Shawnees, and in September, 1775, assumed command of a company in Patrick Henry's regiment. He aided in the defeat of Lord Dunmore at Gwynn's Island in July, 1776, but a few months later retired from the regular service and returned home, as the section of Virginia in which he lived was threatened with raids by the Cherokees. He was again appointed justice of the peace in 1777; the same year he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia, and in 1780 was promoted to be colonel. He aided in fixing the boundary line between Virginia and the Cherokee country in 1778; was active in expelling the tories from the Holston valley in 1779, and in 1780 was elected a member of the legislature. Early in 1780, at the head of his regiment of riflemen, he drove the tories from the northern part of North Carolina and then participated gallantly in the memorable King's Mountain campaign, which turned the fortunes of the revolution. For his services at King's Mountain Col. Campbell received votes of thanks from the Virginia legislature and the Continental congress, while Washington, Gates, and Greene sent him congratulatory letters. In 1781 he marched to the aid of Greene, taking part with the latter in the battle of Guilford Court-House. A few months later, having in the meantime sat in the Virginia legislature, he was appointed brigadier-general, and engaged with Lafayette in the Jamestown campaign. His death in August, 1781, put a sudden period to his career, but his services had already given him high rank among the military leaders of the revolution. Gen. Campbell married the sister of Patrick Henry. He died at Rocky Mills, Va., Aug. 22, 1781.

LINCOLN, Benjamin, soldier, was born at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1733, his family being among the first settlers in Hingham, where his father was both farmer and maltster. Not being very well-to-do, the latter was able to give his son only a common-school education; but when twenty-two years of age the young man, who was robust and active, was appointed adjutant in a regiment of militia commanded by his father, in which he afterward rose to be lieutenant-colonel. At the outbreak of the revolution he was forty-two years old. He took sides with the colonies from the start, was made a member of the provincial congress in 1775, appointed brigadier-general the next year, and soon after major-general of militia. In October, 1775, he joined the main army at New York, and afterward went with Washington into New Jersey, where he was quickly made major-general in the Continental army. At Bound Brook Gen. Lincoln was attacked by Cornwallis, at the head of a large force, and through the carelessness of the patrols, the enemy almost succeeded in entering the camp without the alarm being given. Lincoln, however, rallied his troops with remarkable rapidity and succeeded in leading them off into the mountains with comparatively small loss. In July, 1777, he was ordered by Gen. Washington to join the army of the North, under the command of Gates, which was opposing the advance of Gen. Burgoyne. The expeditions which his forces undertook were fairly successful, and proved of the greatest importance in the ensuing battle of Saratoga. Lincoln was in command





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within the American lines, but was not personally present at the battle of Oct. 7th, and on the next day he had the misfortune, while reconnoitring, to come upon a body of the enemy, who fired a volley of musketry, which badly wounded him in the leg. He was for several months confined at Albany, and was then conveyed to his home at Hingham, where he submitted to several painful operations. In August, 1778, he had sufficiently recovered, though lamed for life, to rejoin the army; whereupon he was designated by congress to the chief command of the southern department. In December, 1778, he reached Charleston, which was threatened by Gen. Prevost, Savannah being already in the possession of the British. He was obliged to organize a new army and was not in sufficient strength to commence offensive operations until the spring, when for two or three months the two armies were dodging each other through northern Georgia and Carolina. Gen. Lincoln made only one sharp attack, on the 19th of June, at Stone Ferry, from which he was obliged to retire with considerable loss. An attack on the British in Savannah, October, 1779, in which Gen. Lincoln with his army was aided by Count d'Estaing, proved also unsuccessful and the Americans were obliged to retire, the celebrated Count Pulaski being mortally wounded at the head of a body of cavalry. It was claimed for Lincoln, however, that if his orders had been obeyed in this fight he would have won a signal victory. Gen. Lincoln repaired again to Charleston, which he endeavored to put in a defensive position, at the same time asking congress for a reinforcement of regular troops. Sir Henry Clinton arrived before the city in February, 1780, and made formidable preparations to attack it. His attack was successful, and the city capitulated in May. Gen. Lincoln surrendered under the capitulation, and was paroled, returning to Massachusetts until November, when he was exchanged. In the campaign of the following year, he commanded a division under Washington, and at the seige of Yorktown he was appointed to conduct the surrendering enemy to the spot where their arms were deposited. In October, 1781, he was chosen by congress secretary of war, while still retaining his rank in the army. He held this position for two years, when he resigned and returned to his home. When Shay's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts, in 1786–87, Gen. Lincoln was appointed by the governor and council to command the force sent against the rebels. He came upon Shay at Amherst, where he was preparing to intrench himself, and, making an night attack, captured a large number of Shay's followers. In 1787 Lincoln was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the convention to ratify the new constitution. Later President Washington appointed him collector of the port of Boston, a position which he held for a number of years. It is historic that Lincoln never, during the revolution, conducted a campaign or made an attack which did not prove disastrous to his own side. On the other hand, he was a man of fine personal character and unswerving integrity, and was greatly respected by Gen. Washington. He possessed considerable literary ability and received from Harvard the degree of M.A. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was so far interested in natural history as to write papers on the migration of fishes and on the ravages of worms in trees. He also published essays entitled "Indian Tribes: The Causes of their Decrease, their Claims, etc.," and "Observations on the Climate, Soil and Value of the Eastern Counties in the District of Maine." He died on May 9, 1810, leaving behind him a reputation curiously out of proportion to his actual service.

LAFAYETTE, Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier, was born in the château of Chavagnac, in that part of France then known as the province of Auvergne, but now in the departement of the Haute Loire, the canton of Paul Hoquet and the arrondissement of Brionde, Sept. 6, 1757. The birthplace of Lafayette was situated about 400 miles from Paris, and the building had been destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1701. Lafayette sprang from an ancient and noble family of France. In the female line, one of his ancestors was maid of honor to Anne of Austria. His father was a colonel of the grenadiers of France, and chevalier of the order of St. Louis, and is said to have fallen in the service of his country at the age of twenty-five years, at Minden, in Germany, during the general European war. Young Lafayette was sickly through his infancy and childhood. Up to the age of twelve years he was educated by his relatives. He was then removed to the College du Plessis, at Paris, and soon after, when his mother and his mother's father died, the young collegian came into complete personal control of great wealth. This fact, principally, caused him to become a favorite at court, and he was one of the queen's pages. He was also made a member of the king's regiment of musketeers, and, although only fifteen years of age, was promoted to the rank of a commissioned officer. His rapid rise interfered with his education, and Lafayette was never distinguished for his literary attainments. When only sixteen years of age he was married to the Countess Anastasie de Noailles, daughter of the Duc de Noailles, a union which produced a fortune of about $37,500 annual income, and which resulted in securing for him an amiable and virtuous wife and a noble-hearted woman, whom he never ceased to love and admire. Even so early as the time of his marriage, Lafayette was one of the group of young Frenchmen who had imbibed from one source or another the principles of political liberty, and who sighed for the regeneration of France. The outbreak of the American revolution, news of which reached Lafayette when he was a captain of artillery stationed at Metz, seemed to present to him the sublime spectacle of a virtuous people fearlessly contending for virtuous principles, and he was one of the first in Europe to espouse the cause of the Americans. Silas Deane was at this time in Paris, acting in behalf of the American congress, but not recognized officially by the French government. Being introduced to Mr. Deane by the Baron de Kalb, Lafayette received from Deane, in the name of congress, the rank of major-general; but just at this time news of the evacuation of Long Island by the Americans, and the surrender of Fort Washington to the British, followed by the terrible retreat across the Jerseys, induced Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were also in Paris, to persuade Lafayette to abandon his project. The latter, however, was not to be deterred from his ardent prosecution of the course on which he had determined, and concerning which, young as he was, he argued with mature reason. He declared to Mr. Deane his intention of purchasing a vessel and arming it at his own expense. This determination he carried out; but, in order to avoid complications with the government, he made a visit to London, where he paid his respects to Edward Bancroft, the American author, who had been a pupil of Silas Deane, and, after remaining a

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few weeks in London, returned to Paris, where he saw only a few of his friends and some Americans, and then started for Bordeaux, where he expected to go on board the vessel which had been secretly purchased for him. Learning, however, that his intentions had been discovered at Versailles, and that the king had issued an order for his arrest, he fled to a Spanish port. Here the orders from the king, and violent letters from his family reached him, forbidding him to go to America, and enjoining him to return instantly to Marseilles, and there await further orders. He did return to Bordeaux, where, after waiting for a time trying to obtain permission to leave the country, he disguised himself and traveled to Bayonne, and from thence to the port in Spain where he found his vessel—sent thither from Bordeaux. It was on Apr. 26, 1777, that Lafayette, accompanied by the Baron de Kalb, with eleven other officers, set sail for America. They landed near Georgetown, S. C., and Lafayette repaired directly to Charleston, where he was cordially received. Lafayette had left behind him his wife, to whom he wrote immediately on his arrival, recounting his experiences and describing his interview with Gen. Lord Howe. Lafayette, on leaving Charleston, rode nearly 900 miles on horseback to Philadelphia, where, as soon as he had announced that he volunteered his services, and would be of no expense to congress or the country, he was appointed, July 31, 1777, a major-general in the Continental

army. On the following day he was presented to Gen. Washington, with whose services he was destined to be so closely identified, and with whose military family, on arriving at the American camp, he took up his quarters. His first impressions of the American army and officers were unfavorable. One, who was more courageous than judicious; another, who was often intoxicated, and Greene, whose talents were unknown, commanded as major-generals. Lafayette saw his first service in America at the battle of the Brandywine, where, in the hottest of the contest, having dismounted to rally troops who were retreating in disorder, he received a severe wound in the leg. He was obliged to remount his horse, being affected by the loss of blood, but he did not cease his efforts until the retreat was effected. After the battle, Lafayette was taken to Philadelphia; but that city being in danger from the enemy, and the citizens leaving it in great numbers, he was carried to Bethlehem, where he was left in the care of the Moravian brotherhood. He was confined to his bed for about six weeks. Immediately on recovering, he went with Gen. Greene to New Jersey, where he fought as a volunteer in the battle of Gloucester. In this engagement he distinguished himself by attacking and defeating a body of Hessians with a small reconnoitering party. Soon after this Washington appointed Lafayette to the command of a division of Virginia troops. Unfortunately, Lafayette got innocently mixed up with the intriguers who were working to put Gates in the place of Washington. A scheme was organized to invade Canada with a body of Green Mountain boys under Gen. Stark, to which a small force of regulars would be added; and the command of the little army was offered to Lafayette. Conway, the forger, and Washington's enemy, was made second to Lafayette in the command of this expedition. Lafayette consulted Washington before accepting the proposition; but on reaching Albany he discovered that the whole affair had no foundation in fact or in men, but was only a part of the foolish plotting of Washington's enemies. The object of connecting Lafayette with this plan was to remove him from the presence and detach him from the influence and confidence of the commander-in-chief. Lafayette now became greatly interested in the relations of the Indian tribes to the war, and adopted measures to conciliate them. He attended a council, accompanied by Gen. Schuyler and Col. Duane, and distributed among the Indians money and goods, while he reminded them of their former friendship with the French, and during all the negotiations with them thereafter he exercised a beneficial influence. Congress having determined to abandon the Canadian expedition, Washington wrote to Lafayette, desiring him to return to camp with De Kalb and resume the command of a division in the army. This he did, arriving at Valley Forge early in April. In the following May he met with a slight reverse near Philadelphia, but without serious loss, and with the result of showing his skill in handling his soldiers. At the battle of Monmouth Lafayette commanded one of the divisions, and toward the end of it, after the extraordinary conduct of Lee, he commanded the second line. During this battle—from 4 o'clock in the morning until night—Lafayette was constantly on the alert; and it was he who first discovered and reported to Washington the suspicious actions of Gen. Lee, which resulted in the latter being ordered to the rear by the commander-in-chief, for cowardice; which was followed by his being arrested on the following day, and afterward court-martialed and convicted. That night was passed by Washington and Lafayette, lying on the ground upon the same mantle, in the midst of the soldiers. During the night the enemy had fled. Lafayette was now sent to Rhode Island to co-operate with Gen. Sullivan, and there used all his powers to induce the French admiral to sustain the land forces by his fleet, instead of taking it away to Boston. Indeed, for the strenuous efforts which he made in this campaign in behalf of the American cause, congress gave him a vote of thanks. It being now believed that the marquis could be of more service to the cause in France, it was determined that he should go home. This was in October, 1778: but he was taken dangerously ill, and confined to his bed for several weeks at Fishkill, so that it was not until January, 1779, that he sailed on board the frigate Alliance. While on board this ship a plot was formed among the crew to seize the vessel and take her to an English port—having first murdered the officers, all except Lafayette, who was to be reserved for the purpose of exchanging him for Gen. Burgoyne. Having no one among them able to navigate, the conspirators confided their plot to an American sailor, whom, from an accent acquired while living in Ireland, they mistook to be an Irishman. This man informed Lafayette and the captain of the conspiracy, with the result that the officers and passengers seized thirty-one of the culprits, whom they placed in irons, while a strong guard was set over the others. In February the Alliance entered the harbor of Brest, and Lafayette went immediately to Versailles, where he found his wife and family. For about a week the marquis suffered under the displeasure of the king, and was under orders to refrain from going about in public or showing himself at court; but at the end of that time he was forgiven. The result of Lafayette's mission was the sending out of Count de Rocham-

beau, with 6,000 men, in July, 1780—Lafayette having preceded him by about three months. The latter, on his arrival, repaired at once to Washington's headquarters on the Hudson, and was appointed to command a body of 2,000 light infantry. In 1781 Lafayette was sent to Virginia, where he did good service, and even stood up against Cornwallis himself. Being hotly followed by the latter with an overpowering force, he succeeded in making good his retreat, and, finally, in effecting a junction with Wayne, and was afterward reinforced by Steuben. His force now outnumbered that of Cornwallis, and he, accordingly, followed the latter, having occasional skirmishes, but no serious engagement. He continued, however, to hold Cornwallis in check until Washington arrived, in September, and took command. In December Lafayette sailed again for France on the Alliance, and was in process of gathering an army of about 25,000 French and Spanish troops, when the war came to an end.

In 1784 Lafayette returned to America and visited Washington at Mt. Vernon, afterward making a tour through the country. Returning, he traveled in Germany; but in 1787 was elected a member of the assembly of notables, and in 1789 was in the states-general. In this year he was made commander-in-chief of the national guard, and the protection of King Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette was placed in his hands. The title of the national guard was, in fact, bestowed upon the French militia by Lafayette, who was also the originator of the famous tricolored cockade. Though distrusted by the royal family, he actually saved their lives, and, for the time, reconciled the Paris populace with the king and queen. The removal of the royal family to Paris, under the guard of Lafayette, followed. On July 14th, in the presence of the king and queen, the national authorities, ministers and deputies, and 400,000 spectators, on the Champ de Mars, the imposing ceremony of taking the civic oath for the French federation took place, Lafayette being the first one to speak the solemn words. Events followed quickly. The king and queen were shut up in Paris, prisoners. Lafayette had publicly pledged himself that they would not attempt to leave; but on the night of the 21st of June they fled, and were on their way to the frontier when, twenty-four hours afterward, they were recaptured by one of Lafayette's aides, who brought them back to Paris. The recaptured fugitives placed the blame of their misfortune upon Lafayette, the queen in particular treating him with great displeasure, yet his whole determination was, if possible, to save their lives. On the 17th of July a public outbreak took place; Lafayette, with great intrepidity, broke down the barricades which had been erected, and at length ordered the guards to fire and disperse the mob. After this he was denounced by the Jacobins and treated coldly by the king and queen. All his efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of existing questions failing, Lafayette was obliged to leave France—having been removed from his command by the assembly, and his impeachment having been decided upon. Even his soldiers were now in sympathy with the Jacobins, so utterly lost were judgment and common sense in the *mêlée* which was now rapidly tending toward the bloody period of the reign of terror. Lafayette fled to Holland, with the intention of thence proceeding to the United States, but was seized by the Austrian authorities, handed over by them to the Prussians, and was incarcerated in various prisons, spending nearly four years at Olmutz, where the cruelty of his treatment was extreme. In the meantime, he was not without friends. Washington personally communicated with the emperor, Francis II., begging that Lafayette might be permitted to leave the country and come to the United States on parole. Sheridan, Fox, Wilberforce and others took up his case before the British house of commons, and worked strongly toward the same end. Finally, through the assistance of friends on the spot, he escaped from his prison; but was recaptured, carried back to Olmutz, and treated even worse than before. In 1795 Lafayette's wife, who had been assiduous in her efforts to procure his freedom, obtained permission for herself and her two daughters to join him in prison. Finally, Napoleon I., in dictating to Austria the preliminaries of peace, Apr. 15, 1797, stipulated for the release of Lafayette and his companions from the prison of Olmutz. The directory sanctioned the demand, and it was perseveringly urged from time to time on the Austrian government. Every

possible effort was made, however, to retain the prisoners in their loathsome confinement, and Napoleon afterward remarked that, of all the negotiations he had ever had with foreign powers, this was the most difficult, so great was the reluctance of the Austrian government to let go its prey. He, however, finally succeeded, and on Sept. 23, 1797, Lafayette and his companions were released from their captivity. They were conducted to Hamburg, and delivered into the hands of the American consul, with the explicit statement that "Lafayette was not liberated at the instance of France, but merely to show the emperor's consideration for the United States of America." The marquis went to Holstein, and afterward to Holland, returning to France in the spring of 1800. During the remainder of the first empire he remained at his castle of La Grange, in Brie, where his wife died Dec. 24, 1807. He took no part in affairs until after the battle of Waterloo, when he demanded that, while Napoleon's abdication should be insisted upon, the nations should guarantee to him life and liberty. He even tried to enable Napoleon to escape to the United States. From 1818 to 1824 Lafayette was in the chamber of deputies. The latter year he visited the United States, on the invitation of President Monroe, and celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday in the White House at Washington. On returning to France, he was again elected to the chamber of deputies, and in the revolution of 1830 he was made commander-in-chief of the national guard. While on his visit to America, in 1824, congress voted Lafayette a grant of $200,000, besides a township of 24,000 acres, to be assigned to him from unappropriated public lands. In America his reputation has stood among the highest of the generals of the revolution, and his generous and patriotic ardor in behalf of the cause of the colonies has been recognized by many leading American writers and speakers. In France, his disagreement at once with the Bourbon, Jacobin and Bonapartist elements of the revolution caused him to be antagonized by them all, and his reputation has suffered at the hands of the upholders of each faction in consequence. He died in Paris on May 20, 1834. His remains were followed to the cemetery of Picpus, in Paris, by a vast

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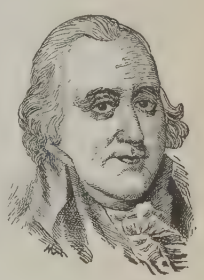
crowd, and his funeral was a superb spectacle. Lafayette left a son, whom he had named George Washington, and two daughters, Anastasie and Virginie, one of whom married Charles de Latour Maubourg, and the other the Count de Lasteyrie.

HULL, William, soldier, was born at Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753, the son of Joseph Hull, and great-grandson of Joseph Hull, who emigrated from Derbyshire, England, and settled at Derby, Conn. He was one of six brothers, of whom two beside himself served in the revolutionary war. He was brought up on the farm of his grandfather, working in the fields and sometimes attending a country school. At the age of fifteen he entered Yale College, where he was graduated with honors in 1772, delivering the English oration at commencement. After leaving college he taught for a year; then, at the wish of his parents, he studied divinity at Yale; but following his own inclinations he abandoned the intention of entering the ministry and afterwards studied law in Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1775. Late in that year he was elected captain of a company of Derby citizens who enlisted for service in the revolutionary army, and at the head of these he joined a regiment which immediately marched to Washington's headquarters at Cambridge. After the siege of Boston he went with the army to Fort Washington. There, according to his "Memoirs," he endeavored to dissuade his friend and former classmate at Yale, Nathan Hale, from entering the British lines as a spy, and urged not only the danger, but the degradation of a service, which Hale viewed rather as a sacred duty. Capt. Hull participated in the battle of White Plains, and after the American retreat marched under Gen. Charles Lee to a station in the Highlands, so that he was not present at the reduction of Fort Washington, nor the retreat of Washington through New Jersey. After Lee's capture, the division under Gen. Sullivan joined the main army in Pennsylvania, on Dec. 20th. During the ensuing battle of Trenton, Hull, at Washington's command, left his company with his lieutenant, and served as field officer in the general command of the regiment. For his services in this engagement Washington promoted him to the rank of major, with a commission in the 8th Massachusetts regiment. In January he facilitated Washington's retreat from Trenton by delaying the progress of Cornwallis, whose advance parties he engaged, and he subsequently shared in the victory at Princeton. Leaving the army in winter quarters in New Jersey, Maj. Hull went to Boston, and from there to Springfield, there to take charge of several companies of the 8th Massachusetts regiment. In April he led these companies to reinforce St. Clair's command at Ticonderoga, and in July, when Burgoyne had fortified Sugar-Loaf Hill, and St. Clair abandoned Ticonderoga, the whole garrison retreated, hotly pursued, to Fort Edward on the Hudson, there joining Gen. Schuyler. Hull always maintained the wisdom of this unpopular action of St. Clair. When Schuyler retreated before Burgoyne's advance, Maj. Hull remained in command of the rear guard, and being attacked he retreated to a small hill, where he made a stand and repulsed the enemy. For this he received the thanks of Gen. Schuyler. After joining the 8th Massachusetts, now commanded by Col. Brooks, and marching with Arnold's detachment to the relief of Fort Stanwix, now Fort Schuyler, they returned to the main army on the Hudson, and were thus on hand to participate in the campaign against Burgoyne, which resulted in that general's surrender. During the battle of Sept. 19th, Hull commanded a volunteer corps of 300 men sent to reinforce Gen. Poor's brigade, and was in the midst of the most violent action. On Oct. 7th he happened, in the course of the regular routine, to be in command of a guard corps, and though participating in the main engagement was not, as stated by some historians, with the 8th Massachusetts when, under Brooks, it stormed and entered Burgoyne's intrenchments on the right. At the end of the northern campaign the 8th Massachusetts had a splendid record: it had marched early in the spring from Boston to Ticonderoga; had retreated through a wilderness and with many severe encounters from that place to the Hudson; had marched to the relief of Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk; had returned and been engaged in all the battles that were fought with Burgoyne's army. Now, after this severe service, it marched to Pennsylvania and reinforced Gen. Washington at Whitemarsh, and with Washington's army shared in the hardships of Valley Forge. In the following May Maj. Hull went from Valley Forge with a detachment which reinforced Lafayette at Matson's Ford. He was in command of the 8th Massachusetts at the battle of Monmouth, and some weeks later led the regiment to a station on the lines near Kingsbridge, where they watched the enemy narrowly during the remainder of that severe winter. Maj. Hull was so vigilant, that during the whole period he slept only until one o'clock, and then for the rest of each night patroled on horseback the whole of the eight miles which he guarded. He also was obliged to exercise a sort of martial law over the entire region. About the end of May he retreated before the assembling enemy up the Hudson river, across the Croton and to Peekskill, where he joined Gen. McDougall's forces. He participated, though not with the 8th Massachusetts, in the attack and capture of Stony Point, under Wayne. During the remainder of this campaign he aided in protecting the inhabitants of New Jersey from the enemy's inroads, and spent the winter in garrison duty at West Point, except during a mission on which he was sent to Boston, to lay before the government the sufferings caused to the army by the depreciation of the currency. During the campaign of 1780 he served under Baron Steuben as deputy inspector of Maj. Gen. Howe's division, refusing to leave this employment, though offered the position of aide to Washington. In January, 1781, he was again at the head of a detachment and planned and carried out a successful attack upon the enemy's post at Morrisania, on the return from which he and his men were almost overpowered by fatigue, cold and repeated attacks. For this he received the thanks of congress. In February he was on leave of absence for the first time in six years, but returned shortly and served as messenger from Washington to the newly arrived ally from France, Rochambeau, and subsequently on garrison duty until, on the evacuation by the English, he was one of the escort which accompanied Washington into New York on Nov. 25th. The army was then disbanded, with the exception of one regiment, and of this Hull was appointed lieutenant-colonel and stationed at West Point in 1783–84. When the Society of the Cincinnati was organized, he became a member. A year after the ratification of the treaty of peace he was sent to Quebec to demand from Lord Simcoe the evacuation of the forts ceded to the United States, but this mission proved unsuccessful. In 1793 he again went to Canada as a commissioner to make peace with the Indians. He practiced law subsequently at Newton, Mass., and took an active part in politics. In 1798 he visited England and France, and on his return he was elected to succeed Gen. Brooks as judge of the

court of common pleas, and was also elected to the Massachusetts senate, in which body he sat until, in 1805, he was appointed governor of the territory of Michigan. The term was of three years duration, and he was twice re-elected, and held the position until superseded in 1812. As territorial governor, he pursued the policy of alienating the Indian titles to Michigan lands, and in 1807 entered into a treaty at Detroit with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie and Wyandot tribes to purchase a large tract of land in southeastern Michigan. He had, however, to encounter the spirited opposition of the prophet, Tecumseh, and other Indian leaders against this alienation of their lands, and his position was in other ways a difficult one. He continued to hold it after the outbreak of the second war with England, when he re-entered military service. He was ordered to take command, with the rank of brigadier-general, of 1,200 Ohio militia and the 4th U. S. regiment, and march them to Detroit, which he reluctantly consented to do, and only, he said, in order to protect the inhabitants of Michigan against the savages. On May 10, 1812, he arrived at Cincinnati, O., and from there went to Dayton, where he took his command. He marched the Ohio militia to Urbana, where he was joined by 300 men of the 4th U. S. regiment, and then all set out on a march through 200 miles of wilderness to Detroit. Gen. Hull did not receive news of the actual declaration of war until July 2d, fourteen days after it was made, and this delay occasioned the loss of his vessel, containing stores and many important papers. Reaching Detroit, July 5th, he crossed into Canada on July 12th, erected a fortification, and penetrated sixty miles into the interior, but returned to the fortification on the 17th. He had on landing proclaimed friendliness to the peaceful inhabitants, appealed for their co-operation, and threatened punishment if they fought against him. Soon, however, he found his position in Canada untenable. Tecumseh's Indians cut off communication with Ohio by infesting the woods, and when Maj. Vanhorne was sent with 200 men to dislodge them, he was surprised by seventy Indians who defeated him, and captured Gen. Hull's dispatches. The British were in possession of Lake Erie, the enemy was being reinforced on every side, and Gen. Hull, abandoning his intention of attacking Fort Malden, recrossed the river with his army on Aug. 7th. On Aug. 8th and again on the 14th he sent expeditions to reopen communications with Ohio, but though these were successful in action, they failed in their main purpose. Meanwhile Gen. Brock arrived at Malden, called for the surrender of Detroit on the 15th, and on the 16th crossed with a force of 1,330 and was preparing to assault the fort when Gen. Hull surrendered. History shows that the American commander fell a victim to a series of misunderstandings and complications, arising from incompetence at the seat of government, and was made a scapegoat for the powers above him. He was tried by a court-martial in 1814, and was actually sentenced to be shot, but on account of his revolutionary services and his advanced age, he was recommended to mercy, and the president, while approving the sentence, remitted its execution. As a matter of fact, Hull's army was an insufficient force, faced by an overwhelming force; cut off by the lake and the wilderness from supplies and reinforcements. He alleged, in his answer to the charges made against him, that he deemed it a sacred duty which he owed, under his government, to the inhabitants of Detroit, to negotiate a capitulation which secured their safety. Gen. Hull was married in 1781, to a daughter of Judge Abraham Fuller, of Newton, Mass., who after her husband's death published an account of his life. His son was killed in action at Lundy's Lane. Isaac Hull, the noted commander of the frigate Constitution, was a nephew. Gen. Hull died at Newton, Nov. 29, 1825.

WARD, Artemas, soldier and legislator, was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., Nov. 27, 1727, the son of Col. Nahum Ward and descendant of William Ward, who settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1639. He was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1748, and shortly afterwards became a member of the Massachusetts general assembly and of the executive council for Worcester county. In 1752 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and in 1755 a major. He took part, in 1758, in the expedition under Gen. James Abercrombie against the French and Indians in Canada, and earning promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was, on his return home, made colonel of the 3d Massachusetts regiment. He became active in political matters in his native state, and when contentions arose between the colonists and the representatives of the home government, he was so pronounced in his support of the American cause that, in 1766, the governor withdrew his commission, and in 1774 he was displaced in the house of representatives by the "mandamus councillors." The provincial congress made him a brigadier Oct. 27, 1774, and captain-general of the Massachusetts troops April 22, 1775, two days after the beginning of the siege of Boston. As senior officer of the Massachusetts troops, he was given a position superior to the officers, with troops from Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. On May 20th he received a commission as general and commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts troops, and was in nominal command during the battle of Bunker Hill. Like Warren, he opposed the fortification of Bunker Hill, but was overruled in council. He remained in headquarters at Cambridge, and detailed Col. Prescott, to command during the engagement. He was severely criticized at the time for not reinforcing the troops actually engaged with the English, but this course was necessary partly because he felt obliged to guard other possible points of attack and partly owing to the lack of ammunition. After Prescott's retreat, he begged for 1,500 men to retake the works, but these Gen. Ward refused. He remained in command in Boston until the arrival of Gen. Washington, under whom, on June 17th, he was appointed first major-general in the army. He had command of the right wing at Roxbury until April, 1776, when he resigned his commission, but at the earnest request of Washington and congress served somewhat longer. In 1776 he became chief justice of the Worcester county court, member and president of the executive council in 1777, and in 1779 was elected to the Continental congress, but did not take his seat. He was for sixteen years in the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1785 was its speaker. In 1791 he was re elected to congress, and was a member until March 3, 1795. In December, 1786, while he was on the bench, Daniel Shays, at the head of his band of insurgents, attempted to prevent the session of the court, and his action throughout this affair was afterwards commended as strong and judicious. He was "highly esteemed for political integrity, independence of spirit, and attention to duty." He died at Shrewsbury, Mass., Oct. 28, 1800.

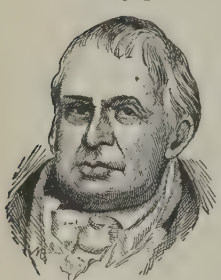


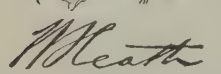
Artemas Ward

LAURENS, John, soldier, was born in South Carolina, in 1753. He was the son of Henry Laurens, and received a liberal education in England. The outbreak of the revolution forced the young man to return home, and, once there, his patriotism sent him into the army, where he was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel and made a

member of Washington's military family. From that time forward he is said to have fought in every battle in which Washington was engaged, his first active service being at the battle of the Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. At the battle of Monmouth, he relieved Washington from imminent peril by his intrepidity. After this battle Gen. Charles Lee made a disrespectful reference to Washington, in an attempt to excuse his own misconduct during the engagement. Laurens at once challenged him, and fought and wounded him in a duel. At the battle of Germantown Laurens was severely wounded. There and at Savannah, Charleston, and several other points of desperate conflict his conduct received the highest praise. In fact his whole military career was distinguished for dauntless bravery, verging on recklessness, from the effects of which he at last lost his life. At the fight of Coosawhatchie he was again severely wounded, barely escaping with his life. Early in 1781 Washington sent him to France for the purpose of obtaining aid for the colonies. Laurens at first made application to the ministry, but he soon found that if he obtained anything from them it would be at the expense of such a delay as to render the service useless. He accordingly formed and carried out the audacious project of passing over all conventionalities and of obtaining speech with the king himself. He succeeded in gaining an audience, with the result of accomplishing his purpose almost immediately. Within four or five months the whole business was completed, and Laurens was back in America assisting to organize a plan for the campaign which ended in the siege of Yorktown, and when victory was finally accomplished there, it fell to Laurens to receive Lord Cornwallis's sword Oct. 17, 1781. During the remainder of the war Laurens was with Gen. Greene. He met his death in consequence of having exposed himself during a skirmish on the Combahee river. His loss was lamented as among the most serious of the revolution, and it is on record that Washington felt keenly the death of one who had been a valuable confidential assistant and a faithful and self-sacrificing friend to him during the many exigencies and dangers of the war. This honorable, patriotic and unselfish officer was only twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death, Aug. 27, 1782.

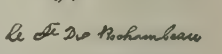
HEATH, William, soldier, was born at Roxbury, Mass. (now a part of Boston), March 7, 1737. He was a colonel of militia, and member of the general assembly prior to the revolution, and became an ardent supporter of the patriot cause.





Being made a brigadier-general of militia in December, 1774, he took part in the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill, and on June 22, 1775, was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army. He was advanced to the rank of major-general on Aug. 9, 1776, was stationed for a time in New York city, and participated in the battle of White Plains. Subsequently he commanded the patriot forces in the Highlands, whence he was transferred in 1777 to the eastern district, where he commanded until 1779. Assuming charge of the Hudson river posts in June of the latter year, he was stationed in New York until the close of the war, with the exception of a few weeks spent in Rhode Island, in the summer of 1780. After the declaration of peace he sat in the Massachusetts convention that ratified the federal constitution, was a state senator in 1791 and 1792, and in 1793 probate judge of his county. In 1806 he was chosen lieutenant-governor, but refused to serve. His memoirs were published in Boston in 1798. He died at Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 24, 1814.

ROCHAMBEAU, Jean Baptiste, soldier, was born at Vendome, France, July 1, 1725. His father was a soldier. Jean Baptiste, after preparing for clerical orders, adopted his father's calling, entering the French army as cornet, in 1742. In March, 1780, after thirty-eight years of varied and arduous service, he reached the rank of lieutenant-general, being assigned, the same year, to the command of the army about to be dispatched to the aid of the American revolutionists. With 6,000 men he sailed from Brest in May, 1780, and in July reached Newport, R. I. He thwarted a contemplated attack upon that city by Clinton and Arbuthnot; sent to France for reinforcements, which were speedily forwarded under Count de Grasse, and in an interview with Washington in September, proposed a campaign for the ensuing summer.



In June, 1781, he advanced into New York, defeating a portion of Clinton's army, and then, feigning in the direction of New Jersey, made a junction with Washington, near Kingsbridge. This clever manœuvre, having cut off Clinton's communication with Cornwallis, the allied armies marched southward, and attacked the latter at Yorktown, finally forcing his surrender. This practically ended the war, and Rochambeau, after giving aid to Gen. Greene in the South, reembarked for France in January, 1783. Congress tendered him a vote of thanks for his services, and after his return to France he was created field-marshal. During the French revolution he was imprisoned in Paris, and barely escaped execution. His memoirs were published in Paris in 1809, and were translated into English in 1838. He died at Thore, May 10, 1807.

WILLIAMS, Eleazer, Indian missionary, known as "the dauphin," was born about 1787. Brought up in the woods of what is now Montgomery county, N. Y., as the son of Thomas Williams, the half-breed and grandson of Eunice Williams (*q. v.*), he received a good education at Long Meadow and Westhampton, Mass., and rendered somewhat notable services in the war of 1812, during which he was a U. S. agent among the northern Indians, and served under Gen. Dearborn. He published an Iroquois spelling-book (1813), and a "Caution Against Our Common Enemy" (1813–15). At the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 14, 1814, he employed a ruse to drive off the British, and was badly wounded. After the war he served as lay-reader among the Oneidas, became a clergyman of the Episcopal church, obtained a tract of land on Green bay and Fox river, Wis., for his tribe, removed thither with them about 1820, and labored as a missionary in that region for many years. His wife was a French half-breed, rumored to be related to the royal family. His character and life are generally said to have been exemplary, but the contrast between his humble surroundings and his considerable attainments may have made him imaginative. The story which he seems to have sincerely believed, but which he took no pains to spread, was that in October, 1841, the young Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, approached him on a steamboat, assured him of his identity with Louis XVII. (who was born at Versailles March 27, 1785, and whose death had been proclaimed in Paris June 8, 1795), and made him splendid offers, conditional on his renunciation of his

rights, which he refused. This tale was published by the Rev. J. H. Hanson in "Putnam's Magazine" for February, 1853, in the famous paper headed, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" and in a book called "The Lost Prince" (1854). In spite of its improbability and the denial of De Joinville, the alleged royal descent, which seemed to be supported by various facts, was credited by many. It was stated again by B. J. Lossing in the "Independent" for Sept. 22, 1887. Williams, who sought no advantage from his supposed high birth, returned to northern New York in 1850, published an Iroquois version of the prayer book in 1853, wrote a life of his putative father, Thomas Williams, which was privately printed in 1859, and died at Hogansburg, Franklin Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1858.

PULASKI, Casimir, soldier, was born in Podalia, Poland, March 4, 1748. His father, Joseph Pulaski, was a nobleman who was regarded as one of the ablest jurists of his country, occupying the position of *staroste* or chief magistrate of Warech. In the troubles that followed the election of August Poniatowski, Sept. 6, 1764, as king of Poland, the father took a leading and patriotic part, being the founder of the celebrated confederation of Barr, Feb. 29, 1768, so called from the small town in Podalia, about twenty miles from the Turkish frontier, where it was organized. This confederation, with others to which it gave rise, formed the centre and nucleus for co-operation between the Poles, in their ill-starred opposition to the measures by which Russia brought about the dismemberment of their country; and in this opposition, having a good education and some military experience under Duke Charles of Courland in Russia, Casimir, with his brothers, zealously participated. After the arrest and death of the father, he carried on a partisan warfare. His efforts to raise revolt in Lithuania in 1769 were successful, and he finally forced the Russian army, which besieged him in the fortified monastery of Czenstochova, to withdraw. By this and other movements he came to be recognized as the leading Polish military patriot, and was ultimately chosen commander-in-chief of the Polish forces. Fortune, however, deserted him; his estates were confiscated, he was outlawed, and a price set on his head. About 1772 he disappeared from Poland, and it is only known that he found his way into Turkey. At what time he first went to France is uncertain, but it is known that he was there not long after the Declaration of Independence by the United States of America, in 1776, and that by the advice of Dr. Benjamin Franklin he joined the American army as a volunteer in the summer of 1777. In a few days the battle of the Brandywine took place, in which, by authorization of Gen. Washington, Pulaski had such part as fully sustained the reputation for courage and for military skill which he had brought to the New World. Four days afterward he was appointed by congress to the command of the American cavalry, with the rank of brigadier-general. Shortly afterward, while the American army was battling near Warren's Tavern, not far from Philadelphia, he saved it from complete surprise by the British forces. He participated also in the battle of Germantown, Pa., and in the winter of 1777–78 co-operated with Gen. Anthony Wayne in his movements from the camp at Valley Forge, Pa. Subsequently, in 1778, he was authorized to raise the Pulaski legion, a body of sixty-eight light-horse and 200 foot, his success in its organization and equipment being such that in October of that year it numbered 330 men, who formed three companies of horse and three of infantry. This became a somewhat famous body of fighters, but their commander grew dissatisfied with his position, and was only dissuaded from returning to Europe by Gen. Washington. Ordered next to South Carolina, he entered Charleston with his troops, May 8, 1779. When the city was invested by the British, he assaulted them, and, although repelled, held it until relief came on the 13th of May, in spite of the city authorities who desired to surrender. When the combined French and American forces, under D'Estaing and Lincoln, made their unsuccessful attack upon Savannah, then occupied by the British, Oct. 9, 1779, he commanded the cavalry of both armies, and received his death-wound from a shot which penetrated the upper part of his right thigh. He was taken at once to the U. S. brig Wasp, and died as she was leaving Savannah river. The U. S. congress voted that a monument be erected to his memory, which vote has not, as yet, been complied with. The Marquis de Lafayette, however, during his visit to the United States in 1824, laid the corner-stone of such a monument in Savannah, provided by citizens of that city, which was completed on the 6th of January, 1855. The "Life of Count Pulaski" is in Sparks's American Biography, second series, vol. IV. (Boston, 1845). Count Pulaski died Oct. 11, 1779.

WHITE, Anthony Walton, soldier, was born near New Brunswick, N. J., July 7, 1750. He was the fourth child and only son of Anthony White and Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Gov. Lewis Morris, and received the names of his father and of his relative and godfather, William Walton, of New York. He was descended from Anthony White, a royalist, who left England shortly after the execution of Charles I., settling in Bermuda. Anthony's son, also named Anthony, served with the army in Ireland until the battle of the Boyne. The latter's eldest son, Leonard White, was an officer in the British navy, and Leonard's eldest son, Anthony White, lived in New York about 1715. The son of the latter, and father of the subject of this sketch, a man of large estate and of high position, was a lieutenant-colonel in the British army during the French and Indian war in 1755. As early as 1761 Anthony Walton White, although only eleven years of age, was, owing to paternal influence, in possession of several official sinecures. He continued a nominal holder of these offices, pursuing his studies in the meantime under his father, whom he, in turn, assisted in the care of his estate, until the outbreak of the revolution. In October, 1775, he was appointed an aide to Gen. Washington, and in the following February was commissioned by congress lieutenant-colonel of the 3d battalion of New Jersey troops, and as such commanded the outposts of the army under Washington, continuing in the service of the army of the North until 1780. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in February, 1777, and colonel in 1780. In July of the latter year Col. White fitted out, on his own credit, two regiments, with which he joined Gen. Gates, and early in the following spring was with the army under Lafayette and was engaged in skirmishing with the celebrated Col. Tarleton until the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Between 1781 and 1783 he was with his command in the Carolinas and in Georgia, where he worked in combination with Gen. Wayne. Unfortunately for himself he became security for the debts of officers and men of his command, and was obliged to pay them out of his own fortune, thereby ruining his estate. In the spring of 1783 Col. White married Margaret Ellis, a young lady possessing great beauty and wealth, who resided in Charleston, S. C. He resided in New York

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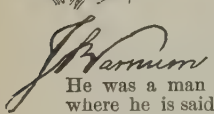
from 1783 to 1793, but after that in the city of New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1794 was appointed by President Washington general of cavalry in the expedition under Gen. Henry Lee to suppress the whiskey insurrection of western Pennsylvania. The last years of Gen. White's life were full of misfortune and unhappiness. The fortune of his wife was wrecked through the improvidence of a friend to whose care it had been intrusted, and his own efforts to obtain relief from congress on account of his expenditures for men in the service of the government proved unavailing. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 10, 1803.

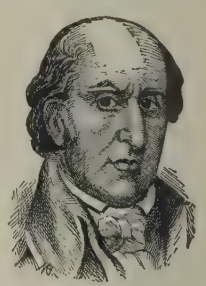
VARNUM, Joseph Bradley, soldier, was born at Dracut, Middlesex Co., Mass., Jan. 29, 1750. His ancestors came to this country from Wales about the middle of the seventeenth century, settling in the locality where he was born. His brother, James Mitchell Varnum, was a brigadier-general in 1777. Their father, Joseph Varnum, was a farmer. Young Joseph was brought up on the farm and had a fair English education. At an early age he exhibited a deep interest in the affairs of the colonies, particularly in regard to the wrongs imposed upon them by Great Britain. There is no complete account of the military life of Gen. Varnum, but it is recorded that he entered the Massachusetts state militia and held a commission as captain as early as 1768. He is said to have left his plow to go into active service. In 1787 he was commissioned a colonel by the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was made brigadier-general in 1802, and from 1805 until his death was major-general of the state militia. Gen. Varnum was repeatedly elected a member of the legislature of Massachusetts and was also a member of the U. S. house of representatives and of the U. S. senate. He was speaker of the house during two terms, and was, for a time, acting vice-president of the United States. He was a man highly respected in his own state, where he is said to have rendered active and valuable service in connection with Shay's rebellion, in 1787. Gen. Varnum was at one time a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. In politics he was a Jeffersonian democrat. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate at the time of his death, which occurred at Dracut, Mass., Sept 21, 1821.

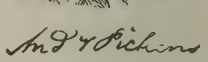


THOMPSON, William, soldier, was born in Ireland about 1725. He emigrated to Pennsylvania where, in 1755, he became captain of a troop of mounted militia and engaged in the French and Indian war. In 1775, after the battle of Lexington, Pennsylvania recruited a battalion of eight companies, of which Thompson was placed in command with the rank of colonel, these being the first troops raised by order of the Continental congress. They marched to Cambridge, Mass., where they arrived in August, 1775, and in the following November were successful in driving back a number of British soldiers who were attempting to make a landing at Lechmere Point. March 1, 1776, Col. Thompson was commissioned brigadier-general and on the 19th of the same month was ordered to relieve Gen. Charles Lee, at that time in command of the forces at New York. The following month, while on his way to Canada with four regiments as reinforcements, he met the retreating army, under command of Gen. John Thomas, on its way from Quebec, and Thomas being sick, he assumed the chief command. On June 4th he surrendered this command to Gen. John Sullivan, and in carrying out Sullivan's order to attack the enemy at Trois Rivières, was taken prisoner. In two months Gen. Thompson was allowed to return to Philadelphia on parole, but it was two years before he was exchanged. He died near Carlisle, Penn., Sept. 4, 1781.

LAWSON, Robert, soldier. Nothing is certainly known of this officer except what can be obtained from the meagre war records. On Feb. 13, 1776, he was appointed major in the 4th Virginia regiment, of which he was made colonel in the following year. Col. Lawson was one of those officers, of whom there were so many in the revolution, of whom all that is known is that "they fought and bled for their country." He is said to have commanded a brigade of Virginia militia under Gen. Greene at the battle of Guilford Court-House, and to have died in Richmond, Va., in April, 1805.

PICKENS, Andrew, soldier, was born at Paxton, Pa., Sept. 19, 1739. When he was thirteen years of age his parents removed to South Carolina, where, prior to the revolution, he saw considerable military service in campaigns against the Indians. He entered the Continental army in 1775, as captain of militia, and rose, by successive promotion, to the rank of brigadier-general. At Kettle creek, in February, 1779, he repulsed a greatly superior British force under Col. Boyd. In June of the same year he successfully covered the patriot retreat from Stono, and at Tomassee, in the autumn of 1779, disastrously routed the Cherokees. For the gallantry which he displayed at Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, he was given a sword by congress. Subsequently he forced the surrender of the British forts at Augusta, Ga., served under Gen. Greene in the campaign of Ninety-Six, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Eutaw Springs. In 1783 he settled on a large tract of land on the Keowee river. He was a member of the first Continental convention of South Carolina, sat for many years in the state legislature, in congress from 1793 until 1795, and negotiated many treaties with the Indians. He was a major-general of militia in 1795. He married, in 1765, Maria, aunt of John C. Calhoun. He died in the Pendleton district of South Carolina, Aug. 17, 1817.

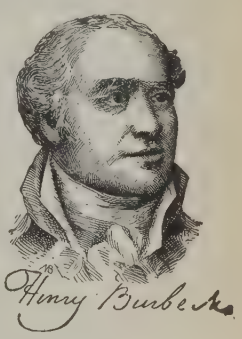




HERKIMER, Nicholas, soldier, was born about 1715, of German descent. He was engaged in the French and Indian war and commanded Fort Herkimer in 1758, at the time when the French and Indians were active in that neighborhood. In 1775 he was appointed colonel, and in 1776 brigadier-general in command of the militia of Tryon county, N. Y. In 1777, when Gen. St. Leger invested Fort Stanwix, afterward called Fort Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk river, Gen. Herkimer took his militia to the relief of Col. Gansevoort. About six miles from Fort Stanwix, near Oneida creek, Herkimer fell into an ambuscade in which his horse was killed and he was mortally wounded. Although near to death, he is said to have seated himself upon a stump from which he heroically encouraged his men to fight, but his party was defeated, with the loss of 400 men. This was the battle of Oriskany. After the centennial celebration of the occasion by the Oneida Historical Society in 1877, subscriptions were made for a monument to Herkimer, which was duly erected. The monument is an obelisk made of granite, eighty-five feet in height, with bronze memorial tablets. Gen. Herkimer died Aug. 16, 1777.

HUMPHREYS, David, soldier, was born at Derby, Conn., in 1753. He was the son of Daniel Humphreys, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Derby, and in 1767 entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1771. During his college life he formed the intimate acquaintance of Trumbull and Dwight, who, with himself, were the leading American poets of the period. Soon after leaving college he went to New York state, where he resided with the family of Col. Phillips, of Phillips Manor. At the beginning of the war of the revolution, he entered the army as captain, and in October, 1777, became major of a brigade under Gen. Parsons. At the time of the capture of Fort Montgomery, he formed the acquaintance with Gen. Putnam which was afterward to be so important to him. In 1778 he was one of Putnam's aides, and two years later he was appointed aide and military secretary to Gen. Washington, in whose military family he remained, enjoying his confidence and friendship, until the close of the war. On the surrender of Cornwallis, after the defeat at Yorktown, the captured British standards were delivered to the charge of Col. Humphreys, and in November, 1781, congress resolved "That an elegant sword be presented, in the name of the United States, in congress assembled, to Colonel Humphreys, aide-de-camp of General Washington, to whose care the standards taken under the capitulation of York were consigned, as a testimony of their opinion of his fidelity and ability, and that the board of war take order thereon." The sword was presented to Col. Humphreys by Gen. Knox in 1786, with a highly complimentary letter. Throughout his career Humphreys was a special favorite of Washington, and through his influence he was appointed, in 1784, secretary to the commission which was sent abroad to negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign powers, and which included Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. He remained abroad, residing chiefly in Paris and London, until 1786. On his return he was sent to the legislature from the town of Derby. He had by this time achieved a reputation as a writer, more particularly of satirical poetry, and became recognized as one of the coterie known as the "Hartford wits," who wrote in combination a collection of satirical poems called the "Anarchiad." In 1787 Humphreys commanded the regiment engaged in suppressing the outbreak known as "Shay's Rebellion," and in 1788 he was invited by Washington to go to Mt. Vernon, where he continued a member of the latter's family until 1790. During this period he wrote, at the request of Washington, his "Essay on the Life of Gen. Israel Putnam," a work which has been sharply and severely criticised by historians. In 1790 Humphreys was appointed the first American minister to Portugal. He resided in that country from 1791 to 1794, and on his return home was made minister plentipotentiary to Spain. Altogether he resided in Portugal and Spain nine years, during which time he concluded treaties with Tripoli and Algiers. In 1795 he married Miss Bulkley, an English lady of wealth, and daughter of a merchant established in Lisbon. During his last years, Col. Humphreys devoted much time and care to the rearing of merino sheep. On the outbreak of the war of 1812, he took command of the militia of Connecticut. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1802, and from Dartmouth College in 1804, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He published numerous poetical works including, "An Address to the Armies of the United States" (1782), "The Happiness of America," "The Widow of Malabar: A Tragedy," translated from the French, and a "Poem on Agriculture." He also wrote several political tracts and orations. Collections of his works were published in New York in 1790 and 1804. Col. Humphreys died of an organic affection of the heart in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1818.

BURBECK, Henry, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., June 8, 1754. His father was an officer stationed at Castle William in Boston harbor, before the revolutionary war, in which he served bravely and patriotically. Henry joined his father's company in 1775, sharing its battles and sufferings and attaining the rank of major. As lieutenant he was in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge, accompanied Washington's army in the retreat through the Jerseys, and took part in the battle of Monmouth. In 1777 he served in the artillery. In 1786 he participated in the Indian wars along the western frontier, and for years he commanded at Mackinaw. Entering the war of 1812 as a colonel, he was commissioned brigadier-general. In 1815 Gen. Burbeck retired to private life, settling at New London, Conn., where he died Oct. 2, 1848.



BAYARD, John, soldier, was born at Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co., Md., Aug. 11, 1738, of Huguenot ancestry. His great-grandfather was Samuel Bayard, a rich merchant of Amsterdam, whose wife was a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the last governor of New Amsterdam. Stuyvesant himself married Judith Bayard, the sister of Samuel, and after the death of Samuel, his widow, with three sons and a daughter, accompanied Peter Stuyvesant to America. One of these three sons, himself named Samuel, removed in 1698 to Bohemia Manor, having joined the Labadists, a sect of mystics which received its name from Jean de Labadie; they sought reform of life rather than of doctrine, supported themselves by manual labor, held property in common and rejected infant baptism. John Bayard's father dying without a will, he as the eldest son, under the laws of Maryland, became entitled to the whole of the real estate. He had a twin-brother, James Asheton Bayard, whom he deeply loved, and on reaching legal age he conveyed to him half his inheritance. John received an academic education under the renowned Dr. Finley, after which, at the age of eighteen, he went with his brother to Philadelphia, where he entered the counting-house of John Rhea. He early became a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and while Whitefield was on his visits to America, became so close a friend of his that they made several tours together. Mr. Bayard was one of the signers of the non-importation agreement in 1765; a member of the provincial congress held in July, 1774; of the provincial convention of January, 1775, and of the "Sons of Liberty" organized in 1766; and a prominent leader in Philadelphia of the movement toward independence. Being by this time a prosperous merchant, he furnished arms to congress in 1776 and with some of his friends fitted out a privateer. In September of that year he was appointed a member of the council of safety, a position he held for many years. He was at the head of the second battalion of Philadelphia militia, which marched to the assistance of Washington, and was present at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Princeton, being personally commended by Gen. Washington for his bravery in the engagement last named. March 13, 1777, Col. Bayard was made a member of the board of war of the state of Maryland, and four days later he was elected speaker of the assembly,

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a position to which he was re-elected. Just before the capture of Philadelphia by the British in September, 1777, he removed his family for safety to a farm at Plymouth, on the Schuylkill, but a British detachment plundered this house. He was a member of the committee to inquire into the condition of the state revenues in 1780, elected to the supreme executive council the following year, and in 1785 was a member of the Continental congress. Having met with serious losses during the war, he was obliged to part with his property in Cecil county, but in 1788 he removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where he built himself a handsome house and entertained lavishly, being elected mayor of the city in 1790, and a few years later appointed presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset county. He was a federalist and a friend of Alexander Hamilton. Col. Bayard was married three times, his last wife being Johannah White, sister of Gen Anthony W. White, of New Brunswick, N. J. He died at New Brunswick Jan. 7, 1807.

SMALLWOOD, William, soldier, was born in Kent county, Md., in 1732. History gives no account of his early life. In August, 1776, he was colonel of a battalion of Maryland troops, with which he arrived in New York city on the 8th of that month, engaging actively in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, and on Oct. 23, 1776, was appointed brigadier-general. In August, 1777, Gen Smallwood led the Maryland militia in Sullivan's attempt on Staten Island. In the meantime Washington was using every exertion, and employing every means at his command in the defence of Philadelphia against Sir William Howe, and in September Gen. Smallwood mustered about 400 militia in Maryland, and joined the main army. In the battle of Germantown he led the Marylanders and Jerseymen with distinguished coolness and bravery. In December, 1777, Washington ordered him to Wilmington, in order to save that town from the British, who were marching against it. Early in 1779, in company with Gen. St. Clair, and the Maryland and Pennsylvania divisions of the army, he accompanied an expedition to Elizabethtown, to reinforce Gen. Maxwell, who was in command there, and who was expecting an attack; but the enemy, hearing of the reinforcement, retreated. Gen. Smallwood was with Gates during the latter's disastrous campaign in the South, and in the fall of 1780 he was appointed major-general, and commissioned by congress. On account of some misunderstanding with Baron Steuben, however, Smallwood left the the southern army with threats of resignation, but was finally induced to remain in the service until the peace. In 1785 he was elected to congress from Maryland. The same year he was made governor of that state, holding the office until 1788. He then retired to private life, and died in Prince George county, Md., Feb. 14, 1792.

McINTOSH, Lachlan, soldier, was born near Inverness, Scotland, March 17, 1725, the second son of one of the leaders of the McIntosh clan. In 1736 his father joined Gen. Oglethorpe in his expedition to Georgia, and with about a hundred Highlanders settled in what is now McIntosh county on the Altamaha river. On Oglethorpe's expedition into Florida, Capt. McIntosh, who accompanied him with a number of his Highlanders, was wounded, taken prisoner and transported to Spain, whence he returned after several years of imprisonment. Young Lachlan went to Charleston, S. C., where he was taken in charge by Henry Laurens (*q. v.*), who placed him in his counting-room and received him into his family. After some years, being dissatisfied with the mercantile profession, he adopted that of land surveying, returned to Georgia, married, and soon became independent. On the outbreak of the revolution, being appointed a brigadier-general and placed in command of a regiment which he had himself raised, jealousy of his success brought him into personal conflict with Gov. Gwinnett, who, after the expiration of his term of office, challenged him. Both were wounded severely in the duel which followed, and Gwinnett died. In the meantime Gen. McIntosh had succeeded in gaining the confidence of Gen. Washington, by whom he was requested to undertake the difficult task of defending the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia against the Indians. He accepted the position, and though he had but a few hundred men under his command, succeeded in restoring order and protecting the frontier settlers, although the savages he had to contend with were the very ones who had defeated Braddock, and destroyed the armies of Harmar and St. Clair. Gen. McIntosh was about undertaking an expedition against Detroit when he was ordered to assist Count d'Estaing in his intended attack on Savannah and which so ignominiously failed on account of the sudden departure of the French fleet. The Americans, under command of Gens. Lincoln and McIntosh, fell back upon Charleston and defended that city against Gen. Clinton as long as it was possible. Being forced to capitulate, he was a long time detained a prisoner. Returning to Georgia as soon as the British troops were driven from Savannah, he found that his property had been wasted, and he continued in impoverished circumstances, until his death, which occurred in Savannah, Feb. 20, 1806.

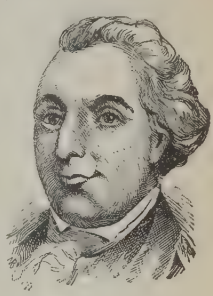
FROST, John, soldier, was born at Kittery, Me., May 5, 1738. He was descended from Nicholas Frost, who emigrated from Devonshire, Eng., in 1630, and settled in the county of York, Me., and who was killed by the Indians as he was returning, on horseback, from divine service, on a Sabbath of the year 1697. One of Nicholas's sons was married to a sister of Sir William Pepperell. John, the subject of this sketch, was married, when quite young, to Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Nowell, of York, Me. He entered the army while under age, was made a captain and served in the expedition against Louisburg, in 1758. This expedition, which consisted of twenty ships of the line, eighteen frigates and 14,000 men, under the command of Gen. Amherst, sailed from Halifax on the 28th of May, and succeeded in reducing the almost impregnable fortress of Louisburg on the 26th of July. Gens. Wolfe and Montgomery were both engaged in this enterprise. In the campaign of 1759, Capt. Frost served in another expedition under Gen. Amherst, which resulted in the capture of the important fortresses, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the following year he assisted in the capture of Montreal, which completed the conquest of Canada. He then retired to his home in Maine, where he remained until the beginning of the revolutionary war. At the siege of Boston he served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Maine regiment. At the opening of the next campaign he was promoted to rank of colonel, and was with Washington during the battles in New York and New Jersey. Col. Frost's regiment was engaged, under Gen. Gates, in resisting the invasion of Burgoyne, and he performed effective service in the battles of Stillwater and Bemis Heights. During the latter part of the war, he served in the middle and southern states, where he attained the rank of brigadier-general. At the close of the war, he withdrew to the cultivation of his fine estate at Kit-

tery. He was appointed one of the justices of the court of sessions in York county, Me., and was a member of the council of the governor of Massachusetts, to which state Maine, at that time, belonged. Toward the close of his life he retired from all public employment. He died at Kittery, Me., in July, 1810.

SMITH, Samuel, soldier, was born at Lancaster, Penn., July 27, 1752. His father, who was a native of Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania, but afterward removed to Baltimore, where Samuel received a liberal education, and where he afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits. In January, 1776, the latter was appointed a captain in Col. Smallwood's regiment, and was with the revolutionary army that year, during its disastrous campaign in the middle states. By the beginning of the year 1777, he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he served in the battle of the Brandywine. When Lord Howe, who had gained possession of Philadelphia, was making use of every means to open communication with his fleet, Col. Smith was placed in command of Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, and held it for seven weeks against the entire British squadron. For this gallant service, congress rewarded him with a sword and a vote of thanks. Col. Smith fought at the battle of Monmouth, and took part in the subsequent operations of that campaign. He continued in the army after the close of the war, and during the whiskey riots was in command of the Maryland militia. In 1783 he was one of the port-wardens of Baltimore, and from 1790 to 1792 was a member of the Maryland house of delegates. He was a representative in congress from 1793 until 1803 and from 1816 to 1822, and a member of the U. S. senate from 1803 to 1815, and from 1822 to 1833. In 1801 he was acting secretary of the navy. In the war of 1812 he was appointed major-general of the Maryland militia, and was in chief command of the troops when the British attacked Baltimore. In 1837 he was elected mayor of Baltimore. He died in that city April 22, 1839.

MAXWELL, William, soldier, was born in Ireland, but the exact date of his birth is unknown. His parents came to America when he was a child and settled in New Jersey. He became a soldier in the colonial army in 1758, establishing a splendid record for gallantry and skill during the French and Indian war, and was almost constantly in service until the close of the revolution. In 1774 he was a member of the committee that appointed the New Jersey delegates to the general congress, and in 1775 and 1776 he represented Sussex county in the New Jersey provincial congress. When the revolution opened he was made colonel of the 2d New Jersey regiment. He took part in Montgomery's Canadian expedition and strenuously opposed the abandonment of Crown Point by the American forces. He was promoted to be brigadier-general on Oct. 23, 1776, served under Gen. Schuyler on Lake Champlain, and during the early part of 1777 commanded the advance guard of the American forces near Elizabethtown, N. J. At the head of a New Jersey brigade he fought bravely at Brandywine and Germantown, spent the winter of 1777–78 at Valley Forge, and followed the command of Sir Henry Clinton through New Jersey in the ensuing summer. At the battle of Monmouth he contributed largely to the success of the American forces, after which he harassed the enemy's rear on their retreat northward. In 1779 he served under Gen. Sullivan in the latter's expedition against the Indians. Following the battle of Springfield he resigned, and retired from the army on June 25, 1780. He was a brave and capable soldier, and enjoyed in large measure the confidence and esteem of Washington. He died in Sussex county, N. J., Nov. 12, 1798.

KALB, Johann de, soldier, was born at Hüttendorf, Bavaria, July 29, 1721. He entered the French army in 1743, serving through the Seven Years' war and attained the rank of major-general. In 1768, during a visit to America as a secret agent of the French government, he made so many warm friends that, when the revolution opened, he returned to this country and offered his services to the Continental congress. His offer being accepted, he was, in 1777, appointed major-general. He served with Washington at Valley Forge and participated in the subsequent operations in New Jersey and Maryland. In April, 1780, he was ordered south to aid Gen. Lincoln at Charleston, but did not arrive in time to save the latter from defeat. Learning of Lincoln's surrender, De Kalb joined Gen. Gates near Camden, and on Aug. 16, 1780, their combined forces attacked the British army under Cornwallis and Rawdon. Early in the battle the American left and center gave way in disorder, in consequence of which the right, commanded by De Kalb, was soon surrounded on all sides by the enemy. His horse was shot from under him, but he continued to battle and encourage his men on foot, until he had received no less than eleven wounds. De Kalb was one of the bravest and most capable of the foreigners who espoused the patriot cause, and his untimely death caused profound and universal sorrow. A monument to his memory was erected at Camden in 1825, Lafayette laying the corner-stone, and a statue of him was unveiled in Annapolis in 1886. His "Life" was written by Friedrich Kapp, in 1862. He died Aug. 19, 1780.



de Kalb

PARSONS, Samuel Holden, soldier, was born at Lyme, Conn., May 14, 1737. His father, Jonathan (1705-1776), being one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church in America. Samuel was graduated from Harvard in 1756, after which he studied law and practiced for many years in Lyme. He was for eighteen years a member of the provincial assembly, and an active leader of the patriot party in the years immediately preceding the revolution. In 1773 he removed to New London where, in April, 1775, he was made colonel of the 6th Connecticut regiment. Two weeks afterward he entered the army, planning the expedition which, commanded by Ethan Allen, captured Ticonderoga and a large number of prisoners. He was appointed brigadier-general in August, 1776, and after taking part in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights and White Plains, for some time guarded the posts on the North river. Subsequently he served under Washington in New Jersey. In 1778 Gen. Parsons commanded in the New York Highlands, and in July, 1779, he gave battle to a British force at Norwalk, Conn., forcing them to retire from the state. In 1780 he was a member of the court that tried Major André, and in the same year was promoted to be major-general and assigned to the command of the Connecticut line, where he served until the end of the war. In 1785 he was a member of a commission appointed to treat with the Miami Indians, and in 1789 was appointed by Washington the first judge of the northwest territory. Taking up his residence near Marietta, O., he was drowned in the Big Beaver river while returning from a mission to the Indians on Lake Erie. It has been charged that during the revolution Gen. Parsons, through the medium of William Heron, a member of the Connecticut legislature, held communication with Sir Henry Clinton and supplied him

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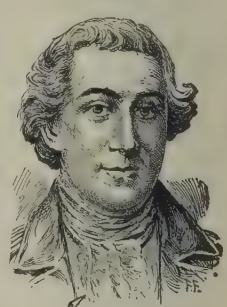
with information of the movements and condition of the patriot troops, but this accusation was refuted by Geo. B. Loring in a pamphlet entitled "A Vindication of Gen. Parsons," published in 1888. Gen. Parsons was the author of an essay on the "Antiquities of the Western States," published in the transactions of the American Academy. He died Nov. 17, 1789.

PARSONS, Enoch, son of Gen. Parsons, was born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 5, 1769. In 1789 he served as register and first clerk of probate of Washington county, O., but after the death of his father returned to Connecticut, where for twenty-eight years he held the office of high sheriff of Middlesex county. In 1817 he was state commissioner of revolutionary claims. During the latter years of his life he was president of a savings bank in Middletown, Conn., where he died on July 9, 1846.

BARTON, William, soldier, was born at Warren, Bristol Co., R. I., May 26, 1748. After having obtained the ordinary country-school education, he learned the trade of hat-making, at which he was engaged when he heard of the battle of Bunker Hill, an event that sent him into the war with enthusiasm. On July 10, 1777, Barton executed a plan of his own which resulted in the capture of Maj.-Gen. Prescott, of the British army. Prescott was known to be a short distance from Newport, R. I., where he was to pass the night. Barton took a party of forty men in four whale-boats from Warwick Neck to a point about half-way between Bristol ferry and Newport, a distance of ten miles. Marching his little company about a mile to Overing's house, Prescott's headquarters, he entered and seized a sentry who stood at the door of Prescott's chamber, and by the help of a negro, named Prince, who, by dashing his head against the door knocked out a panel, rushed in, surprising Prescott in bed. The latter and his aide, Maj. William Barrington, who jumped from the window, were taken prisoners. Returning, the party escaped the British guard boats, so that the enemy did not discover what had happened until Barton's boats had nearly reached the shore. For this performance congress gave Barton a sword, the brevet rank of colonel and a grant of land in Vermont. In making transfers of some of this land, he became entangled in the toils of the law, and, refusing to pay judgments, was actually imprisoned for some years. Lafayette, on his visit to this country in 1825, learning of the misfortune which had overtaken his old fellow-soldier, with his own means paid the debt and restored the hoary veteran to his family. Col. Barton died in Providence, R. I., Oct. 22, 1831.

Wm Barton

REED, Joseph, soldier, was born in Trenton, N. J., Aug. 27, 1741. While yet an infant, he was taken to Philadelphia and received his early education in an academy of that city. He afterward attended Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1757. Entering the office of Richard Stockton, a signer of the declaration of independence, and an eminent New Jersey lawyer, he was admitted to the bar in 1763. He visited London, where he continued the study of law for two years, forming, in the meantime, an attachment for the lady whom he afterward married, Esther, the daughter of Dennis de Berdt, afterward agent of Massachusetts. Returning to America, Mr. Reed practiced his profession until 1770, when he revisited England to bring home his *fiancée*. In 1772, upon the resignation of Lord Hillsborough, the Earl of Dartmouth, a warm friend of Reed's father-in-law, succeeded to the colonial office. Accordingly Reed was invited to communicate to the colonial office his views with regard to the condition and wants of the colonies. The invitation was accepted, and a correspondence was carried on from Dec. 22, 1773, to Feb. 10, 1775, which was of considerable importance in informing the British ministry as to the actual condition of affairs in the colonies, although it laid Mr. Reed open to certain suspicions in regard to his own patriotism. The last of his letters however, was calculated to do away with any such false impression, as it closed with the ominous declaration: "This country will be deluged in blood before it will submit to any other taxation than by their own legislature." On Washington's departure, in June, 1775, to take charge of the army, Reed accompanied him to Boston, and while there was offered and accepted the post of aide to the commander-in-chief. One of his friends remonstrating with him on the danger of this step; he replied: "I have no inclination to be hanged for half-treason; when a subject draws his sword against his prince, he must cut his way through if he means afterward to sit down in safety. I have taken too active a part in what may be called the civil part of opposition, to renounce without disgrace the public cause when it seems to lead to danger, and have a most sovereign contempt for the man who can plan measures he has not spirit to execute." Reed became, in fact, Washington's confidential secretary as well as his aide, and his pen was employed in the preparation of many of the most important dispatches of this campaign. His relations with Washington were peculiarly close and confidential, and so greatly did the commander come to rely upon his services and advice that once, on the occasion of a temporary absence of Mr. Reed, he wrote: "My mind is now fully disclosed to you, with this assurance sincerely and affectionately accompanying it, that whilst you are disposed to continue with me, I shall think myself too fortunate and happy to wish for a change. . . . I could wish, my good friend, that these things may give a spur to your inclination to return. I feel the want of your ready pen greatly." During the autumn and early winter of 1775 he was in Philadelphia, actively engaged in political affairs. He was chosen chairman of the Pennsylvania committee of safety, and in January, 1776, elected to the assembly, where he took a conspicuous part in the debates. This assembly held its last meeting on Sept. 26, 1776, when it adjourned, and was dissolved, thus ending the charter government of Pennsylvania. The new constitution was proclaimed a few days later, and two months after that, the new government was organized. In June, 1776, Reed rejoined the forces, at that time in New York, being appointed adjutant-general of the army, a post made vacant by the promotion of Gen. Gates, and carrying with it the rank of colonel. Soon after this Lord Howe arrived, with his plan of reconciliation. He brought with him letters of recommendation to Mr. Reed from the latter's brother-in-law, De Berdt; which were sent at once to Robert Morris in congress. Reed was present at all the interviews with the officers sent by Lord Howe to the commander-in-chief, but the mission proved utterly abortive. Reed participated in the battle of Long Island, on the 27th of August, and the withdrawal of the army upon the night of the 29th, as also in the battle of White



Jos. Reed

Plains and the siege of Fort Washington. Afterward, while he was at Fort Lee with the main army, an incident occurred which was tortured by Gen. Charles Lee into an unjust charge against Reed. Gen. Lee, in reply to a letter from Reed, by apparently echoing Reed's language, gave to it an expression which was by no means justified. Lee's letter was accidentally opened by Washington, who felt deeply aggrieved at the contents, and until they were explained by Reed to the commander-in-chief, there was between the two a not unnatural coolness. Lee having been captured by the British, it was impossible to obtain the original letter to which he had ostensibly replied. During the spring and summer of 1777, Reed was with his family, feeling slighted by congress for failing to appoint him to a command, although recommended by Washington so to do. Late in May he was made brigadier-general, and was offered the command of a body of cavalry, but declined it. However, on the landing of Sir William Howe, in August, he again joined the army as a volunteer and distinguished himself at the Brandywine and Germantown. In September he was elected a member of the Continental congress, but remained with the army through that winter, and did not take his seat until April 6, 1778. In May, 1778, three commissioners from England arrived in America, in the hope of securing the influence of prominent colonial statesmen toward restoring harmony between the colonies and the mother country. One of these commissioners was Gov. Johnstone, who, with Lord Carlisle, was sent over by the British government especially to treat with congress, he having formerly been governor of West Florida, and thus well acquainted with the colonials. He addressed private letters to Francis Dana, Gouverneur Morris and Mr. Reed, the committee of congress to which Lord North's conciliatory bills were referred, and on whose report these overtures were unanimously rejected, and the intended effect of the peace commission frustrated. The letters written by Gov. Johnstone were transmitted to Congress, July 18, 1778. It is stated by some of the authorities, that these letters, which were written with the hope of obtaining the coöperation of the gentlemen addressed in bringing about peace, contained, also, intimations of certain honors and emoluments which should be bestowed upon them in case these efforts were successful. This, however, is not at all probable, as Gov. Johnstone was too shrewd a diplomatist to make such a blunder. Besides, he well knew that the patriots to whom he addressed himself were not in the least likely to respond favorably to propositions of this nature. It is stated, however, that direct assertions were made to Mr. Reed, through the agency of a Mrs. Ferguson, whose husband was a tory, that if he could effect a reunion of the two countries, £10,000 sterling and the best office in America in the gift of the crown should be at his disposal. This offer, she is said to have assured Mr. Reed, came from Gov. Johnstone. The answer attributed to him, which is also said to have been written by somebody else, in a somewhat similar instance, was, that he was not worth purchasing, but such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to do it. In June, 1778, he was again in camp and was present at the battle of Monmouth, where he had a horse shot under him. He resumed his seat in congress in the middle of July, and on Dec. 1st was chosen president of the Pennsylvania executive council, in which position he was able to expose the corruption of Benedict Arnold, who had been appointed to the command of Philadelphia on the recapture of that city. During the next three years, Reed threw into the discharge of his new duties all his energies, and is said to have labored in the public cause with an intensity of devotion which led to the utter prostration of his health, and, eventually, to the premature termination of his life. Much of Reed's time and labor, while president of Pennsylvania, were employed in breaking up the disastrous financial system which then existed; he succeeded, finally, in 1781, in forcing the assembly into a repeal of the legal-tender laws, and thus gave the death-blow to a currency whose existence had been of the greatest injury to the state. He continued to hold his office until December, 1781, the constitutional limit of service. In his administration he enjoyed the respect and esteem of the best and wisest men of the country, carrying with him to the grave the confidence and affection of Washington, Greene and Anthony Wayne; but on account of a certain harshness in his disposition, and because he was a man of strong prejudices, he aroused serious enmities on the part of such men as Arnold, Conway, Lee and Mifflin. In 1784 he visited England, a seavoyage having been recommended for his health, but he only remained abroad three months. Returning, he died at his home in Philadelphia, March 5, 1785.

HAND, Edward, soldier, was born in Kings county, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1744. He entered the British service, and in 1774 was a member of the 18th royal Irish regiment, which he accompanied to America in the capacity of surgeon's mate. Settling in Pennsylvania he began the practice of medicine, and on the outbreak of the war of the revolution was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a brigade under command of Gen. William Thompson, and took part in the siege of Boston. He was present at the battle of Long Island, as colonel, in 1776, accompanied Washington's army through the Jerseys and fought in the battle of Trenton. In 1778, having been appointed brigadier-general the preceding year, he went to Albany under Gen. John Stark, whom he soon after succeeded in command at that post, and later accompanied Gen. John Sullivan when the latter undertook his expedition through the centre of New York against the Indians of the Six Nations. In 1780 he was placed in command of a brigade of light infantry, and in 1780 became adjutant-general of the army as successor to Gen. Alexander Scammell. He was a member of congress in 1784–85, and was a signer of the Pennsylvania constitution, besides filling many important local offices. In 1798 he was recommended as adjutant-general in the expected war with France. Gen. Hand is said to have been distinguished in the service for his brilliant horsemanship. He died in Rockford, Pa., Sept. 3, 1802.

LEWIS, Andrew, soldier, was born at Donegal, Ireland, about 1720. His father came to America in 1732, and was the first white settler in Augusta county, Va. Andrew evinced a fondness for military affairs, and served as major in the regiment commanded by Washington in the Ohio campaigns of 1754 and 1755. He led the Sandy Creek expedition of 1756, and while serving under Grant in 1758, was captured by the French and confined for some time at Montreal. In 1768 he was a member of the commission which negotiated a treaty with the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y. In 1774 he was made brigadier-general, after which, at the battle of Point Pleasant, he disastrously routed the Shawnees under Comstock. On March 1, 1776, at the suggestion of Washington, who highly valued his skill and bravery, he was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army, and at Gwynn's island on July 9, 1776, he defeated the English forces under

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Lord Dunmore. Failing health soon compelled his resignation. In addition to his services as a soldier he was for some years a member of the federal congress, and sat in the Virginia convention in 1775. He died in Bedford county, Va., Sept. 27, 1781.

POOR, Enoch, soldier, was born at Andover, Mass., June 21, 1736, receiving his education in the same town, and then settling in Exeter, N. H., where he was in business at the time of the battle of Lexington. The New Hampshire assembly having resolved to raise 2,000 men, Enoch Poor was given command of one of the three regiments which were formed, and after Boston was evacuated by the British he was sent with his command to New York. Later he joined Arnold's expedition to Canada. On the retreat the Continentals were marched to Crown Point, where they concentrated, meanwhile strengthening, under Col. Poor's direction, the defences of that post, which was soon after evacuated, against the urgent advice of Gen. John Stark, Col. Poor and others. On Feb. 21, 1777, Col. Poor received his commission as brigadier-general, and in the Saratoga campaign against Burgoyne he held a prominent command. At the battle of Stillwater his brigade is said to have borne two-thirds of the entire American loss in killed, wounded and missing, while at the battle of Saratoga he led the advance. After Burgoyne's surrender Gen. Poor went to Pennsylvania, where he joined Washington, sharing with him the Jersey campaign and the sufferings at Valley Forge. In the summer of 1778, in command of his brigade, Poor pursued the British across New Jersey, distinguishing himself at the battle of Monmouth, where he fought under the command of Lafayette. When Gen. Sullivan undertook his expedition against the Six Nations in 1779, Gen. Poor commanded the 2d, or New Hampshire brigade. In August, 1780, he was placed in command of a brigade of light infantry, but he was attacked by a fever which resulted in his death. Gen. Washington had the highest esteem for Gen. Poor. He declared him to be "an officer of distinguished merit who, as a citizen and a soldier, had every claim to the esteem of his country." Lafayette, too, who greatly admired him, at a banquet given in his honor in New Hampshire, in 1824, remembered Gen. Poor in a toast. The date of Gen. Poor's death was Sept. 8, 1780. A fine monument now marks his grave at Hackensack, N. J.

SPENCER, Joseph, soldier, was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1714. He entered the northern army as major in 1758, served in three campaigns and for his services was promoted to be colonel. June 22, 1775, he was, upon Washington's recommendation, appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army. He was stationed at Boston until after its evacuation, when he participated in the defence of New York city, the surrender of which, to the British, he strenuously opposed. Aug. 9, 1776, he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and in 1778 was assigned to the command of the patriot forces in Rhode Island. He assembled a considerable army at Providence for the expulsion of the British from Newport, but after several weeks of delay dismissed his troops without having advanced against the enemy. The failure of the expedition causing great irritation, Gen. Spencer was tried by a court of inquiry, which absolved him from all blame in the premises. Congress, however, insisting upon reopening the matter, he tendered his resignation on June 14, 1778, and retired from the service. The remainder of his life was passed in retirement. He died at East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 13, 1789.

REED, James, soldier, was born at Woburn, Mass., in 1724. He resided, at different times, in Brookfield and Lunenburg, Mass., and in 1765 founded the town of Fitzwilliam, N. H., where he became a large landowner. He was a captain in Sir William Johnson's campaign against the French and Indians in 1755; served under Gen. James Abercrombie, at Ticonderoga, in 1758, and was an officer in Gen. Jeffrey Amherst's command in 1759. When the revolution broke out he led in the work of recruiting soldiers for the patriot army. He was made colonel of the 2d New Hampshire regiment in May, 1775, and was active in organizing and drilling the forces that gathered at Cambridge. He took a gallant and conspicuous part in the battle of Bunker Hill, being one of the last to leave the intrenchments. In 1776 he marched with Gen. Sullivan into Canada, and on the retreat to Ticonderoga suffered a long and severe attack of smallpox, which left him an invalid for life. While absent in Canada he had been made a brigadier-general, but owing to his enfeebled condition was not able to continue in the service, and was retired on half-pay. He died at Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 13, 1807.

WADSWORTH, Peleg, soldier, was born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1748. He was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1769, taught school for some time in Plymouth, and then became a merchant in Roxbury. When the revolution opened he raised a company of minute-men, with which he entered the army encamped at Cambridge, being appointed aide to Gen. Artemas Ward. Subsequently he was made adjutant-general for Massachusetts, and in August, 1776, participated in the battle of Long Island. He was appointed brigadier-general of militia in 1777, and was captured by the British in the Penobscot expedition of 1779. He was soon released but was again taken prisoner at his home in February, 1781, and confined in the fort at Castine until the following June, when he succeeded in making his escape. In 1784 Gen. Wadsworth removed to Portland, and in 1807 settled on a tract of land in Oxford county, Me., granted him by the government for his services. He sat in the state senate of Maine in 1792, served in congress from 1793 until 1807, and was also major-general of the Maine militia. He died at Hiram, Me., on Nov. 18, 1829.

GADSDEN, Christopher, soldier and lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1724. He received his education in England. Returning to Charleston when he was seventeen years of age, he was sent to Philadelphia, where he became a clerk with a mercantile firm. He showed such shrewdness in mercantile transactions that he achieved a reputation, was soon able to enter into business on his own account, and to buy back the property which his father had lost in play with Adm. Lord Anson. In 1765 Gadsden was one of the delegates to the congress which met at New York to petition against the stamp act, and it is said of him that even as early as this he foresaw and foretold the views of the British government, and favored most decisive and energetic measures of resistance. On the receipt, in Charleston, of the news of the repeal of the stamp act, Gadsden gathered a party of his friends beneath a tree which thereafter was known as the "Liberty Tree,"

and then harangued the citizens on the folly of rejoicing at the repeal of this obnoxious act, or indulging the fallacious hope, because of this, that Great Britain would relinquish her designs or pretensions. He was chosen a member of the congress which met in 1774 at Philadelphia, was commissioned a colonel on the outbreak of the war, and was among those who aided in the defence of Charleston in 1776. He was made brigadier-general in September of that year, and in 1778 was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution. In 1780, during the siege of Charleston, he remained in that city at the request of Gov. Rutledge, and on the capture of the place by Sir Henry Clinton, signed the capitulation. On Aug. 27th, being at the time on parole, he was seized by order of Lord Cornwallis and carried to St. Augustine, where he was confined for forty-two weeks. He was then offered the liberty of the town, but refused it, with the declaration that he could enter into no new contracts with men who had once deceived him. After André's arrest, when retaliation was under consideration by the British, Gadsden was among those threatened. He was exchanged in 1781, and in 1782 was elected governor of South Carolina, but declined the position, owing to his advanced age. He died in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 28, 1805.

PORTER, Andrew, soldier, was born at Worcester, Montgomery Co., Penn., Sept. 24, 1743, of Irish parents, his father, Robert Porter, having emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1720, and settled in Londonderry, N. H., whence he afterward removed to Montgomery county, Penn., where he bought land. Andrew, while still very young, exhibited unusual mathematical ability, and in 1767 was able to start an English and mathematical school in Philadelphia. There he continued until 1776, when congress appointed him a captain of marines, ordering him to duty on the frigate Effingham. He was soon transferred to the land service, however, with the rank of captain, and was rapidly promoted to be major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania artillery. Col. Porter was present at the battles in New Jersey, at Germantown was personally commended by Gen. Washington for his bravery, and was afterward employed on a special mission to Philadelphia, to arrange for the material required for the siege of Yorktown. He was with Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations in 1779, this being the last active service he saw. In 1783, having settled upon his farm in Montgomery county, he received the offer of a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined it, because, as long as he commanded men, he would not return to flogging boys. In 1784–87 he was one of the commissioners employed to run the boundary lines of Pennsylvania, and also assisted in fixing the western termination of the Mason and Dixon line. In 1801 he was made brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, afterward major-general, and in 1809 surveyor-general. He declined the position of secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, as also an appointment as brigadier-general in the U. S. army, both of which offices were tendered him in 1812–13. Gen. Porter died in Harrisburg, Penn., Nov. 16, 1813.

HUNTINGTON, Jedidiah, soldier, was born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 4, 1743. His father, Jabez (1719–86), was a wealthy merchant and a leader of the patriot cause, who served in the Continental army from 1776 until 1779, when failing health compelled his resignation. Jedidiah was graduated from Harvard in 1763, and in April, 1775, entered the patriot army as captain. He was made brigadier-general in May, 1777, and served in Pennsylvania and New York until the close of the war. In 1778 he was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Charles Lee, in 1780 of the court that condemned Maj. André, and in 1783 was brevetted major-general. He served as county sheriff and state treasurer, and from 1789 until 1815 was collector of customs at New London. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a man of deep piety and charitable impulses. He died at New London, Conn., Sept. 25, 1818.

DAVIE, William Richardson, soldier, was born in the village of Egremont, Eng., June 20, 1759 (according to some authorities, 1756). He came to this country with his father, soon after the peace of 1763, when he was confided to the care of his maternal uncle, Rev. William Richardson, after whom he was named, and who adopted him as his son and heir. As soon as he became old enough the boy was sent to an academy in North Carolina, and afterward to the college of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., at this time under the direction of the learned Dr. Witherspoon, the resort of most of the southern youth. Here he completed his education, and was graduated in the autumn of 1776. On returning home, under the impression which then quite generally prevailed, that the war would not last long, he went to Salisbury, where he entered upon the study of the law. In 1779, however, he induced a friend to raise a troop of dragoons in which he received a lieutenancy, and on being sent to join the southern army, the command devolved upon him. The troop was attached to the legion of Count Pulaski, with whom Capt. Davie continued until he was promoted to be brigade-major of cavalry. At the battle of Stono, June 12, 1779, he was severely wounded and was sent to Charleston, and placed in the hospital, where he remained five months. On his recovery, the government of North Carolina authorized him to raise a troop of dragoons and two companies of mounted infantry, of which he was given command. He undertook with success the difficult task of protecting the country between Charlotte and Camden, and in September, 1780, was promoted to the rank of colonel commandant of the cavalry of the state of North Carolina. When Lord Cornwallis entered Charlotte, a small village in North Carolina, Col. Davie attacked Col. Tarleton's legion, which led the British, with such effect that it wheeled and retired twice, in disorder, seriously crippled and intimidated. When Gen. Greene assumed command of the southern army, Col. Davie was placed in charge of the commissary department, which he succeeded in making exceedingly effective by introducing a new system. On the capture of Cornwallis, he returned home and resumed the practice of law in the town of Halifax, on the Roanoke, where he soon became greatly respected. He was elected to the legislature several times, and was a member of the North Carolina convention on the federal constitution. To him was due in great measure the foundation of the University of North Carolina, the act for establishing which was drawn up by him, and passed in 1789. For a time he was one of the commissioners to settle the boundary of North and South Carolina. In 1794 he was appointed major-general of militia, and in 1799 was elected governor of North Carolina. Soon after this, however, he was appointed one of an embassy to the French government, which succeeded in obtaining the convention of Sept.

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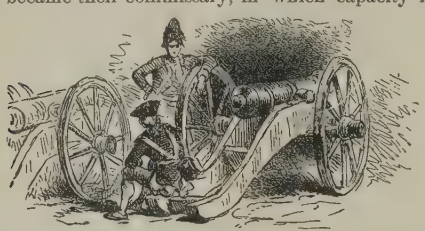
30, 1800. Soon after his return he was appointed by President Jefferson to make a treaty with the Tuscarora Indians; he then ran for congress, but was defeated, and finally retired to his estate in South Carolina, where he died Nov. 8, 1820.

WADSWORTH, Jeremiah, soldier, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 12, 1743. His father dying when he was but a little more than four years old, his mother placed him under the care of her brother, Matthew Talcot, a merchant in Middletown, largely engaged in shipping. When about eighteen years of age, young Wadsworth's health became seriously affected and he was threatened with a decline, whereupon he accepted the place of a seaman before the mast in one of his uncle's vessels. He made several short voyages, during which he entirely regained his health and became first mate, and afterward master of a vessel. Altogether, he was at sea nearly ten years, and being faithful and efficient, succeeded in gaining the confidence and esteem of his employer and of all who dealt with him. He married Mehitabel Russell, daughter of Rev. Wm. Russell, of Middletown, and after his mother's death in 1773, took his family to Hartford, where, in common with his sisters, he lived in the paternal mansion-house. On the outbreak of the war of the revolution, he was appointed deputy commissary to Col. Joseph Trumbull, and on the resignation of that officer, congress appointed him his successor. On the arrival of the French troops, he became their commissary, in which capacity he



acted until the close of the war. His important position rendered it necessary for the principal officers of both the American and French armies to hold frequent consultations with him, and many of them, including the commander-in-chief, were frequently his guests. At the time when Arnold was perpetrating his treason at West Point, Gen. Washington and Count de Rochambeau were enjoying the hospitality of Col. Wadsworth. In July, 1783, after the cessation of hostilities, Col. Wadsworth went to France for the purpose of rendering an account to the government of his charge of the French commissariat. His accounts had been so accurately kept that no difficulty occurred in the settlement, and a large balance in his own favor was paid to him. In the latter part of March, 1784, he went to England, and afterward to Ireland, returning to America in the autumn after an absence of about fifteen months. A considerable proportion of the money which he had received from the French government he had invested in French, English and Irish goods, and these he brought back with him and sold at a good profit in Hartford, Philadelphia and other places. He was a member of the state convention on the constitution, was elected a member of the first congress, and re-elected to the second and third. In May, 1795, he became a member of the assembly of the state as well as a member of the council, and was annually re-elected to the latter position until 1801, when he declined to be again a candidate. He originated a number of important improvements in agriculture in his neighborhood, through successful experiments made on his own land, besides introducing into the state superior breeds, both of horses and horned cattle. Col. Humphreys says of Wadsworth: "No man in this country was ever better acquainted with its resources or the best mode of drawing them forth for the public use. His talent for, and dispatch of, business was unrivaled. His services at some periods of the war were incalculable." Col. Wadsworth died in Hartford April 30, 1804.

LARNED, Ebenezer (also recorded as Learned), soldier, was born at Oxford, Mass., Apr. 18, 1728. His father, Col. Ebenezer Larned, is said to have been the largest landholder in that town. During the French and Indian war, Ebenezer was a captain of rangers, being of the party which went from Fort Edward to the relief of Fort William Henry, and in 1774 he was one of the delegates to the provincial congress at Concord, Mass. Joining the militia, he marched to Cambridge at the head of a regiment, just after the battle of Lexington; fought at Bunker Hill and during the siege of Boston, and shortly after was disabled by a wound which kept him out of the service for nearly a year. Having been appointed brigadier-general by congress in April, 1777, he commanded a brigade at Saratoga, and distinguished himself at the battle of Stillwater, but soon after that the condition of his health forced him to resign from the army. In 1789 Gen. Larned was chairman of the Massachusetts constitutional convention. He died at Oxford, Mass., Apr. 1, 1801.

VAN SCHAICK, Gosen, soldier, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1737. At the age of twenty-one he entered the British army with the commission of lieutenant, and served through the French and Indian war, from which he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the outbreak of the war of the revolution, Col. Van Schaick was placed in command of the 1st regiment of the New York line. He afterward rose to the rank of brigadier-general of the regular army, doing specially good service against the Indians and at the battle of Monmouth, where he was in command of a brigade under Lord Stirling. In 1779 Gen. Van Schaick commanded the successful expedition against the Onondaga Indians, for which congress passed a resolution of thanks. He was noted for his attention to discipline, his regiment being ranked as one of the best in the American army. Gen. Van Schaick died in Albany, July 4, 1787.

HAZEN, Moses, soldier, was born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1733. He was in the French and Indian war, serving as a lieutenant in the expeditions against Crown Point and Louisburg. Accompanying Gen. Wolfe to Quebec in 1759, he distinguished himself in an engagement with the French near that city, and also did good service at the battle of Sillery, Apr. 28, 1760. Retiring from the service as a lieutenant on half-pay, he took up his residence near St. John, N. B., where he is said to have possessed considerable wealth. When Gen. Montgomery made his expedition against Quebec, Lieut. Hazen assisted him with supplies and in other ways, an action which led to the destruction of his property by the British. Congress afterward indemnified him for his loss, and in 1776 he was appointed colonel of the 2d Canadian regiment. Col. Hazen was with Washington's army at the Brandywine and at Germantown, and was in the service during the entire war, being made a brigadier-general on June 29, 1781. He had two brothers, who were also officers in the American army, and at the close of the war the three settled in Vermont, on land which congress had granted to them for their services to the country. From Moses Hazen descended Gen. William Babcock Hazen (*q. v.*), distinguished in the civil war and afterward in the U. S. signal service. Moses Hazen died at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1802.

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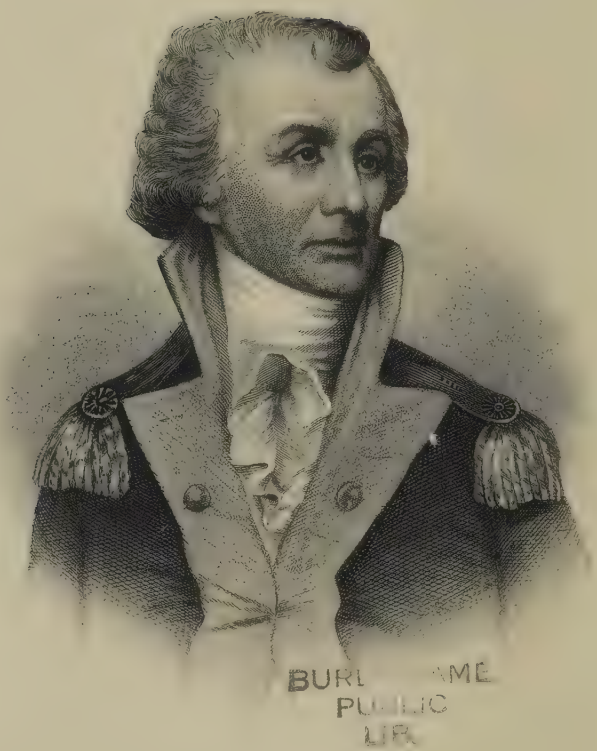
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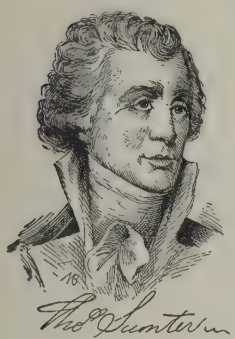
Thos. Sumter

SUMTER, Thomas, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1734. It is impossible to determine facts as to his parentage, or as to his early training. He volunteered against the French in 1755, and was present at Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela, July 9th of that year. He settled, early in life, in the upper region of South Carolina, and took part in the warfare against the Cherokee Indians. At its close he accompanied Oconostotah, or "The Emperor," the celebrated Cherokee chief, on his visit to George II. of England, returning home in 1763. He was prominent in the ante-revolutionary movements at Charleston, S. C., and in March, 1776, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 2d S. C. regiment of riflemen, and stationed in the interior of the state to overawe Indians and loyalists. When Charleston, S. C., fell into the hands of the British, in May, 1780, Sumter, then a colonel, took refuge in the swamps of the Santee river; and after the burning and ravaging of his estate, retired to North Carolina, where he soon raised a larger force than he could arm. He then became one of the most active and able partisan leaders of the South, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. July 12, 1780, he attacked a detachment of the enemy on the Catawba river, totally routed and dispersed the whole force, killed Capt. Huck, who commanded the British, and also Col. Ferguson, who led the tories. It was this exploit which secured for him, the same month, from Gov. Rutledge, of South Carolina, his brigadier-generalship in the state militia. This success brought him reinforcements, and on the 1st of August, with 600 men, he made a spirited attack upon the post at Rocky Mount, S. C., but, being destitute of artillery, was driven off. At once, however, he marched against the fortified post of Hanging Rock, S. C., which was defended, Aug. 6th, by 500 men, of which no less than 160 were British regulars from Tarleton's legion; the remainder were tories from North and South Carolina, and from Georgia. Sumter's attack was a surprise, and, although the fighting was very severe, his troops annihilated the "Prince of Wales's" royal regiment and put to flight a large number of tories. At once his men scattered through the deserted British camp, seeking plunder and drinking the liquor which they came across. Very shortly they were intoxicated; the British then rallied, attacked the disordered patriots, and a hot skirmish ensued. The English were, moreover, soon reinforced, and Sumter was forced to retreat. But the enemy had been so severely handled that they did not attempt pursuit. Sumter bore away toward the Wraxall river, with many of his wounded men. The engagement lasted about four hours, and the American loss was twelve killed and forty-one wounded. Hanging Rock, the theatre of the conflict, is a huge conglomerate boulder, near the present Lancaster and Camden highway, a few miles east of the Catawba river. It is shelving, thirty feet in diameter, and lies on the verge of the high bank of a small stream, nearly one hundred feet above it. Under it fifty men might find shelter from rain. It is said that Andrew Jackson, then thirteen years old, was present at this fight. On the 15th of August Sumter cut the communications of the British commander-in-chief, Lord Cornwallis, and captured his valuable supply train, with its convoy. This was on the road from Charleston to Camden, S. C., Sumter having been reinforced with 400 troops and two field-pieces by Gen. Horatio Gates. On the 16th of August Gates himself was overwhelmingly defeated at Camden, and Sumter was forced to retreat in haste with many prisoners, and with fifty wagons laden with spoils. Aug. 18th he encamped near the mouth of Fishing creek, S. C., and was there overtaken, surprised and completely routed by Tarleton, who had been in pursuit. More than fifty Americans were killed, and 300 made prisoners. Tarleton recaptured the British prisoners, all the wagons and their contents. Sumter escaped, but with such haste that he rode into Charlotte, N. C., without hat or saddle. He now fled to the mountains, where his men gradually came together. It is even stated that within three days from his defeat he was once more at the head of a considerable force. As soon as he could command sufficient troops, he again took the field in the vicinity of Broad, Ennoree and Tiger rivers, maintaining a continual skirmish with the enemy, beating up their quarters, cutting off their supplies, and harassing them by continual incursions and alarms. In October Maj. James Wemyss was sent against him with a British corps, and on the 12th of November attacked Sumter on Broad river. The action which ensued was obstinately contested, but the patriots were ultimately victorious, and Wemyss was captured. Tarleton himself was now sent up with reinforcements, and found Sumter posted at Blackstock Hill, in an exceedingly strong position. On the 20th of November the British colonel attacked him, but was repulsed, losing 200 killed and wounded, while Sumter's loss was but three killed and four wounded. He was, however, wounded in the right shoulder in this action, and was laid up for three months. In March, 1781, he was once more in service, raising three new regiments, and in concert with Marion, Pickens and others, harassed the enemy's scattered posts under Lord Rawdon in the low country until the close of the war. He was so vigilant and brave that Tarleton gave him the name of the "South Carolina Game-cock." Cornwallis, moreover, writing about this time to Tarleton, said: "I shall be very glad to hear that Sumter is in a condition to give us no further trouble. He certainly has been our greatest plague in this country." Well he might say so, for in February, 1781, Sumter had crossed the Congaree river and destroyed the magazines at Fort Ganby, and then (two days later) defeated an escort of the enemy, capturing the wagons and stores they were conveying to Camden. Afterward, the British Maj. Fraser attacked him with a large force on the Broad river, but was repulsed, with loss. May 10, 1781, Sumter captured the British force at Orangeburg, S. C., and, soon after, the posts at Dorchester and Monk's Corner, S. C. Prior to this (Jan. 13, 1781) he had received the thanks of congress for his eminent military services. His health failed before the end of the campaign, and he retired to private life. Gen. Sumter, after the war had closed, took the heartiest interest in politics. He was a member of the South Carolina convention which ratified the federal constitution. And after the organization of the U. S. government,



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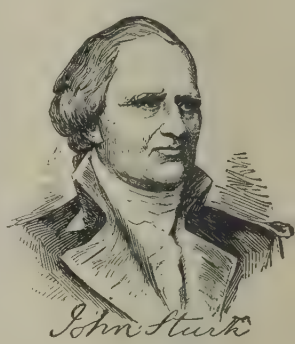
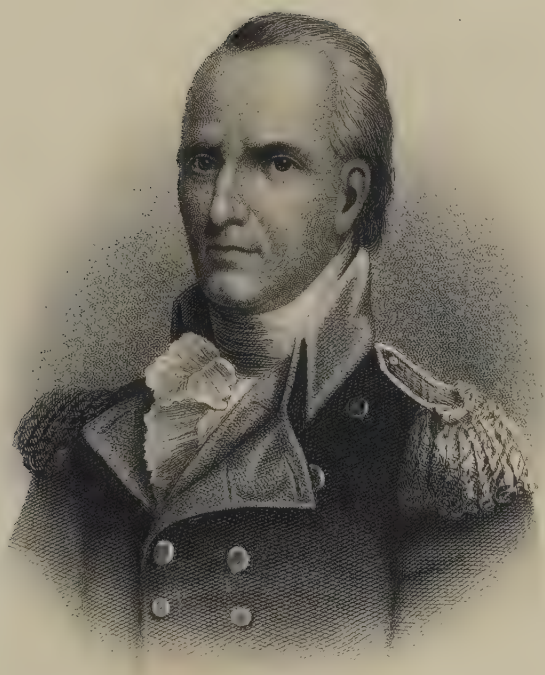
served from 1789 to 1793 as a representative in congress from that state, being a strong federalist. He voted for locating the seat of government on the Potomac river. Then he was U. S. senator from South Carolina from 1801 to 1809. From the latter year until 1811 he was U. S. minister to Brazil. When he returned home he was again elected to the U. S. senate. Gen. Sumter was the last surviving general officer of the war of the American revolution. The naming of Fort Sumter, in Charleston (S. C.) harbor, was a tribute to his memory. He died at Camden, S. C., June 1, 1832.

VARICK, Richard, soldier, was born at Hackensack, N. J., March 25, 1753. He received a good education, studied law, was admitted to the bar and practised in New York city. At the beginning of the revolutionary war, he volunteered his services and was appointed a captain and afterward military secretary to Gen. Philip Schuyler. In 1777 he was made lieutenant-colonel and saw service at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. In 1783 Col. Varick was one of Gen. Washington's military family, and recording secretary on his staff. He was such a warm friend and admirer of Benedict Arnold that he is said to have been driven nearly insane by the exposure of the latter. From 1783 until 1789 Col. Varick was recorder of the city of New York. He was afterward attorney-general of the state, and for two years mayor of New York city. In 1786 he was appointed one of the revisers of the state laws. Col. Varick was the third president of the American Bible Society, succeeding Mr. Boudinot, who succeeded John Jay. In 1787 Col. Varick was speaker of the New York state assembly, and for a number of years was president of the Merchants' Bank. He died in Jersey City, N. J., July 30, 1831.

DAVIDSON, William, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1746. When four years old he was taken with his family to Rowan county, N. C. and received his early education at an academy in Charlotte, the county town of Mecklenburgh county, which adjoins Rowan. Volunteering his services at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, he was appointed a major in one of the first regiments formed by the government of North Carolina. Under Gen. Nash he marched with the North Carolina line to the main army in New Jersey, where he remained attached to the command of Gen. Washington, during the next three years. He was in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and was promoted to the command of a regiment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant. In November, 1779, the North Carolina line being detached from the main army and sent to reinforce the command of Maj.-Gen. Lincoln, Davidson accompanied his men, obtaining leave to visit his family, whom he had not seen since the beginning of the war. The capitulation of Gen. Lincoln and his army in May, 1780, induced the North Carolina loyalists to make some effort toward the aid of the British forces. An insurrection among them broke out in the western part of the state, and Lieut.-Col. Davidson, at the head of some of the militia, was sent to quell it. Meeting a party of the insurgents near Calson's Mill, a sharp fight ensued in which he was badly wounded, a shot passing through his body. He was confined for about two months, but on his recovery again took the field, having been appointed brigadier-general by the state government of North Carolina. In combination with Gen. Sumter and Col. Davie, Col. Davidson exerted himself to resist the progress of Lord Cornwallis, and was active in collecting militia to sustain Gen. Greene in the same purpose. On the night of Jan. 31, 1781, he was ordered by Greene to guard, with 300 men, a ford which proved to be the one selected by Lord Cornwallis for his passage of the Catawba river on the following morning. A considerable force of the British crossed the stream at what was known as Cowan's ford. Davidson and his militia, although far inferior in numbers, attacked them, only to be driven into the woods. Gen. Davidson fell on the field, shot in the breast by a rifle-ball, and died immediately. The date of this engagement was Feb. 1, 1781.

STARK, John, soldier, was born at Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 28, 1728. His father was Archibald Stark, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who married in Ireland and soon after migrated to America. In 1736, when John was eight years old, his father removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, N. H., on the Merrimac river. Here the boy assisted in clearing land for the farm, varying this employment with an occasional hunting or fishing excursion. April 28, 1752, having left home with three other boys to visit beaver traps, he was taken prisoner by the St. François Indians, remaining a captive for about six weeks, at the end of which he was set free on payment of $103 by a friend, a Mr. Wheelwright, of Boston. In order to repay this money, the boy made another hunting expedition into the country about the Androscoggin river, where he gathered together enough skins to meet his obligation to Mr. Wheelwright. In the winter of 1753, the court of New Hampshire employed young Stark to pilot an expedition into Coos county, and in the following year he was sent in the same direction to learn if the French were fortifying. In 1755, actual hostilities having broken out with the French and Indians, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and with one Capt. Rodgers, raised a company of men who were ordered to Fort Edward. In the winter of 1757, they were ordered with reinforcements to seize certain supplies on the way from Crown Point to Ticonderoga. They were furiously attacked *en route* by a combined force of French and Indians. A desperate battle was fought, in which, the superior officers being either killed or wounded, the command devolved upon Lieut. Stark. Perceiving that the numbers opposed to him were overpowering, he ordered a retreat, which he accomplished with the coolness and skill of a veteran, bringing away all his wounded men and successfully conveying them to Fort George. He was at once commissioned captain, and in 1758 was with Abercrombie in his ill-fated attack upon Ticonderoga. The next year Capt. Stark obtained leave of absence and returned home, availing himself of the opportunity to marry Elizabeth Page. The following spring he returned to his post, being present at the reduction of Crown Point, and serving until the conclusion of the French war. During this period he not only acquired much military experience, but also gained a reputation as a brave officer in the field and a tactician, so that, on his repairing to Cambridge after the battle of Lexington, in 1775, he received a colonel's commission. In one day he enlisted 800 men, and in the battle of Breed's Hill, June 17, 1775, his regiment formed the left of the line and actually succeeded in repulsing three times their number of Welsh veterans who had fought so bravely at Minden. On the evacuation of Boston, Stark, with his regiment, was ordered to New York, which he assisted in fortifying. In the following spring he was sent to Canada, and when Gen. Gates took command of the northern army, he placed Col. Stark





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John Stark

over a brigade. At the close of the Canadian campaign, the latter joined Washington a few days before the battle of Trenton, and in that engagement he commanded the van of the right wing. Both at Trenton and Princeton his efficiency was generally recognized. When the army went into winter quarters at Morristown, Washington sent Stark to his native state to raise recruits and obtain supplies, a service in which history states he had no superior. In the following April a new roll of promotions having been announced, and a number of young colonels whom he outranked having been made brigadiers, Stark felt the apparent slight so seriously that he resigned his commission and retired to his farm. When Burgoyne was making his successful onward march, and New Hampshire was called upon to supply men to oppose it, Stark was urged to take command of her troops. In response to this request, he informed the council that he was willing to lead the troops, but that he would not place himself under any orders except those of his state. His conditions were accepted and with an independent corps he started for Bennington, where he encamped. In the meantime, Maj.-Gen. Lincoln had received orders from Gen. Schuyler to march the New Hampshire men to the Mohawk river: Stark, acting under his independent commission, refused to let them go, though he offered to co-operate with the others, whenever Bennington, which it was said Burgoyne intended to attack, should have been

made safe. Burgoyne heard of this apparent discord and sent Col. Baum to cut off the Americans by detail. This brought about the battle of Bennington which was not, however, fought at Bennington, nor even in Vermont, but about seven miles from the former place, two miles within the New York line, the precise spot being in Hoosic, Rensselaer county. At this time, Burgoyne's movement from Canada to the Hudson, a thorough piece of military tactics, was made with the design of forming a junction with Sir Henry Clinton and thus cutting the seat of war in two. In the event of its succeeding, New England could be crushed first, and the South attacked afterward. This plan might very possibly have been carried out, had it not been for Stark's gallant fight before Bennington and the check administered to Gen. St. Leger, by Herkimer at Oriskany. On the 16th of August, 1777, Baum encamped on an eminence and erected a breastwork of logs. Under him were 200 tories, 100 Canadian rangers, 100 of Frazer's marksmen, 50 chasseurs, 370 of Riedesel's Hessians, and 150 Indians. The tories and some of the Hessians held the hill, the Canadians were placed in some log-houses near by, Hessians lay behind the breastwork and some of them within the redoubt; the chasseurs were placed as skirmishers, while the Indians scouted the forest. Stark's force included about 1,750 men, of whom about 1,000 came from New Hampshire, 500 from Vermont, while Berkshire county, Mass., furnished the rest. The only uniforms in Stark's command were the frocks with green facings of Col. Herrick's Green Mountain rangers. Baum had nearly 1,000 men intrenched, about half of whom were veterans, while Stark's force, made up of volunteers and militia, had seen no fighting of any account. On the morning of Aug. 14th Stark formed his troops in two divisions of attack, and a reserve. His address to his men has become memorable: "My men, yonder are the Hessians. They were bought for seven pounds and ten pence a man. Are you worth more? Prove it. To-night the American flag floats from yonder hill or Molly Stark sleeps a widow!" Stark's plan was to make a feigned attack on Baum's right with 300 men, while a considerable force should turn his left flank. The remainder were to attack the enemy's centre. On the first fire from the Americans, the Indians fled in a panic. Baum opened with musketry and cannon but the Americans were protected by the woods, and when a quantity of Hessian ammunition exploded suddenly, the Americans swarmed over the earthworks with clubbed muskets, driving the entire force backward down the hill where Stark's reserve was waiting to meet them. Late in the afternoon, Baum was reinforced by some 600 or 700 Hessians, and an obstinate and bloody fight followed, but the determination, and the accurate and rapid firing of the American marksmen decided the second engagement as the first had been decided. The Americans lost about 100 men, but they secured as trophies of victory four brass cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 250 sabres, eight wagon-loads of stores, four ammunition wagons, twenty horses and the instruments of two drum-corps. About 700 prisoners were captured, exclusive of officers and servants, and 207 of the British and Hessians were killed. This complete victory, by inspiring the Americans with greater confidence, ultimately led to the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga. In the following month, Stark recruited a larger force than he had before, with which to join Gen. Gates, but on the surrender of Burgoyne he returned home. Early in 1778 he was put in command of the northern department, where a combination of tories, peculators and defaulters made his position unpleasant, but he was able to institute important reforms. He afterward joined Washington at Morristown, N. J., and was at the battle of Short Hills. In 1781 he was again in command of the northern department, with headquarters at Saratoga. At the close of the war he declined all public office. In 1818 congress voted him a pension of sixty dollars per month. The body of Gen. Stark was buried on a small hill near the Merrimac river, where a granite obelisk bears the inscription: "Maj.-Gen. Stark." On the anniversary of the battle, in 1891, a limestone obelisk over 300 feet in height was dedicated at Bennington, with imposing ceremonies. Gen. Stark died at Manchester, N. H., May 2, 1822.

THOMAS, John, soldier, was born at Marshfield, Mass., in 1725. He received a classical education and became a leading physician of Kingston, Mass. In 1746 he acted as surgeon to a regiment serving in Nova Scotia and in 1747 as a member of the medical staff of Gen. Wm Shirley. In 1759 he was made colonel of a provincial regiment serving in Nova Scotia, on Lake Champlain, and at the capture of Montreal in 1760. When the revolution opened he recruited a regiment of volunteers and on Feb. 9, 1775, he was made brigadier general by the provincial congress. His name not appearing in the first list of generals created by the Continental congress, he withdrew from the service but was induced by Washington to return, and during the siege of Boston, as commander of a brigade, rendered notable

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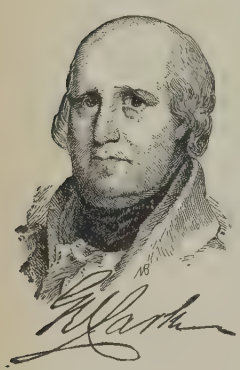
service to the patriot cause. On the night of March 4, 1776, with 3,000 men, he captured Dorchester Heights and threw up intrenchments which compelled the British to abandon Boston three days later. March 6, 1776, he was made major-general by congress, and after the death of Gen. Montgomery was assigned to the command of the patriot forces operating in Canada. He arrived at Quebec May 1st, and, finding that his command was seriously depleted by disease and death, and that the term of enlistment of 300 of the soldiers had expired, he at once ordered a retreat. During the march toward the frontier he was attacked by small-pox. He died at Chamblay, near Montreal, June 2, 1776.

CLARK, George Rogers, soldier, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. His early life was passed in his native state, where, besides having the ordinary and rather rude school advantages of the locality and the period, he fell under the tuition of a Scotch teacher of ability. This Scotchman had emigrated to that section of country, where he had a few select pupils, among whom was James Madison, afterward president of the United States. Thus young Clark received a fair general education, on which foundation he set out to fit himself for the profession of a surveyor. This was, at the time, one of the most profitable lines of business in the southern colonies, where the constant advent of fresh immigrants, involving the laying out of boundaries and the division of estates, gave surveyors all they wanted to do. While Clark was still under age, he was surveying on the upper Ohio, where land could be obtained on easy terms, and where he soon made himself owner of a farm. He, however, shared the prevailing romantic sentiments of the period; and when Gov. Dunmore made his campaign of defence against the Shawnee uprising, Clark went with him as a volunteer, and obtained his first experience of Indian fighting. The brief war closed with a treaty, at the signing of which occurred the celebrated speech of Logan, the great chief of the Mingos. Clark was so adventurous in his disposition that he pushed forward, beyond the settlements, into Kentucky, where he surveyed lands, and where the frequent conflicts with the Indians gave him an experience of the greatest value to himself and his people. In fact, he grew to be recognized as the protector of all the early settlements in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and southwestern Pennsylvania, and a terror to the red men, who were continually being irritated into warfare by British agents. In 1776 he received the appointment of a major of militia, and he was chosen a delegate to the Virginia convention, but was not present during the session. The next year he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel and raised a small force, with which he guarded the western frontier, harassing the Indians and burning the French and Indian villages. In February, 1779, with less than 200 armed men, Col. Clark attacked, at Vincennes, a fort garrisoned by the British, and captured it. He even contemplated an attack on Detroit, from which he was only deterred by the smallness of his command. The next year the Shawnees again committed many outrages, whereupon Clark succeeded in increasing his force, and successfully attacked the Indians, defeating them utterly and burning their villages. In 1781 he was commissioned a brigadier-general of the Continental army, and at once prepared for his long-designed attempt on Detroit, which was a constant menace to the frontier settlers, inasmuch as it was a centre for the assemblage of reinforcements of British and Indians. He was unable, however, to make the expedition. The next year (1782) he reconquered a section of Kentucky which had been overrun by the Indians, and drove them, finally, farther west. These Indian attacks, it is to be remembered, were made on the settlement which is now the city of Louisville. While Gen. Clark was admired and respected by all who knew him, and, in fact, conquered for the United States the whole of the country to the northwest of the Ohio river, he was never adequately rewarded for his services—a fact that embittered his latter days, which were passed in Louisville at the home of his sister. In all respects he was a man peculiarly fitted to perform the hazardous duties which devolved upon him, and he did more than the acutest human sagacity would have dared to anticipate. He was looked upon as the father of the broad section of country which he had reclaimed from the savage tribes. He died near Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818. His remains at present lie in an unknown grave in a cemetery at Louisville.



GREATON, John, soldier, was born at Roxbury, Mass., March 10, 1741. Prior to the outbreak of the revolutionary war, he kept an inn at Roxbury, where he was also an officer of the state militia. July 12, 1775, he was appointed colonel of the 24th Massachusetts regiment, and three months afterward colonel of the 36th, and, later, colonel of the 3d Massachusetts of the Continental line, taking part in the siege of Boston in a way to do great damage to the British. On Apr. 15, 1776, Col. Greaton was sent to Canada; the following December he joined Washington's army in New Jersey, and later he was sent to West Point, where he was attached to the division of Gen. Heath. He received the appointment of brigadier-general from congress Jan. 7, 1783, and died at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 16th of the same year.

WOOSTER, David, soldier, was born at Stratford, Conn., March 2, 1710. He was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1732, and the next year he was employed as captain of a vessel armed by the colonies to guard and protect the coast during the war between England and Spain. Soon after this he married the daughter of Thomas Clap, president of Yale College. He took an active part in the old French war, being a captain in the regiment of Col. Burr, which was sent as a part of the Connecticut troops against Louisburg, and he greatly distinguished himself at the siege and capture of that place, remaining after the capture to assist in garrisoning the fortress. He was afterward selected to go to England in command of a cartel-ship, was received in London with marks of honor, was presented to the king, and became a great favorite at court. The king admitted him into the regular service and he was made a captain in Sir William Pepperell's regiment with half-pay for life. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he returned to his family, but the commencement of the French and Indian war in 1755 again called him to the field as colonel of the 3d Connecticut regiment. He served until the end of the war in 1763, having, in the meantime, been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He then settled in New Haven, where he was appointed collector of the customs. When the war of the revolution broke out Gen. Wooster, although sixty-five years old, an officer in the regular British

army on half-pay, and a revenue officer, resigned the titles and emoluments to devote himself to the cause of the patriots. He was one of the originators of the expedition against Ticonderoga, which captured that stronghold May 10, 1775. On the 22d of June following, Gen. Wooster was third on the list of eight brigadier-generals appointed by congress. He had a command under Montgomery, in Canada, during the unfortunate campaign of 1776, and on returning was made the subject of a court of inquiry by which he was acquitted of all blame in connection with that disastrous expedition. Gen. Wooster was then appointed major-general of the Connecticut militia. During the winter of 1776–77, he was employed in protecting his state against the enemy, being in command at Danbury when Gov. Tryon attacked it in April, 1777. Gen. Wooster was shot while annoying the enemy's rear-guard with 200 men. He was taken to Danbury, and died there May 2, 1777.

NIXON, John, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1733. His father was a wealthy shipping merchant who left his son his business at his death in 1756. John Nixon was among those who signed the non-importation agreement of 1765, from which time on he was one of the leaders of the patriot cause in Philadelphia. He was a member of the first committee of correspondence and of the committee of public safety, served in the provincial conventions of 1774 and 1775, and in April, 1775, was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Philadelphia

battalion. In May, 1776, he commanded the defences of the Delaware, from which he was transferred in July, 1776, and was assigned to the command of the city guard of Philadelphia. He was the first to read the declaration of independence to an assemblage of citizens after its adoption. In the summer of 1776 his battalion served at Amboy. In the following December, Nixon, having in the meantime succeeded to the chief command, reinforced Washington at Trenton and participated in the battle of Princeton. In 1776 Nixon served on the navy board and in 1778 he spent the winter at Valley Forge. When a bank to provision the army was formed in 1780 he became its first director. He was also one of the founders of the Bank of North America, established in 1783, and its president from 1792 until his death, which occurred Dec. 31, 1808.

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, soldier, was born at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 17, 1734. After the battle of Lexington he recruited a company of light infantry with which he joined the patriot army before Boston. Being soon after promoted to the rank of major, he served under Benedict Arnold on the expedition into Canada, and was taken prisoner during the attack on Quebec. He was released early in 1776 and, returning to Connecticut, raised a regiment, of which he was made colonel, in 1777. In May of that year with a small force he assaulted the British garrison at Sag Harbor, L. I., captured numerous prisoners without loss, and a large quantity of arms and provisions. For his services on this occasion congress gave him a vote of thanks and presented him with a sword. Col. Meigs served under Gen. Wayne at the capture of Stony Point, and thereafter, until the close of the war, was in constant and active service. In 1788 he settled in Ohio, and in 1801 was made Indian agent for the Cherokees, which office he held during the remainder of his life. He died on the Cherokee agency in Georgia Jan. 28, 1823.

REVERE, Paul, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1735, of French descent. His grandfather, a Huguenot, lived on the island of Guernsey, from which place his father emigrated to Boston, where he learned the trade of a goldsmith, and was married. Paul, his eldest son, was brought up to his father's trade, in which he became very skilful, being employed to execute fine engraving on the silver plate which was so much in use among the old colonial families. The breaking out of the French and Indian war stirring military ambition in the soul of the young man, he volunteered his services, received a commission as a lieutenant of artillery, and for a time was stationed at Fort Edward on Lake George. After the war he married, resuming his trade of goldsmith, and becoming also deeply interested in the mechanical and manufacturing arts in general. He learned the art of engraving on copper, and produced portraits of distinguished men of the time, as well as an engraving which represented the repeal of the stamp act in 1766. He did other work with a patriotic tendency, publishing, in 1770, an engraved print of the "massacre" in King street, which took place on March 5 of that year. An act of the British parliament having made the judges in the colonies independent of the people, he was one of the members of a grand jury which refused to act in consequence thereof—the last grand jury of the crown. In 1775, on the issue of paper money by the colony of Massachusetts, he engraved the plates for it. He was afterward sent by the provincial congress to Philadelphia, where the only powder-mill in the country was located, and where he was directed to learn the art of making powder, with the result that on his return he set up a small powder-mill, which he managed successfully. Paul Revere's great feat, however, was his remarkable ride, so vigorously and poetically described in the verse of Longfellow. The night before the battle of Lexington he had engaged to carry, express, from Gen. Warren to Messrs. Adams and Hancock, the news of the actual movement of the British from Boston, in pursuance of their design to make a descent upon Concord for the sake of the stores and arms which were there. Warned by a signal given by a comrade in Boston, Paul Revere rode at full speed from Charlestown to his destination, arousing, as he passed, in the still hours of the night, occupants of the farm-houses, with the cry, "The British are coming!" Thus the minute-men were ready, the following day, to meet the British soldiery when they arrived to carry out the object of their expedition. Paul Revere succeeded in eluding the pickets which had been placed by Gen. Gage on the roads between Boston and Lexington, and reached the latter place before the head of the British column, which, on its arrival in the early morning, was opposed by about seventy militiamen who had formed on the town common under com-

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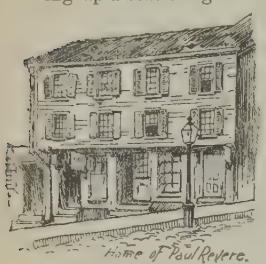
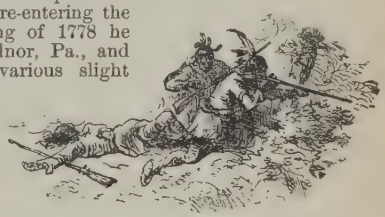
mand of Capt. John Parker (*q.v.*). The British under Maj. Pitcairn attacked this little body, which stubbornly held its ground until a number of the men had fallen, dead or wounded, when they retired, keeping up a scattering fire on the British. The latter succeeded in their object at Lexington and Concord, but the fighting fired the souls of the patriots, awakening the spirit which eventually freed the colonies. Paul Revere was one of those who planned the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, and in the summer of 1779 he was a member of the unfortunate Penobscot expedition. After the war closed he set up a furnace at Canton, near Boston, where he employed himself in casting church bells, prospering in his work, and educating a large family of children. He died in Boston in May, 1818.



MORGAN, Daniel, soldier, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in the winter of 1736. He was of Welsh extraction, but further than that, the facts in connection with his ancestry are unknown. He always manifested extreme reticence in regard to his origin and early life, but when he made his first appearance in Virginia, at the age of seventeen years, he could read but indifferently, wrote a hand barely legible, and had only an imperfect knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic. His manners were rude and unpolished. It is supposed that he had previously been employed by his father in the out and in-door work of an herb farm. Disagreeing with his father, he left him to make his own way in the world. In the winter of 1753 he obtained work for a brief period at Carlisle, Pa. During the spring of the same year he worked upon a farm at Charleston (now Jefferson), Va. Being determined to make his way he next took charge of a sawmill. Next he became teamster in private employ, and at the end of two years had earned enough to purchase a horse and wagon for himself. In 1755 he used these as a teamster in the army of the unfortunate English general, Braddock, after whose defeat at the Monongahela, July 9th, he was engaged in transporting the sick and wounded back to Pennsylvania. He was already distinguished for extraordinary strength and bravery, as well as for an indomitable spirit. Continuing to haul supplies to the troops along the Virginia frontier, in the spring of 1756, he was abused by a British officer, who finally struck him with the flat of his sword. Morgan forthwith knocked him down, but it was a dear blow for him, since it cost him the infliction of 500 lashes laid on his bare back. The officer subsequently acknowledged that he had been in the wrong, and made public apology, and from that moment it is said that Morgan dismissed all resentment. In 1757 Morgan was one of the volunteer militia who went to Edward's fort on the Cocapehon river, twenty miles northwest of Winchester, Va., in consequence of an Indian uprising. This is believed to have been his first military service. A biographer (Graham) states that his acquaintance with George Washington began at this time; at any rate his courage and prowess in fighting Indians on this expedition brought him into general notice. In an Indian campaign in 1758, having received an ensign's commission from Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, he was nearly killed by a savage, who shot him through the back of the neck, the ball grazing the left side of the neck-bone, passing through the mouth near the socket of the jaw-bone and coming out through the left cheek. In its passage, it removed all the teeth on the left side, without otherwise materially injuring the jaw. He was on horseback at the time, and, wounded as he was, he rode back to the fort, grasping his horse's neck with both arms, hotly pursued by the Indian, who, with a yell of rage when he found himself distanced, threw his tomahawk at Morgan, without effect, and gave up the chase. This was the sole wound that he received during his long military career. This Indian service completed, he returned to Frederick county, Va., where he had become very popular. It is on record that his morals had greatly suffered in army life, although he was still industrious and saving. His marriage about this time, however, with Abigail Bailey, a young woman of great beauty and force of character, albeit of poor family, had the most decided influence in reclaiming him from evil associates and habits. He christened the home which they soon established, "The Soldier's Rest." Peace was shortly afterward established between France and Great Britain, but Pontiac's (Indian) war breaking out immediately after, Morgan became a lieutenant in a regiment of militia, 1,000 strong, which was raised by the state of Virginia to serve therein. When the Indians were subdued, he returned to his home where, for nine years, he led a farmer's life, having acquired a considerable quantity of valuable land by grants for his military service, and was regarded as a man of substance. During these years his wife contributed not only to his social comfort and material properity, but also to his intellectual development, his leisure hours being largely devoted to reading and mental improvement. In 1771 he received a commission from the acting governor of Virginia as captain of the militia of Frederick county. In 1773 he served on the Virginia frontier in Lord Dunmore's Indian war, at the close of which the brave but unfortunate Indian chief, Logan, made the eloquent speech so widely exploited in the school-books of one or two generations since. In the winter and spring of 1775 Morgan was at home with his family, but when the American revolution broke out in the colony of Massachusetts, and the Continental congress called for ten companies of riflemen to be raised in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to join Washington's army, Morgan was selected as the captain of one of the two Virginia companies by the unanimous vote of the committee of his (Frederick) county. He at once raised the company, filling it with ninety-six young, hardy and enthusiastic woodsmen, started from Winchester, Va., with them, early in July, and in twenty one days reached Cambridge, Mass., and the American camp, having traveled 600 miles without losing a man by sickness or by desertion. His company was one of the first to report at Boston. At the end of six weeks, by his own request, he was detailed with his company on the expedition to Que-

bec, under the command of Benedict Arnold, which left Cambridge, on Sept. 13th. In this his company led the van, following the footsteps of the exploring party, examining the country along the route, freeing the streams from impediments, etc., etc., and suffering, in common with the whole command, almost incredibly before reaching the St. Lawrence river, which Morgan's riflemen were the first to cross, on the 13th of November. Jan. 1, 1776, the American troops attacked Quebec. Morgan led the assault upon the northern and western extremities of the lower town, assuming command of all the forces when Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. His company took a battery which was in front of them, driving the British from their guns by almost superhuman exertion. Then, plunging on into the city streets, fighting as he went, he shortly found himself and his company far in advance of the American infantry, and without support. Finally, being surrounded, Morgan and his riflemen were forced to surrender, a result which so overcame him that he wept like a child. With his men he remained at Quebec as a prisoner of war until the 10th of August, when they were all discharged on parole and set sail for New York, reaching Elizabethport, N. J., Sept. 11th. After a brief stay at his home in Virginia, in the month of November, congress appointed Morgan, on the recommendation of Gen. Washington, colonel of the 11th Virginia regiment. At the close of the year, having been notified of his release from parole, and received his commission, he was instructed to commence recruiting for the ranks of his regiment; but before he could complete its enlistment he was summoned to join the army with the men he had. He reached Washington's camp at Morristown, N. J., with 180 riflemen about the beginning of April, 1777, and was welcomed by the commander-in-chief with marked consideration. A corps of picked sharp-shooters, 500 in number, called "rangers," was immediately formed, of which he was put in command. His force was placed in the forefront of the army, charged with the duty of observing the enemy, and, in case of movement by them, of falling upon their flank. The very day, June 13th, upon which Morgan assumed command, Lord Howe advanced from New Brunswick, N. J., and the rangers entered on the discharge of their duty, attacking and harassing the British in several spirited encounters. In a few days Howe retired toward Amboy, N. J., having failed to draw Washington into an engagement, and Morgan's force immediately pushed forward to annoy him. Sharp fighting took place, in which Morgan greatly distinguished himself. After the British reached Staten Island, Morgan was posted at Chatham, N. J., and when the enemy went by sea to Philadelphia he hastened on across country toward the same city. Thence, in view of the rapid approach of Burgoyne from Canada, and because Morgan's riflemen were sure to prove very valuable in fighting Burgoyne's Indian auxiliaries, he was sent to the army of Gen. Gates by the commander-in-chief. The riflemen played an important part in the engagements which preceded Burgoyne's surrender, fully justifying the statement of Gen. Washington in a letter to Gov. Clinton, of New York, dated Aug. 16th: "I expect the most eminent service from them, and I shall be mistaken if their presence does not go far toward producing a general desertion among the savages." To this may be added the words addressed to Morgan after the surrender, by Burgoyne himself, who took the American by the hand, saying: "Sir! you command the finest regiment in the world." Morgan was soon after approached by Gates and confidentially informed by the latter, in person, that the main army was extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the war by Washington, and that several of the best officers threatened to resign unless a change took place. Morgan is said to have perfectly comprehended Gates in this confidence, and to have sternly replied: "I have one favor to ask of you, sir, which is, never to mention that detestable subject to me again; for under no other man than Washington, as commander-in-chief, would I ever serve." In Gates's dispatches concerning the Saratoga battles, Morgan's services were not, therefore, deemed worthy of more than a cursory notice. His name was not even mentioned in the official account of the surrender, to which he had most eminently contributed. A little later the "rangers" were recalled by Washington to his army in Pennsylvania, which they rejoined Nov. 18th, at Whitemarsh, near Philadelphia. Howe essayed an attack upon Washington's forces on the 7th of December, but his advance columns were so severely handled by Morgan's riflemen that he retired to Philadelphia, whence he had come. Reports in that city placed the British loss in this encounter at 500, while Morgan lost only twenty-seven. When the American troops went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pa., Morgan returned to his home at Winchester, Va., where he spent several weeks. On re-entering the camp in the spring of 1778 he took post at Radnor, Pa., and was engaged in various slight movements upon the enemy, particularly thwarting its efforts to attack. When, in June, Clinton led his forces out of Philadelphia on their way to New York, Morgan and his command gained a position upon the British right flank which enabled him to seriously harass them. Morgan was not present at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28th, but after the fight he continued his work of following up Clinton's army, doing all possible damage to its rear until its arrival at Sandy Hook, whence it embarked for New York. Morgan's connection with the rangers was terminated by his appointment to the command of Woodford's brigade, shortly after he rejoined the main army at Paramus, N. J. He had no special service thereafter in connection with Washington's troops, although he was commissioned colonel of the 7th Virginia regiment in March, 1779. In June of that year, partly on account of ill health, and partly by reason of dissatisfaction with the policy of congress in promoting military adventurers from other countries to posts of command in the army over the heads of faithful and successful native officers, he resigned his commission and went home to Virginia and to his family. The city of Charleston, S. C., having fallen into the hands of the enemy, May 12, 1780, by the summer of that year congress had prepared itself to undertake the task of saving the southern states to the cause of colonial independence, and had appointed Gen. Gates, the victor at Saratoga, to the command of the southern department. Gates, who resided in Virginia, at once informed Morgan that he would probably be summoned to serve in the same region. In September, 1780, Morgan joined Gates at his headquarters at Hillsboro', N. C., and was soon after made brigadier-general in the army of the United States by act of congress. His services in the southern army, after the appointment of Gen. Nathanael Greene as Gates's successor, and after Greene's assumption of the command in December, 1780, are amply detailed in the standard histories and in the lives of Morgan, one of which has been named in this sketch. Morgan commanded the second of two divisions



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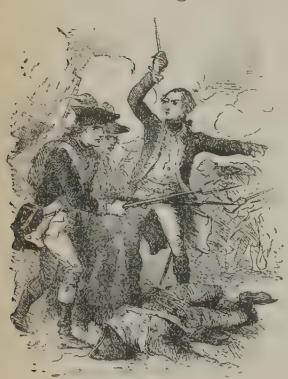
into which Greene cut the southern patriot army. In the eventful campaign which ensued, occurred the sanguinary conflict of Cowpens, S. C., Jan. 17, 1781, which has been pronounced the most brilliant battle of the revolutionary war, in point of tactics, as it certainly was markedly effective for its defeat of the British. It offered one of the most decisive exhibitions of military ability which any American force had ever displayed, the English loss being almost equal in number to the American force engaged. Then came the feat of genius by which Morgan rejoined Greene across the fords of the Catawba river, while his powerful antagonist, Lord Cornwallis, was nearer to those fords than he was. Close upon this followed Morgan's part in the movements which preceded the battle of Guilford Court-House, N. C., which battle Cornwallis was forced to make to save Virginia. It was at this time, and prior to that battle in February, 1781, that Morgan's old foe, sciatica, attacked him with such effect that he was compelled to withdraw from the army and go to his home. For some time previously his duties had been performed in great bodily pain. His disease allowed him no further military service, save in the suppression of the Claypool (tory) insurrection in Virginia, in the summer of 1781, and an attempted co-operation with the Marquis de Lafayette against Cornwallis, in which he was invested with the command of all the light American troops and of the cavalry. But his bodily trouble attacked him afresh and so disabled him that he was compelled to seek the repose and care of home and family. This was in August, 1781. The surrender of Cornwallis to Washington took place Oct. 19th. While Washington was besieging the British leader in Yorktown, Va., Morgan wrote to him a letter of congratulation and hopefulness. In the reply which the commander-in-chief immediately sent, he said: "Be assured that I most sincerely lament your present situation, and esteem it a peculiar loss to the United States that you are at this time unable to render your services in the field. I most sincerely thank you for the kind expression of your good wishes, and earnestly hope that you may soon be restored to that share of health which you may desire, and with which you may be useful to your country in the same eminent degree as has already distinguished your conduct." The closing years of Gen. Morgan's life were spent in the bosom of his family and in the cultivation and improvement of his farm at Winchester, Va. He became wealthy, owning, in the year 1796, not less than 250,000 acres of land. He had cultivated his mind and improved his manners, his lovely wife was a centre of attraction, and his home became the resort of people of the first social rank. In 1790 he received from the U. S. congress the gold medal voted to him, years before, for the Cowpens victory. In 1795, as major-general, he had a brief command in the army which put an end to the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania. He was elected to congress in 1796, as a federalist, and zealously supported the administration of President John Adams. The statue shown in the engraving was dedicated in 1881 at Spartansburgh, S. C. Gen. Morgan died at Winchester, Va., July 6, 1802, and in the procession which escorted his remains to the burial-ground in that place were several members of the rifle company which Morgan raised and led to Boston in 1775. Gen. Morgan, it is said, died in the assurance of the Christian faith. A horizontal slab marks his last earthly resting-place.



FEBIGER, Christian, soldier, was born on the island of Fuenen, Denmark, in 1746. Being left an orphan at the age of sixteen, he was sent to a military school, after leaving which he accompanied to Santa Cruz an uncle who had been appointed governor of that island. In 1772 he visited North America with a view to establish business relations, and in the following year entered into commerce with the New England colonies. Becoming deeply interested in the American cause at the outbreak of the revolution, on Apr. 28, 1775, he joined a Massachusetts regiment, quickly rose to be adjutant, and on the 17th of June following was present at Bunker Hill, where he distinguished himself. Accompanying Arnold on his expedition to Quebec, he was taken prisoner at the storming of that post on the last day of December, 1775, and was detained in Canada until September, 1776, when he was sent with other prisoners to New York. Having in the meantime been appointed a lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Virginia, he was able to join his regiment on Jan. 1, 1777, and in the following September, became colonel of the 2d Virginia. He was in the campaign of Philadelphia, and afterward in the battle of the Brandywine. At Germantown he held the right; with 4,000 men and two guns at Monmouth, he acquitted himself brilliantly; and in the attack on Stony Point he commanded the right of the line and succeeded in personally capturing the British commander. On Sept. 1, 1780, Col. Febiger was ordered to Philadelphia, where he remained for a time, forwarding supplies to the army. Later, while in Virginia on recruiting duty, he assisted at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, retiring from active service, Jan. 1, 1783, and was brevetted brigadier-general in the following September. He then settled in Philadelphia, engaging in business, becoming the treasurer of Pennsylvania, Nov. 13, 1789, a position which he continued to hold the remainder of his life. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1796.

WARNER, Seth, soldier, was born at Roxbury, Conn., May 17, 1743. His father was a physician who removed to Bennington, Vt., about the time when the young man was of age. Seth there became noted in the dispute between New York and Vermont as to jurisdiction over the territory in which Bennington lay, and, as one of the leaders of this disturbance, was outlawed by the state of New York, in 1774. But this interstate difficulty was lost sight of through the opening of the greater struggle, in 1775. Seth Warner marched with Ethan Allen to the reduction of Ticonderoga, and was commissioned by congress, which refused to revoke the commission, although the legislature of New York protested against it on several occasions. Appointed colonel, he raised a regiment and joined Gen. Montgomery in Canada; but, on the approach of winter, his men were discharged. After the death of Montgomery, he raised another body of troops with which he marched to Quebec, afterward covering the retreat to Ticonderoga. Being forced to abandon Ticonderoga, July 6, 1777, he was overtaken by the enemy on the following day, at Hubbardton, where he was with two other regiments, commanded by Hale and Francis. Hale surrendered with his regiment, and Francis was killed, but Warner made good his retreat to Manchester. Aug. 16, 1777, Col. Warner came to the aid of Gen. Stark, and by defeating the reinforcement of the enemy, participated in the renown of the victory of Bennington. He then joined the army under Gen. Gates. Col. Warner died Dec. 26, 1784.

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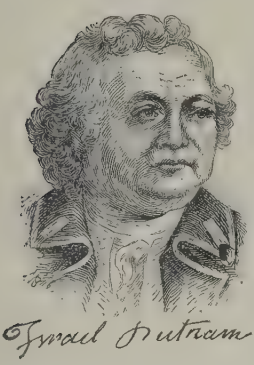
Israel Putnam

PUTNAM, Israel, general in the revolutionary war, was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718, the tenth of eleven children. It is stated that the house in which Putnam was born is still standing on the turnpike, half-way between Newburyport and Boston. His family migrated from England in the year 1634, and settled in that part of Salem known as Danvers. The great-grandfather of Israel was John Putnam, his grandfather's name was Thomas, and his father's name was Joseph.



Very little is known of his early life. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received only a desultory education from the log school-houses, which furnished about all the instruction there was to be had in the country parts of New England at that time. Further than this, he is said to have been a courageous and somewhat reckless boy, but not quarrelsome. In 1739 he married Hannah Pope, a daughter of John Pope, who lived in Salem, and by whom he had four sons and six daughters. In 1740 Putnam migrated from Salem to the town of Pomfret, Conn., where he had purchased a tract of land for a farm, and which is now included in the town of Brooklyn. It is stated that the outlines of the foundation of his house may still be traced in the turf, as also the well which he dug. Here, it is related, Israel Putnam farmed, planted orchards, gathered flocks and herds together, and even hung out a sign on one of the old elm-trees which stood in front of his door, which informed travelers that there could be found entertainment for man and beast, but there is very little besides conjecture to give any impression as to Putnam's life at this time, excepting the well-known anecdote about his encounter with the she-wolf in her cave, into which he followed her with a torch in his hand, and succeeded in shooting her dead, dragging her out with great exultation. As the wolf in question had slaughtered many sheep, not only from his own fold but from those of the neighborhood, her destruction was the cause of general rejoicing, and Putnam became a hero to everybody. From the period of this successful struggle with the she-wolf, which would appear to have been about 1741 or 1742, until the outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1755, nothing is known of the life of Israel Putnam. His biographers have been satisfied with assuming that he was engaged in his farming operations, and that there was no particular reason why anything further should be known about him. Accordingly, his public life certainly begins with the year 1755, when he received an appointment as captain of a company of provincial soldiers, volunteers from Connecticut; and although it is alleged by his biographers that Putnam had had no previous military experience, yet it is stated, and is a curious fact, that he had no difficulty in attracting to his standard "a crowd of the finest young men the whole colony afforded." The first expedition upon which Putnam and his company was sent was for the purpose of reducing Crown Point, a fortified position on Lake Champlain. This was an enterprise of the colony of Massachusetts, aided by Connecticut and New York, and the command of the expedition was in the hands of Gen. William Johnson. The troops met at Albany, and in August, 1755, set out for the purpose of attacking Baron Dieskau, who was in command at Crown Point. On their way the troops began the erection of the fortification afterward known as Fort Edward, and Dieskau, with his French troops and Indians, hearing of this, set forth from Crown Point, designing to attack the Americans. The two armies met at the southern end of Lake George, and a severe battle ensued, in which the Americans were at first beaten back, but the main body coming up attacked the French so fiercely that they were completely defeated and put to flight, while Baron Dieskau was severely wounded, afterward dying from his injuries. In this battle, among the slain, was the famous Mohawk Indian chief, Hendricks, who had been a firm friend to the English; and Joseph Brant, another celebrated Mohawk, then only a boy of thirteen, is said to have taken an active part in the conflict. It was after this fight that Putnam reached the camp at Lake George, and his services were now used as a scout and ranger, continually harassing and surprising the enemy, alarming their pickets, and keeping watch on their movements. It was found that Crown Point was too strongly fortified to be attacked with any chance of success with the force at hand, and the army was accordingly disbanded, leaving 600 men to garrison Fort Edward and Fort William Henry. During the next year's campaign, Putnam still had a company, and the army was under the command of Gen. Abercrombie, its objective point still being Crown Point. Montcalm, however, met with such success that the English and Americans were thrown almost altogether on the defensive. A great many anecdotes are told of Putnam's prowess and courage during this campaign. On one occasion he is said to have headed an expedition of 100 men in boats, sent out to recapture a quantity of stores which had been seized by the French. The expedition sailed down Lake George, landed, encountered the French while lying in ambush, and sunk most of their boats, and killed a large number of the occupants. In 1757 Putnam received a major's commission from the Connecticut legislature, a fact which shows that he was certainly held in high esteem by those under whose command he had served, and probably, through them, by the government. Early in this same year abundant forces arrived from England, the whole being under the command of Lord Loudoun, a man who had no such capacity for warfare as had the Marquis de Montcalm, the French general, who, with his officers, had, up to this time, outwitted the British at every point. Loudoun's first move in this campaign proved a fiasco. He designed to attack the fortress of Louisburg, but waited so long that he learned of the complete protection of that point before he was ready to move against it. In the meantime, Montcalm determined to make an attack upon Fort William Henry, where Gen. Webb was in command, with the result that that position was obliged to surrender, being insufficiently manned. The men who were in the fort were paroled by Montcalm, but on leaving the fortification they were attacked by the Indians, when the horrible massacre, since pre-eminent in history among butcheries of that sort, took place. Fifteen hundred unarmed men were ruthlessly cut down upon the spot where they had been solemnly promised protection. Putnam, who had been ordered to escort Gen. Webb, who had retired from Fort William Henry to Fort Edward, was afterward sent back, and his descrip

very desirable to engage in the service of the colonies, and who appears to have had more of his own way when in the service than any of the other officers. The conclusion of the movement through New Jersey was the battle of Monmouth, which was fought June 28, 1778, and in which Gen. Cadwalader was engaged. It was at this time that the celebrated cabal was formed against Gen. Washington, known as "Conway's Cabal," from Thomas, called the Count de Conway, an Irishman, who has the evil repute of having been the leader of the conspiracy which aimed to overthrow Washington and put Gen. Gates in his place. Cadwalader's feeling was strongly enlisted in behalf of Washington, whose confidence and friendly regard he had uniformly enjoyed, and whose opposition to this cabal brought him into a duel with Gen. Conway. Authorities differ as to the process by which this was reached. One story is, that Cadwalader challenged Conway on account of the latter's attacks upon the commander-in-chief. Another, which seems more probable, is, that Gen. Cadwalader's animadversions upon Gen. Conway's behavior at the battle of Germantown caused the latter to send a challenge. Whichever of these two statements may be the correct one, the challenge passed and was accepted, and a duel was fought near Philadelphia, July, 1778, in which Conway was shot in the mouth and fell, severely injured, and, as it was thought mortally, though he recovered, and left the country. Conway was unhurt. Gen. Caldwalader was never in the United States military service. When not in the field with his command in the Pennsylvania line, he acted in battle either as a volunteer or under specified orders for particular service. This arrangement was of his own making, as he was twice appointed by congress a brigadier-general, and declined the appointment. Subsequently Gen. Cadwalader was a member of the legislative assembly of Maryland. His daughter married David Montague, afterward Lord Erskine. After Cadwalader's death, Thomas Paine wrote an epitaph in the form of a monumental inscription, for a Baltimore newspaper, which ran as follows: "In memory of—General John Cadwalader—Who died February the 10th, 1786—At Shrewsbury, his seat in Kent county—In the forty-fourth year of his age—This amiable, worthy gentle—Had served his country—With reputation—In the character of a soldier and a statesman—He took an active part and had a principal—Share in the late revolution—And, although he was zealous in the cause—Of American freedom—His conduct was not marked with the—Least degree of malevolence or party spirit—Those who honestly differed from him in opinion—He always treated with singular tenderness—In sociability and cheerfulness of temper—Honesty and goodness of heart—Independence of spirit, and warmth of friendship—He had no superior—And few, very few, equals—Never did any man die more lamented—By his friends and neighbors—To his family and near relations—His death was a stroke still more severe."

IRVINE, WILLIAM, soldier, was born near Enniskillen, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1741. His grandfather was an officer in the corps of the grenadiers, who fought so desperately at the battle of the Boyne. William became a student of the celebrated Dr. Cleghorn, after leaving whom he rose to be a competent surgeon and physician. He was appointed surgeon on board a British man-of-war, while still under age, and saw much service during the war between Great Britain and France. In 1763 he came to America, locating at Carlisle, Pa., where his talents and large experience soon gained for him a liberal practice. At the beginning of the troubles which resulted in the revolution, he was active in stimulating the people of Pennsylvania to a feeling of patriotism and opposition to Great Britain. This was no light task, as there were a large number of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, who were opposed to war under any circumstances, while the great proprietary interests in that state were strongly in favor of the crown. Mr. Irvine, however, as a member of several preliminary conventions, succeeded in awakening the desired interest in the cause. In January, 1776, he raised a regiment, of which he was put in command, and in the following June he was sent to Trois Rivières. There he joined Gen. Thompson's brigade in a disastrous attack which was made upon the British shortly after. Gen. Thompson, Col. Irvine and nearly two hundred subordinate officers and privates were taken prisoners in this affair and sent to Quebec. Col. Irvine was not exchanged until 1778, when he was put in command of the 2d Pennsylvania brigade, being promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, May 12, 1779. He was with Lord Stirling in the expedition against Staten Island, and also with Gen. Wayne, at Bull's Ferry, in July, 1780. In 1782 he was sent to Pittsburgh (Fort Pitt) under orders to guard the northwestern frontier, a delicate duty, on account of the strong animosities between the people of that region and those of western Virginia. Gen. Irvine succeeded, however, in reconciling the two contending factions. In 1786 he was elected to congress, and he was also a member of the Pennsylvania convention, which ratified the federal constitution. In 1794 he commanded the Pennsylvania troops sent out to suppress the "whiskey" rebellion. Having settled in Philadelphia, he was appointed superintendent of military stores, in 1801. He was also president of the Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania. He died at Philadelphia, July 29, 1804.

TALLMADGE, Benjamin, soldier, was born at Brook Haven, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1754, son of Benjamin Tallmadge, who was a clergyman. He was graduated at Yale College in 1773, and taught school for three years, at the end of which he entered the Connecticut service, and was commissioned a lieutenant, June 20, 1776. In the following December, he was made captain, and, in the spring of 1777, major. He was a special favorite of the commander-in-chief, being frequently given a separate command, and put in charge of important duty. He fought at Short Hills, Brandywine and Germantown, and did good service at Monmouth. In September, 1779, he was promoted to be colonel. At this time, he captured a hundred tories on Long Island, a feat for which he was highly praised. In May, 1780, he earned the thanks of congress by the capture of Fort George, Oyster Bay, and the destruction of the British stores there. On the occasion of the execution of John André, Col. Tallmadge was in command, and accompanied the unfortunate young English officer to the scaffold, his acquaintance with André causing him to feel the deepest regret for the Englishman's death, and the manner of it, and he put on record his warm affection for the victim of Benedict Arnold. After the war Col. Tallmadge settled at Litchfield, Conn., and was a member of congress for many years. He was married to the daughter of William

Floyd, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. A granddaughter of Col. Tallmadge married William Curtis Noyes (q. v.), the distinguished New York lawyer. Col. Tallmadge died at Litchfield, Conn., March 7, 1835.

MACDOUGALL, Alexander, soldier, was born in Scotland in 1731. His father emigrated to New York in 1755, and at one time owned a farm in the upper part of Manhattan island, from which he supplied milk to the citizens of New York. Alexander assisted his father in this business as well as on the farm. He went to sea for a time, and during the French and Indian war commanded a privateer, afterward settling in New York where he became a printer. In 1770 he published an address to the colonists, for which he was arrested and thrown into prison on a charge of libel. July 6, 1774, he presided at a great assembly of the people held in the suburbs of the city of New York, preparatory to the election of delegates to the first Continental congress, and it was at this meeting that Alexander Hamilton, then seventeen years of age, made his first appearance as a public orator. In June, 1776, MacDougall was appointed colonel of the 1st New York regiment of militia. He was promoted to be brigadier-general the following August, and in October of the next year he was made a major-general, commanding in the action at White Plains, and taking part in the battle of Germantown. He was elected a delegate to congress in 1780, was re-elected in 1784 and was afterward a member of the New York state senate. He was the first president of the New York state branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. His only daughter married John Laurence, the judge advocate-general at the trial of Major André. Gen. MacDougall died in New York city June 8, 1786.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, soldier, was born in Prince George's county, Md., March 1, 1749. He was descended from early Welsh settlers of that region. Being taken to Frederick county in infancy, and orphaned in 1761, he was placed in the county clerk's office, of which he, in time, secured full charge. He left this position, however, for a similar one in Baltimore. In the first months of the war, he went to Boston, as first lieutenant in Price's rifle corps. He soon became captain, and, in 1776, major of a regiment of riflemen from Maryland and Virginia, who made a stout but vain resistance when attacked by Hessians at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. Williams was taken prisoner, but being badly wounded, he was, for a time, paroled in New York. Soon, however, he was accused of corresponding with Washington, put in a cell with Ethan Allen, and so cruelly treated that his constitution received permanent injury. Exchanged early in 1778, he found that the 6th Maryland, of which he had been given command, was little more than a company, and complained to the governor that a regiment without a colonel would be of more use than "a colonel without a regiment." After being engaged at Monmouth, he was sent south, with De Kalb, in April, 1780. In that section, where most of the inhabitants seemed to him "abandoned, vicious vagrants," he was to make his reputation. At Camden, Aug. 16th, he rashly advised Gen. Gates to attack, with raw troops, who dropped their muskets and ran. Gen. Greene made him adjutant-general. In the retreat, he commanded the rear guard, with which he impeded the pursuit by Cornwallis. He rendered good service at Guilford Court-House, March 15, 1781, and Hobkirk's Hill, Apr. 20th. At Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8th, he led a brilliant charge,

O. H. Williams

which won the field. In May, 1782, he was promoted to brigadier-general, a promotion which caused jealousy among the colonels. When the Order of the Cincinnati was founded, Nov. 21, 1783, he was made its treasurer. His character and abilities were very highly esteemed by those who knew him best. He went to Barbadoes, in 1793, in a vain effort to escape pulmonary troubles, and died at Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va., July 16, 1794. A sketch of his life, by O. Tiffany, appeared in 1851.

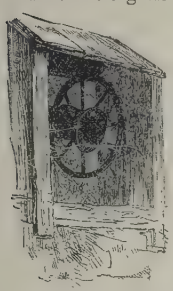
PRESCOTT, William, soldier, was born at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1726. His family were early English settlers in Massachusetts, his father being Judge Benjamin Prescott. William Prescott is first heard of in the French and Indian war, as a lieutenant of the provincial troops which captured Cape Breton in 1758. His conduct during that campaign so approved itself to the British general in command, that he was offered a commission in the regular army, but declined it to return home to his family. From this time until the approach of the revolutionary war, Prescott remained on his farm at Pepperell, filling certain town offices, and enjoying the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens. On the outbreak of the trouble between the colonies and the mother-country he took a deep interest in affairs, and in 1774 received the appointment to command a regiment of minute-men which the provincial congress had organized. On receiving notice in April, 1775, of the intended operations of Gen. Gage against Concord, he marched his regiment to Lexington, but the British detachment had retreated before he reached there. Prescott then joined the army at Cambridge, a great part of his officers and private soldiers volunteering to serve with him for the first campaign. On the 16th of June three regiments were placed under Col. Prescott, who was ordered to Charlestown, to take possession of Bunker Hill, and to throw up works for its defence. At this time the British force in Boston numbered about 6,000 effective men, including regiments and parts of regiments of the very *élite* of the British army, besides six companies of royal artillery and two battalions of marines. These troops were in barracks or intrenched camps on Boston Common, "the Neck," and "Fort Hill," on the east; Copp's Hill, on the north, and Beacon Hill on the west and south. On Copp's Hill was a battery commanding Charlestown, and strong works had been carried across "the Neck," toward Roxbury. In the actual conflict at Bunker and Breed's hills, the numbers on each side were about equal, fluctuating during the day between 2,000 and 3,000 men, though probably not more than 1,500 Americans manned their lines at any one time during the engagement. The headquarters of the Americans were at Cambridge, where Gen. Artemas Ward, who was in nominal command, remained during the action. The fighting was supposed to be controlled by a committee of safety, but practically Col. Prescott was in command, with Warren, Stark, Putnam and others to assist him. On the morning of June 17, 1775, heavy cannonading aroused the inhabitants and garrison of Boston—from whose housetops and eminences large bodies of provincial militia could be

seen busily at work, intrenching Breed's Hill, in Charlestown. The British ships of war lying in the stream had opened their batteries upon the adventurous workmen, while the battery of field guns on Copp's Hill also assailed them. Gen. Gage quickly ordered ten companies of light infantry, ten of grenadiers, and some companies of royal artillery, with twelve guns, under command of Gen. Howe, to attack the Americans and dislodge them from their position. These troops embarked about noon, in two divisions, and landed without opposition at Morton's Point, near the head of the present Chelsea Bridge. Among those who were in the boats assisting in transporting the troops, was Cuthbert Collingwood, afterward Adml. Lord Collingwood, of the British navy, who was Lord Nelson's second in command at the great naval battle of Trafalgar. On landing, Gen. Howe formed his troops in three lines, and then, perceiving what he had to encounter, sent back to Boston for reinforcements. Since midnight of the 16th the Americans had thrown up

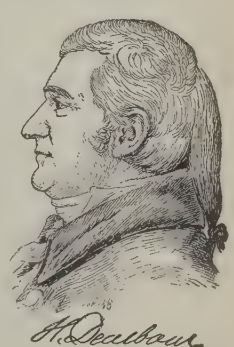
PLAN OF THE BATTLE of BUNKER HILL

a redoubt about eight rods square, with an embankment upon its left flank, extending about 100 yards towards the Mystic river, the work having been performed by 1,000 Massachusetts and Connecticut men, commanded by Col. Prescott. This fortified position was Breed's Hill, a neighboring eminence to Bunker Hill; it was selected as offering the best opportunity for defence. The line to the Mystic river was completed by a low stone wall topped with wooden rails near the base of Bunker Hill, the whole being strengthened with fence-rails and anything else convenient. Here Connecticut and New Hampshire men, under Knowlton, Stark, and Reed, managed two light six-pounders while defending their rude breastworks, and performed terrible service later on. The right of the redoubt was prolonged by defences similar to those on the left. Gen. Putnam, who had seen service in the French and Indian war, is said to have done good work in stimulating the courage of his men, and in gaining advantages of position which his experienced military eye saw were important. In the meantime some few reinforcements had reached the Americans, while Gen. Howe's force had been strengthened by the 47th regiment, the 1st marine battalion under Pitcairn, and some additional companies of light infantry and grenadiers. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the fighting began by a discharge from the British artillery, while Howe deployed his troops in columns of attack. The grenadiers marched directly for the rail fence, while the light infantry moved by the right to flank it, and clear the ground behind it. This attack Gen. Howe personally superintended. On the left, all the other regiments advanced in line, under Gen. Pigott, against the breastwork and redoubt. Howe's idea was to break through the American left, and attack the redoubt and breastwork from the rear, thus cutting off the line of retreat of the Americans. The plan was a good one, but, unfortunately for the British, they failed to capture the rail fence until it was too late for the rest of the scheme to be of service. The British troops began firing as soon as they came within musket-shot of the American works; but the provincials, who had been ordered to reserve their fire until they could see the whites of their enemies' eyes, remained silent until the English battle-line crossed the fatal boundary. Then a blaze ran along the whole line. The hill shook, and when the smoke lifted, whole companies had withered away, while the bugles were sounding a recall, and the British veterans were retreating to the shore, followed by the exulting cheers of the Americans. The same policy was followed all along the American line, with the same result. Naturally, Howe was enraged at this sudden check, and perceiving that Charlestown gave some cover to provincial marksmen, ordered it set on fire. This so exasperated the Americans that when the British made their second attack the slaughter was even more terrible, many valuable officers falling its victims. The situation was perceived from Boston, and a second reinforcement of marines was sent to Howe, while Gen. Clinton himself crossed in a

boat, and with Howe and Pigott led the light infantry and grenadiers for their third attack on the breastwork and rail-fence. By this time powder was becoming scarce with the provincials, and the British artillery had driven the defenders of the breastworks into the redoubt. A deadly volley staggered the British column, but it pressed on, and this time flowed over the rampart for a hand-to-hand encounter with the brave garrison. The fight was practically over, and the day lost to the Americans, though they contested it while retreating. Brave Dr. Warren (q. v.), who had come out and volunteered as a private soldier, was left on the field. Slowly the provincials gave ground as the enemy advanced, but soon, despite the efforts of Prescott, Putnam, and the other officers, the retreat became a rout. Howe's troops bivouacked on the ground, and passed the night lying on their arms or throwing up intrenchments. More than 1,000 of the flower of the British soldiery lay dead and wounded in front of the American lines. The Americans lost over 400 in killed and wounded, and five of the six small field-guns which they took into action. They took a more advanced position than the one they had occupied on the peninsula, and from that day the head of a British column was never seen on the shore of the mainland, the contest for the possession of Boston being reduced to a question of artillery practice. From a report of the share of the 4th, or "King's Own" regiment in the battle of Bunker Hill, is extracted the following: "The King's troops had to advance on a hot summer's day in the face of a sharp and well-directed fire, and to ascend a steep hill covered with grass, reaching to their knees, and intersected with walls and the fences of various enclosures. Twice they were stopped, and twice they returned to the charge, and by their undaunted resolution and steady perseverance they eventually triumphed over twice their own numbers, and carried the heights at the point of the bayonet. This proved one of the most sanguinary battles on record, and the superiority of the British troops was pre-eminently displayed. The two flank companies of the 'King's Own' had one sergeant, and thirteen rank and file killed, and two captains, two lieutenants, one sergeant, one drummer, and twenty-nine rank and file wounded." Gen. Burgoyne witnessed the battle from Copp's Hill, while he and Lord Percy remained on duty in Boston. The former cannonaded the American force at Roxbury, from the British lines on Boston Neck, in order to prevent reinforcements being dispatched to the battle-field. In a letter to Lord Stanley, Burgoyne says: "Howe's disposition was extremely soldierlike; in my opinion it was perfect. As his first arm advanced up, they met with a thousand impediments and strong fences, and were much exposed. They were also very much hurt by the musketry from Charlestown, though Clinton and I did not perceive it till Howe sent us word by boat, and desired us to set fire to the town, which was immediately done; we threw a parcel of shells, and the whole was instantly in flames. Our battery afterward kept up an incessant fire on the heights. It was seconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries and one ship of the line." This letter shows under what terrible firing the Americans held their own, although totally inexperienced in fighting, and with only the slightest of fortifications to strengthen their position. The Americans being defeated, and the king's troops in possession of the intrenchments, Maj.-Gen. Howe sent to Lieut.-Gen. Gage for an additional reinforcement of troops, and obtained four regiments of foot, the 2d battalion of marines, a company of artillery, and six pieces of cannon. Their victory had gained for them about 140 acres of fine lands, with all the gardens and orchards belonging to Charlestown—a matter of considerable importance to the British, who were holding Boston, since they could be supplied with plenty of vegetables and fruit. The exact number of officers and men killed and wounded on the British side was 1,041, of whom ninety-two were officers. Dr. Warren was wounded and lying in the trenches, when a British soldier perceiving him, prepared to run him through the body with his bayonet. The doctor desired that he would not kill him; he was badly wounded, he said, and could not live a great while longer. The soldier thereupon swore that he would kill him for doing more mischief than anyone else, and immediately ran him through the body. The doctor had been conspicuous during the engagement, in a light-colored coat, with a white satin waistcoat laced with silver, and white breeches with silver loops, which the soldier was seen to strip from his body. He was supposed by the British to be the commander of the American army on that day. Col. Prescott lost nearly one-quarter of his own regiment in the action. When he was at length forced to tell his men to retreat, he was one of the last who left the intrenchments. He was so convinced that the enemy were disheartened by the severe and unexpected loss which they had sustained, that he requested the commander-in-chief to give him two regiments, and he would retake the position the same night. In regard to the disputed command at Bunker Hill, Bancroft says: "No one appeared to have any command but Col. Prescott, and his bravery can never be enough acknowledged and recorded." Prescott continued in the service until the beginning of 1777, when he resigned, and returned home; but in the autumn of the same year he went as a volunteer to the northern army, under Gen. Gates, and assisted in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne. This was his last military service. He was subsequently, for several years, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and died on his estate at Pepperell Oct. 13, 1795.



DEARBORN, Henry, soldier, was born at North Hampton, N. H., Feb. 23, 1751. He was a descendant of Godfrey Dearborn, who, with a son Henry, came from Exeter, Eng., and settled at Exeter, N. H., in 1639, afterward removing to Hampton, N. H. Henry Dearborn, the subject of this sketch, after completing his academic education, studied medicine with Dr. Hall Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., and in 1771 began practice at Nottingham Square. On the day when an express passed through the town with the news of the battle of Lexington, young Dearborn gathered together sixty volunteers, and marched with them to Cambridge, sixty-five miles distant, reaching there early the following morning. He was soon appointed a captain in Col. Stark's regiment, and on June 17, 1775, participated in the battle of Breed's Hill, after having marched across Charlestown Neck under a galling fire. In September of the same year he accompanied Arnold in the expedition to Quebec. The hardships and sufferings of the troops were almost incredible, Gen. Dearborn having left on record the fact that on the



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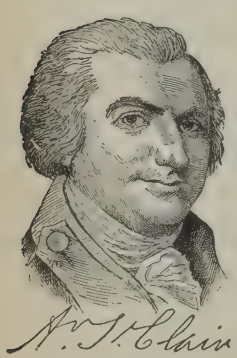
march the men were obliged to kill and eat a dog, which belonged to him, and was a great favorite. He himself was taken ill with a fever, and was left by the way in a cottage on the banks of the Chaudière river without a physician. For ten days he was not expected to live, but he recovered, and rejoined his company in time to assist at the attack on Quebec. In this action he was captured, and taken to Halifax, N. S., and was not exchanged until the spring of 1777. He was then appointed a major, and particularly noticed, in dispatches, for his fighting at Ticonderoga. At the battle of Monmouth, after Lee's retreat, the regiment in which Dearborn was lieutenant-colonel, made a splendid charge upon the main line of the enemy, forcing them into flight. Being asked by Washington, "What troops are those?" he replied, "Full-blooded Yankees from New Hampshire, sir." Dearborn accompanied Gen. Sullivan in expeditions against the Indians, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. During 1782 he did garrison duty at the frontier post of Saratoga. At the close of the war he settled on the banks of the Kennebec river, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Five years later, Washington appointed him U. S. marshal for the state of Maine. He was twice elected member of congress, and on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, in 1801, he was appointed secretary of war, a position which he continued to hold for eight years, when he was made collector of the port of Boston. The war of 1812 brought Col. Dearborn to the front again as a soldier, and in February of that year he was commissioned major-general in the U. S. army. The following spring he captured York, in Upper Canada, and Fort George. After the war he commanded the military district of New York city. In July, 1822, he sailed for Lisbon, having been appointed by President Monroe minister plenipotentiary to Portugal; but after two years he tendered his resignation, and returned home. Gen. Dearborn published an account of the battle of Bunker Hill, making charges of cowardice against Gen. Putnam, which engaged him in a controversy with the latter's son, Daniel Putnam. Gen. Dearborn died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, soldier, was born at Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, in 1734. His father, the younger son of a noble family, died at an early age from the effects of high living. His mother supplied to the boy, however, the aid and counsel due from the father, and Arthur was entered at the University of Edinburgh, and in due time indentured to Dr. William Hunter, of London, to acquire a medical education. When his mother died, in the winter of 1756–57, he purchased his time with the money he had inherited, and obtained an ensign's commission in the 60th or Royal American regiment of foot. May 28, 1758, he was before Louisburg, N. S., with the British and colonial forces under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, Gen. Wolfe and other noted Englishmen. He served also, under Gen. Wolfe, in the campaign which issued in the capture of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759. It was St. Clair who, then a lieutenant, seized the colors which had fallen from the hands of a dying soldier on the Plains of Abraham, and bore them until victory had been won by the British. When the siege of Quebec had been raised by the French, St. Clair obtained a furlough, and married, at Boston, Mass., Miss Phœbe, daughter of Balthazar Bayard, whose mother was a half-sister of Gov. James Bowdoin. By a legacy his wife soon afterward received the sum of £14,000, and this, with what he had saved from his own fortune, made St. Clair a man of wealth. In April, 1762, he resigned from the army, and spent some time in Boston. In 1764, with his young wife, he removed to Bedford in western Pennsylvania, and then to the Ligonier valley, in the same province. Here he had secured a large tract of land, partly by purchase and partly by grant from the king, for his services in the French war, which he proceeded to improve, erecting a fine residence, grist-mill, etc. In 1770 he was made surveyor of the district of Cumberland, justice of the court of quarter sessions and common pleas, and member of the governor's council. The next year the governor made him justice of the court of Bedford county, recorder of deeds, clerk of the orphans' court, and prothonotary of the court of common pleas; and in 1773 he received similar appointments for the newly created county of Westmoreland. In December, 1775, he was commissioned as colonel by President Hancock of the American Continental congress, and forthwith took leave, not only of his wife and children, but, in effect, of his fortune, to embark in the cause of liberty and the united colonies. "I hold," he wrote to James Wilkinson, "that no man has a right to withhold his services when his country needs them. Be the sacrifice ever so great, it must be yielded upon the altar of patriotism." Resigning all his civil offices, he received instructions to raise a regiment to serve in Canada; did raise the 2d Pennsylvania, the "crack" regiment of the province, and in about six weeks had its ten companies, not a man wanting, at Philadelphia, ready to depart for Quebec, which place they reached May 11th, just in time to cover the retreat of the American army. He commanded in the disastrous fight at Three Rivers, after the death of Gen. Thompson, and subsequently advised to good purpose in the withdrawal of the colonial troops to Ticonderoga, where he served, in the summer of 1776, as presiding officer at courts-martial and in routine court duty. Aug. 9, 1776, being elected a brigadier-general by the Continental congress, he joined Gen. Washington in New Jersey. He passed the winter of 1776–77 at Morristown, N. J. He was in the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and in that of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, and proved himself, as well, one of the most capable, as he was one of the most trusted, of counselors in military operations. In recognition of his useful services, he was made major-general by congress Feb. 19, 1777. There and then was formed that attachment of Washington for St. Clair, which endured so long as he lived. St. Clair was next ordered to an important post in the northern department, namely, Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., where it had been planned to arrest the progress of the British army in its advance from Canada. But its garrison was inadequate; there was no prospect of speedy reinforcement, and little subsistence for the troops; instead of six companies of artillerists, as required, there were only two; bad roads had prevented the transportation of stores, and appeals to the committees of the New England states had brought no relief. June 2, 1777, the new commander reached the fort only to find the small garrison badly armed, worse clad, and without magazines. He endeavored to complete the works in and around the fortress on the plan of congress, although they were, as he wrote to a delegate in that body, in worse condition than when he last saw them, and required ten thousand men to defend them, while he had not more than twenty-two hundred—and more, most justly to the same effect,



closing his letter thus: "If you should not hear from me again, which may probably be the case, remember that I have given you the account of our situation, and do not suffer my reputation to be murdered, after having been sacrificed myself." Scouts, which he sent out to get news of the enemy approaching under Burgoyne, were slain by Indians: few returned. The failure to fortify Sugar Loaf Hill (or Mount Defiance), a rugged eminence at the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, however inevitable in the circumstances of St. Clair's environment, was fatal to any possibility of holding his position, and when St. Clair found it occupied by the British, and their artillery commanding his fort, he knew that resistance would be hopeless. To remain in Ticonderoga was to lose his little army; to evacuate would be to sacrifice himself, not only because of the intrinsic importance of the fortress as a barrier against the English, Canadians and Indians, but because the impression was widespread throughout the northern colonies that an effective stand could and would be made here against the British. A council of general officers unanimously decided to withdraw from the fortifications, which was done on the night of the 6th of July, 1777, not, however, without revealing the American retreat to the British—an incapable French general, Fermoy, disobeying express orders by firing his quarters as he left them, about 2 A. M. St. Clair's rear-guard, under Col. Seth Warren of New Hampshire, was overtaken by Gens. Fraser and Riedesel of the British army and badly handled in a hotly contested engagement. July 12th St. Clair reached Fort Edward, N. Y., with about 2,000 Continental troops, and these served as a nucleus for a new army. The militia of neighboring New England states came in to him, and on the 14th he wrote to congress: "I have the most sanguine hopes that the progress of the enemy will be checked, and may yet have the satisfaction to experience that by abandoning a post I have eventually saved a state." But the clamor which arose over this evacuation, consequent upon the mistaken impression which had been diffused throughout the colonies as to the strength of the post under St. Clair's command, and as to his resources, was such, as, for a time, sadly obscured his reputation, and even affected the mind of Washington himself. Ultimately, however, the general public verdict was that formulated by Jared Sparks, the historian, who wrote: "Time proved that he had acted the part of a skillful and judicious officer." In September, 1778, a court-martial, of which Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln was president, gave a judgment upon the charges which were brought against St. Clair in connection with the Ticonderoga surrender, as follows: "The court having duly considered the charges against Maj.-Gen. St. Clair, and the evidence, are unanimously of opinion that he is not guilty of either of the charges preferred against him, and do unanimously acquit him of all and every of them, with the highest honor." After the surrender, St. Clair left the northern department, in obedience to orders from congress. Pending the decision of his case, which has been stated, he joined Gen. Washington in the field, becoming a member of his military family, acting as a voluntary aide-de-camp at the battle of the Brandywine, where he had a horse shot under him; sharing the sufferings of Valley Forge, faithful to Washington in the midst of the noted cabal against him. It was from St. Clair's division that soldiers were taken to lead the column that successfully assaulted the British works at Stony Point, N. Y., July 12, 1779. This division also held the post of honor throughout the campaign of 1780, in which his services were arduous and valuable. He was one of a commission to arrange a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and received the command of the corps of light infantry then newly formed, in the absence of the Marquis de Lafayette, who was his close friend. He was appointed to the command at West Point, N. Y., upon the discovery of Benedict Arnold's treason, and in October he was a member of the court-martial that condemned Maj. André. When the American armies marched southward, in 1781, preceding the final struggle, St. Clair was left in Pennsylvania for recruiting purposes, but soon joined the troops before Yorktown, in Virginia, although not until the articles of capitulation had been signed by the British commander. Thence he joined Gen. Nathanael Greene in South Carolina, where he remained until the summer of 1782. In 1783 he was engaged in Pennsylvania, in closing up the army accounts, furloughing veteran soldiers, etc., etc., and in the month of June, in connection with members of the state executive council, quieted, without bloodshed, a serious disturbance among the unpaid Pennsylvania troops. After the war, he found himself ruined, financially, but sat in congress as a Pennsylvania delegate, from Feb. 20, 1786 to Nov. 28, 1787, being chosen its president Feb. 2d of the latter year. Oct. 5, 1787, while yet president of the legislature, he was made governor of the Northwest Territory. His services in this position were of very great value, particularly in applying to the Indians the benevolent provisions of the ordinance of 1787. His campaign against the Indians in 1791, which resulted in the surprise by which his army was routed (Nov. 4th), and his exoneration at the hands of a congressional investigating com-

mittee, are amply set forth in the "Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair" by W. H. Smith (Cincinnati, O., 1882, 2 vols.). Removed from office on political grounds by President Jefferson, in 1802, he returned to Ligonier, Pa., and there sought to gather from the wreck of his fortunes sufficient resources for the evening of his days. His endeavors to secure the settlement of just claims against the U. S. government were vain, and although, in addition to an annuity of $600 per year he had a congressional pension of $60 per month, the closing portion of his life was passed in poverty. Even the congressional pension was seized on by one of his creditors, at the door of the U. S. treasury. He was ultimately driven out of his house to barren lands five miles distant from it, where he supported himself and his daughter by selling supplies on the road side to the wagoners who traveled over the road. Aug. 31, 1818, in his eighty-fourth year, he undertook to go to Youngstown, three miles distant, for some necessaries, but was found dead in the course of the day within a mile of the village, having been thrown from his wagon. In the cemetery at Greensburg, Pa., is a neat sandstone monument, erected by a Masonic lodge, with this inscription: "The earthly remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

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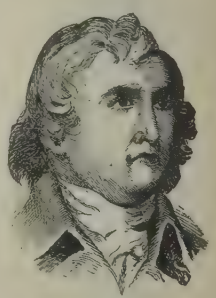
PARKER, John, patriot and soldier, was born at Lexington, Mass., in 1729. His English ancestors came from the parish of Brownsholme in the county of York, and were respectable and flourishing early in the sixteenth century. Thomas Parker came over in 1635, and settled at Lynn, Mass., where he was made a freeman in 1637, removed to Reading, Mass., in 1640, and was one of seven who founded the first church there, of which he was a deacon in 1645. The military spirit was strong with him and with his posterity. Jonathan Parker, one of them, was in King Philip's war. John Parker, another, left Reading, and settled in Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, Mass., in 1710. He was the father of the subject of this sketch, who was himself the grandfather of Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, Mass. (q. v.). He was a sergeant in the French and Indian war, 1749–59, and was at the taking of Quebec. On the 19th of April, 1775, about 1 P. M., he was summoned, as captain of the town minute-men, from his home at Lexington, Mass., to the meeting-house green. He was ill at the time with troubles which grew, by neglect and exposure, into the disease of which he died a few months later. He resided about three miles from the meeting-house. Being informed "that there were a number of regular (British) officers riding up and down the road, talking and insulting people," he issued the orders which assembled his company, and hastened to his minis-

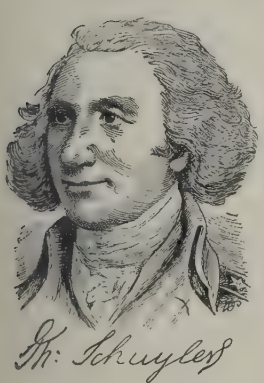
ter's (Rev. Jonas Clark) side. He concluded "not to meddle or make, it is said, with said regular troops, unless they should insult or molest us." At the approach of the body of regulars, which was 900 strong, he formed his own little troop of seventy men into the first line of the revolution, and bade them charge their pieces with powder and ball. A scattering and ineffective fire was their response to the three volleys which the British delivered; after this Capt. Parker told them to disperse and take care of themselves. Fifteen men had fallen; seven of these were killed, including Jonas Parker, "the strongest wrestler in Lexington, pierced with both ball and bayonet." The men dispersed for a time, to join, in a few hours, the great uprising of the country, which followed the regulars to Boston with the Rev. Jonas Clark's Sunday doctrine (of forcible resistance to British oppression) practically administered all along the road. Capt. Parker was not too ill to engage far and well in this pursuit, being absent from his home from after 1 P. M. until twelve o'clock at night. He was also at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, in command of troops, but not engaged on account of sickness. The king's arm, which he took from a grenadier of the 43d regiment (the first weapon captured in the revolution) and his sunlight fowling-piece, which he had carried at Quebec, stood by the door of the Rev. Theodore Parker's study, at Boston, until the executors of his will consigned them to the keeping of the state of Massachusetts. They now hang in the Massachusetts senate chamber. The grandson of Capt. Parker (Rev. Theodore Parker) added a few facts to the foregoing record, in a letter to Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, dated Boston, Sept. 10, 1858. He said: "At the battle of Lexington, when Capt. Parker drew up his men as the British were nearing, he ordered every man to load his piece with powder and ball. 'Don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have a war, *let it begin here!*' When the battle was re-enacted in 1820 (or thereabout) his orderly sergeant took the captain's place, and repeated the words, adding, 'for them is the *very words* Captain Parker said.' Besides, some of the soldiers, when they saw the flash of the British guns, turned to run; he drew his sword and said, 'I will order the first man shot that offers to run!' Nobody ran until he told them 'Disperse and take care of yourselves.'" (See Life of Theodore Parker by John Weiss, vol. i.) Capt. Parker died Sept. 17, 1775.

MOULTRIE, William, soldier, was born in England in 1731. Dr. John Moultrie, his father, brought him to Charleston, S. C., in 1733, where he continued to reside. In early manhood he distinguished himself in an expedition of the province against the Cherokee Indians, commanding a light infantry company in the regiment of Col. James Grant (1761), of which company the renowned Francis Marion was a lieutenant. He was a member of the South Carolina provincial congress, which met at Charleston in January, 1775, from the parish of St. Helena. He was chosen colonel of the 2d South Carolina infantry, and at once engaged actively in providing for the protection of the city. Possession was taken of Fort Johnson, on James Island, and this position was supported by a neighboring camp and battery. A flag being needed for signals, Moultrie devised one—"the first American flag displayed in South Carolina." Its color was blue, adapted from the clothing of the state troops, and the crescent, which appeared in the right corner, was taken from a badge worn in their caps by two regiments who garrisoned the fort. A battery was also erected under Moultrie's supervision, at Haddrell's Point. On the 2d of March he took command of the fort in process of erection on Sullivan's Island. June 28, 1776, the British fleet, under command of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, which had brought from New York the forces of Sir Henry Clinton, began its attack upon the defences of the city. The fortification of which Moultrie had command bore the brunt of it, having thirty-one guns, but a ridiculously inadequate supply of powder, there being but twenty-eight rounds for twenty-six cannon. The heavy cannonading of the fleet was delivered upon the fort at a distance of 350 yards, the balls hitting the mark at which they were aimed, but sinking harmlessly in the soft palmetto logs, of which the fortification was constructed. But the American fire was delivered upon the fleet with fearful effect. Carefully husbanding his scanty ammunition, Moultrie, coolly smoking his pipe, directed his men to single out the Bristol, the British flagship. Every shot seemed to have told, and at one time only Admiral Parker remained upon the quarter-deck. The sun went down, but the conflict continued until 9 P. M., when the British admiral drew off his ships. The day's work was over and Charleston was delivered for nearly three years from an attack by the English. In recognition of this defence of Sullivan's Island, the Continental congress made Moultrie a brigadier-general of the regular army, and in the palmetto seal of his own state his victory has also a lasting commemoration. He was thereafter foremost in the few military operations which were carried on in the province prior to the capture of Charleston by the British troops under Sir Henry Clinton, 12th May,



1780. These embraced his defence of Beaufort, S. C, against a British force under Col. Gardner, in February, 1779, and later, April of same year, his hindrance to the advance of Gen. Augustine Prevost toward Charleston, until the city was placed in condition for defence; his attack upon Prevost, at John's Island, in the Stono river, as the British general fell back before Gen. Lincoln's forces, and his part in the ill-starred siege of Savannah, by the Americans, in October, 1779. He was commandant at Charleston when it surrendered to the British, and was a prisoner on parole from that date until February, 1782, when he was "regularly exchanged, with a number of other Americans, by composition, for Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, of the British forces, and late a prisoner of war to the United States of America." During the interval he was offered the command of a British regiment at Jamaica, W. I., if he would desert the American cause, but his answer was: "Not the fee simple of all Jamaica should induce me to part with my integrity." When he was freed from parole he visited the camp of Marion and Greene, and bore an exultant part at the evacuation of Charleston by the British. He was then made a major-general by the U. S. congress. In 1785 he was chosen governor of South Carolina, and again in 1794. The preparation and issue of "Memoirs of the American Revolution so far as it Related to the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia" (New York, 1802), a repository of original documents, with brief comments of the writer, occupied the closing years of his life. He died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1805.

SCHUYLER, Philip John, soldier, was born at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1733. John Schuyler, his father, was the son of that John Schuyler who, in August, 1690, at the age of twenty-two years, led a force of "twenty-nine Christians and one hundred and twenty savages" into Canada to fight the French and Indians, who had, earlier in the year, set fire to Schenectady, N. Y., and butchered its unsuspecting inhabitants. This grandfather's father, Philip Pieterson Schuyler, came to the New World from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650, and married Margaret van Slechtenhorst, at Rensselaerwyck, on the 12th of December of that year. These two were the progenitors of the Schuyler family in America. The father of Philip Schuyler died when he was eight years old, and as the eldest of five children Philip inherited all the real estate of his parents; his guardianship and that of the other children vesting in the mother, Cordelia van Cortlandt S., a person of excellence, in the prime of early womanhood. Philip also inherited a fine estate at Saratoga, which came to him from an uncle who was murdered by French and Indians in 1745. At the age of fifteen, he was placed in a school at New Rochelle, Westchester Co., near New York city, but was confined to his room for a whole year with hereditary gout, the first appearance of a malady which tormented him all his life, notwithstanding he was always active, and temperate in eating and drinking. In spite of his illness, he hardly relaxed his studies for an hour, mathematics and the exact sciences being his favorites. He also acquired a full knowledge of the French language. In his eighteenth year he was deep in the wilderness, on the borders of the Upper Mohawk river, on one of the wild trading and hunting excursions with Indians in which most young Albanians were then engaged. When he was about twenty years of age, on another of these, the Oneida chiefs, to testify their regard for him, exchanged names with him, by which transaction they considered that both parties were honored. Several of the Indians assumed his surname. From that time no man, save Sir William Johnson, ever exercised a greater influence over the more easterly tribes of the Iroquois confederacy than Philip Schuyler—an influence which was subsequently of the utmost moment to his country. Sept. 17, 1755, he married Catharine, daughter of Col. Johannes van Rensselaer, of Claverack, N. Y., having come into possession of his estate in 1754, when he forthwith proceeded to share his patrimony with his brothers and sister. The final French and Indian war, which lasted seven years and terminated in the collapse of French authority in the New World, was then beginning, and Schuyler had already recruited a company of 100 men for service therein; had been made its captain, and had tasted fighting at the battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755. The winter following was spent by him in military service at Fort Edward, N. Y. In the succeeding spring he was commissary for the English colonel, John Bradstreet, (ten years earlier lieutenant-governor of St. John's, N. F.), in an expedition to Oswego, N. Y. On the way back to Albany, in a sharp fight with French regulars, Canadians and Indians, nine miles up the Oswego river, he displayed great intrepidity and great humanity. This was the beginning of an intimacy between Schuyler and Bradstreet, which continued while both lived. In 1757 he left the service and remained for some time in private life. But he appeared as deputy quartermaster-general in the spring of 1758, in connection with Col. Bradstreet, and acted with that officer when, after the British defeat at Ticonderoga, he led a successful expedition against Fort Frontenac, at the foot of Lake Ontario. In the campaign of 1759, Schuyler was at Albany, actively engaged in forwarding supplies to the army then attempting cooperation in the conquest of Canada under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst. At the solicitation of his friend Bradstreet, Schuyler went to England toward the end of the year 1760, to settle with the British government the former's accounts as quartermaster-general. In the summer of 1761 he returned home, to find public feeling deeply stirred by the causes which ultimately brought about the decisive rupture between the American colonies and the parent country. He was called into the service of the colony in various civil employments. After the peace of 1763, he was also engaged in managing his own private affairs, which more and more called for his attention. He had been a frequent purchaser of real estate in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, and had interest in lands about Fort Edward, N. Y., and in the Van Rensselaer property, Columbia county. Large tracts of land were his in Dutchess county, N. Y., and in the manor of Cortlandt. His Saratoga estate was the most troublesome of all, for it was improved, and had mills on it of considerable importance. He owned a schooner, named The Mohawk, trading on the Hudson; also two or three sloops, and was active in promoting emigration from Europe to the wild lands of the West. In 1764 he was elected a member of the Society of Arts in London, Eng. The same year he was appointed, by the general assembly of New York, one of the commissioners, on the part of his province, to manage a controversy over the partition line between New York and Massachusetts. He was also an active participator in the disputes then occurring between the authorities of New York and the people of the New Hampshire Grants (now the state of Vermont), upon a similar



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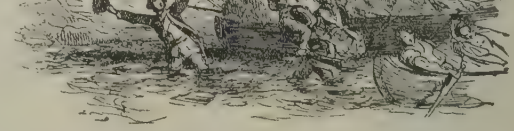
question, and was hence most thoroughly disliked by all who regarded New York as an oppressor in the matter. In the excitement prior to the American revolution, Capt. Schuyler was an active but a conservative politician, espousing the cause of his country at the beginning of the controversy. He was connected with the commissary department in some way in 1767, and in August of that year was instrumental in the formation of a militia regiment, of which he became colonel, his command comprising large portions of the present New York counties of Saratoga, Rensselaer and Washington. He was, at this time, very much engaged, moreover, in the cultivation of flax and hemp, and erected a flax-mill (near New York), the first of the kind in America,

for which the Society for Promoting Arts voted him a gold medal. In March, 1768, he was elected one of the two representatives of the city and county of Albany, in the colonial assembly. In that body he took a conspicuous position, particularly as a member of special committees, nor was it long before he was known as the leader of the colonial party within it. Jan. 3, 1769, the royalist governor, Moore, dissolved this assembly and ordered a new election. Schuyler was rechosen by a very large majority. In this house he also took and maintained a leading position. Nov. 1, 1769, he joined in the celebration, at New York, of the anniversary of the day on which the British stamp act was to have gone into effect, but did not. When this assembly passed a vote issuing bills of credit to the amount of £120,000, to sustain the royalist government, the popular party raised the cry of alarm in the city and province, and Schuyler was, by voice and vote, the most active and pronounced opponent of the measure, while, at the same time, he preserved friendly personal relations with his adversaries. In December, 1770, Edmund Burke was appointed agent in London for the province of New York, having been nominated by Schuyler Schuyler continued a member of the house, which remained a loyalist body, until 1775, occupied meanwhile, among other things, with the attempted adjustment of boundary lines between New York and Massachusetts. The controversy with the people of the New Hampshire Grants was renewed, and by reason of his insistence upon New York's rights *in re*, Schuyler secured a still larger measure of personal unpopularity among New Englanders. During a part of this year he was in feeble health, and could not accept the nomination of the Albany city committee of correspondence to represent that district in the Continental congress, which met at Philadelphia in September, but he was chosen a delegate from New York to the second Continental congress at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, by a convention of New York counties, and took his seat in that body May 15th. There he was on a committee with George Washington, to prepare rules and regulations for the Continental army, and on the 15th of June was appointed one of the four major-generals of the Continental forces of which Washington became, on the same day, commander in-chief. On the 21st of June, with Gen. Washington, he set out for the North, and at New York city, June 25th, was assigned to the command of the northern department, which included the whole of the province of New York. Affairs on Lake Champlain demanded and received his first and most earnest attention, for the possession of Canada, either by an alliance in the cause, or by conquest, was held to be of the greatest importance to the Americans. He found the aspect of things connected with the republican cause in northern New York unpromising. The Indians were becoming disaffected, and there was controversy at Ticonderoga between the American militia officers who were in charge there after its capture by Ethan Allen. The Continental congress forthwith appointed a board of Indian commissioners for Schuyler's department and placed him at its head. He was far more successful in temporarily pacifying the Indians than in educing order and subordination among the militiamen, or organizing an army for the movement upon Canada. The troops he thought to raise in New York and its neighboring colonies were slow in assembling, military supplies could not be secured, quarrels between officers were not uncommon, and conditions which would have daunted any but the most determined and resourceful spirit multiplied about him. After the exercise of the greatest diligence and energy, he found himself little prepared either for offensive or defensive warfare. He was finally enabled to send forward some troops, under Gen. Richard Montgomery, whom he himself joined at Isle la Motte, near the foot of Lake Champlain, on the morning of Sept. 4, 1775, with the purpose of further advance toward Canada. This advance was made, but ineffectually, Schuyler's forces going to within two miles of St. John's, and then turning back to the Isle au Noix, in consequence of information received concerning the strength and plans of the enemy. The bad conduct of his troops in what he termed a "scandalous want of subordination and inattention to orders," went far toward impressing him with the hopelessness of military operations in which they should have part; his



health was of the poorest, fever and rheumatism having reduced him to a skeleton, and he, therefore, transferred the general command to Montgomery, who went forward and took St. John's by siege, and then occupied Montreal, moving on in Canada until he made junction with Benedict Arnold, at the head of a co-operating expedition from Washington's army, after which he lost his life, Dec. 31, 1775, in the attack upon Quebec. While these operations went on, no officer was more vigilant and active than Schuyler, who had his headquarters at Albany, in his efforts to provide for the wants of men at the front, or to meet the exigencies of the service in every conceivable direction—and this under a pressure of disease, a burden of deficiency in co-operation, and a load of vexation from the conduct of troops about him, which impelled him to give notice

to Washington, before the year was out, of his purpose to resign from the army. But from this both Washington and congress dissuaded him. For the further record of his service as major-general, until his retirement in 1777, the "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," by B. J. Lossing (2 v., N. Y., 1872), may be consulted. It need only be said here that, subjected to the merciless open hostility of enemies in New England and elsewhere, hampered by the efforts of Gen. Horatio Gates to deprive him of his command that he might secure it for himself, calumniated as a man and as an officer, he labored faithfully and with large success in the administration of his department, and twice received from a Continental congress, which would not support him, entire and formal vindications against the malice of his traducers. Even when he was superseded by Gates, in August, 1777, he continued his labors for the good of his country; and was present, in civilian's dress, at the headquarters of Gates, Oct. 17th, to congratulate the latter on a success, in connection with the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, for which his own wise forethought and almost sleepless activity had paved the way. It was not until October, 1778, however, that he secured the second vindication already referred to, in the verdict of a military court-martial, of which Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln was president, which unanimously voted that he was not guilty of any neglect of duty, as charged, and therefore acquitted him with the highest honor. This verdict, to all intents and purposes, hushed the voice of detraction, and no whisper against Schuyler as a brave, skillful and judicious military commander was heard during the remainder of his life—a period of political tempests, in which he was an active participant, and for more than sixty years following his death the great importance of his services in the northern department was never questioned. Chief Justice Kent, of New York, writing of him, said: "In acuteness of intellect, profound thought, indefatigable activity, exhaustless energy, pure patriotism and persevering, intrepid public efforts he had no superior." To this may be added the state-

ment of Daniel Webster: "I was brought up with New England prejudices against him, but I consider him as second only to Washington in the services he rendered to the country in the war of the revolution. His zeal and devotion to the cause under difficulties which would have paralyzed the efforts of most men, and his fortitude and courage when assailed by malicious attacks upon his public and private character, every one of which was proved to be false, have impressed me with a strong desire to express publicly my sense of his great qualities." His subsequent course may be succinctly stated. He persisted in resigning his office in the Continental army, although congress and Gen. Washington alike urged him to remain. The former body finally voted, Apr. 19, 1779, "that his request be complied with." But he continued, although disconnected from the military service, the great eye of the northern department, vigilant to detect all hostile movements, and quick to give information. He kept up a correspondence with the president of congress and commander-in-chief, on public affairs, during the whole of 1780, and those officers relied more on him for correct information than upon any other man. As president of the board of Indian commissioners his duties were arduous, but they were successful, and he held a large portion of the Six Nations to their neutrality. For a period he divided his time between congress and Gen. Wash-

ington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J., being the trusted counselor of each. When he was applied to by Robert Morris, in 1781, after he took charge of the finances of congress, he furnished to the army a thousand barrels of flour at the shortest notice, although he was plainly told that there was not an unappropriated dollar in the U. S. treasury, and that it would take some time to raise any funds. More than one attempt was made to abduct him and carry him captive to Canada. In 1781 he became state senator for the western district of New York, and served in this capacity until 1784; then, again, from 1786 to 1790, and a third time from 1792 to 1797. He had no confidence in the federation of the United States as a national system, but was the warmest of advocates and promoters of the federal Union. In 1788 he and Rufus King were chosen the first senators from New York, and he held the office from the time congress assembled in 1789, until March, 1791. In 1797 he was unanimously re-elected to the U. S. senatorship, but his poor health did not allow him to hold the office, even for one year. Meanwhile he was busy in labors for the promotion of great public works in the state of New York. For him may be claimed the paternity of its canal system. As early as 1776 he had projected a canal between Lake Champlain and the Hudson river, and in later years urged the construction of the waterway now known as the Erie canal. His last days were embittered by family afflictions, one of the heaviest being the death, July 11, 1804, of Alexander Hamilton, who had married his daughter Elizabeth, and with whom his personal and political relations had been very close. He died on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1804, at his mansion at Albany, N. Y., which had been, for more than forty years, the seat of generous hospitality, and the centre of the best social intercourse. His remains, after removal from the burial vault of the Van Rensselaer and Schuyler families, at Albany, where they received military honors, were finally deposited in the Albany rural cemetery. In 1870 a Doric column of light Quincy granite, thirty feet in height, was erected over them.

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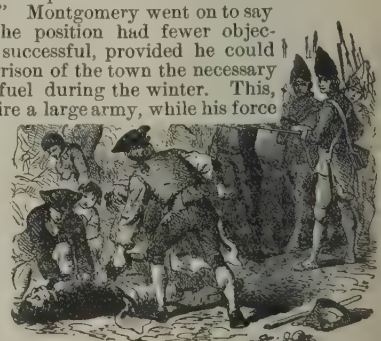
MONTGOMERY, Richard, was born at Convoy House, near Raphoe, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1736. He was the son of Thomas Montgomery, an Irish member of the British parliament. When quite young, Richard was placed at Trinity College, Dublin, from which institution he was graduated. At the age of eighteen he entered the British army as ensign in the 17th infantry, which was shortly afterward ordered to America, to take part in the expedition against Louisburg. They sailed in 1757, and, early in the following year, assembled at Halifax, preparatory to embarking for Louisburg. During this siege Montgomery made a reputation for a knowledge of military tactics quite unexampled in an officer of his age. Continuing during the next five years to emphasize the good impression which had already been made by his actions in this country, he was promoted to be captain in 1762. He was then ordered to the West Indies, and in the expeditions against Martinique and Havana, maintained his reputation for skill and bravery; while, at the same time, endearing himself to his command by the kindness and compassion with which he ministered to the wants of his soldiers amid all the calamities which attended them in a tropical climate. At the close of the war Montgomery was given permission to return to Europe, where he remained until 1772. During that period he made the intimate acquaintance of many of the liberal members of parliament, among whom were Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke and Charles James Fox. Becoming annoyed because of the fact that his claims for further promotion were neglected, Montgomery sold his commission and, returning to America early in 1773, purchased a farm at King's Bridge, N. Y., and, soon after, married Janet, the eldest daughter of Judge Robert R. Livingston, one of the judges of the supreme court of the province, and subsequently a member of the Continental congress. He also purchased a fine estate on the banks of the Hudson, but during his married life he resided at his wife's residence, called "Grassmere," near Rhinebeck, N. Y. When the dispute between England and her colonies became serious, Montgomery took a lively interest, and in April, 1775, was elected to represent Dutchess county in the first New York provincial convention, which was held in New York city. In June of the same year the Continental congress appointed four major and eight brigadier generals, among the latter, Montgomery, who was naturally greatly flattered by such an unexpected selection. He was the second on the list, and the only one who was not from New England. The name of Montgomery is inseparably blended with the history of the expedition against Quebec. Expert military writers on that undertaking have agreed that it was a sad proof of the necessity of experience among the leaders of so important and novel a movement as a war of independence. As a matter of fact, the expedition was undertaken upon insufficient data, and, as a necessary consequence, all its movements were desultory and almost entirely controlled by circumstances. Congress was led to plan the invasion for several reasons. The population of Canada was mostly French, divided between a disposition to assert their own independence and an inclination to join the movement of their southern brethren. Meanwhile, the Indians of the province were far more numerous than the whites, and, as was well known, would take part with the stronger side. In addition to these facts, the contiguity of Canada to the American colonies gave the British an excellent opportunity for entrance into New York and New England, which it was highly important should be stopped. If congress had been thoroughly informed, and had possessed means sufficient to carry out their plan, the expedition would, no doubt, have been crowned with success. According to the plan determined upon, the Continental army was to enter Canada by two routes. The first division, consisting of 3,000 men, was to proceed up the Sorel, with a view of acting against Forts St. John's and Chambly; having captured which, they were to cross the St. Lawrence and seize Montreal. Meanwhile, the second division, comprising 1,000 men, would march along the Kennebec to its head, and then across the country to Quebec, with the design of effecting a union with the main army, preparatory to a simultaneous attack upon that city. The entire force was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Schuyler, and Gen. Montgomery was second. He commanded, directly, the first division, and had reached Ticonderoga, when he learned that Sir Guy Carleton, the military governor of Canada, was organizing a naval force to act on Lake Champlain, with the intention of preventing the crossing of the American troops after their arrival at the St. Lawrence. Montgomery made up his mind to take possession of the Isle Aux Noix, in the lake, and, with 1,000 men and two pieces of cannon, embarked on the lake. He succeeded in reducing the fortresses of St. John's and Chambly, and, having been joined by Maj.-Gen. Schuyler, moved against Montreal, where he displayed so bold a front that, on Nov. 12, 1775, it surrendered. He thus obtained possession of all the armed force and stores of the town, with eleven vessels, and their armaments, in the harbor—Gen. Carleton having retreated with his fleet, and with great difficulty escaped to Quebec. All of this, however, was only prefatory to the main object and necessity of the movement in Canada. Until Quebec should have surrendered, what had previously occurred in the way of success could only be counted as episodes incidental to a war of invasion, and without ultimate effect. Indeed, as Montgomery wrote, himself, to his father-in-law, Robert R. Livingston, at the time a member of congress, the most difficult and dangerous part of the undertaking remained before them: "I need not tell you that until Quebec is taken Canada is unconquered; and that to accomplish this we must resort to siege, investment or storm. The first of these is out of the question, from the difficulty of making trenches in a Canadian winter, and the greater difficulty of living in them if we could make them; secondly, from the nature of the soil, which, as I am at present instructed, renders mining impracticable; and, were this otherwise, from the want of an engineer having sufficient skill to direct the process; and, thirdly, from the fewness and lightness of our artillery, which is quite unfit to break walls like those of Quebec." Montgomery went on to say that investment of the position had fewer objections, and might be successful, provided he could shut out from the garrison of the town the necessary supplies of food and fuel during the winter. This, however, would require a large army, while his force amounted only to about 800 combatants. He accordingly asked for reinforcements, at the same time suggesting that storming the position might be practicable even with his force. The latter course of action was finally determined upon by



a counsel of war called by Montgomery. Gen. Arnold, with his division, having crossed the St. Lawrence on Nov. 19th, and being joined by Montgomery on Dec. 4th, a demand was made upon Gen. Carleton to surrender, with the result that the flag was fired upon and returned. In the meantime the siege was being carried on, except while the flag of truce was demanding a surrender; and on Dec. 31st, during a heavy snow-storm, the final assault was made. Gen. Montgomery divided his force into four sections, two being sent to make feints in different directions, while Montgomery and Arnold advanced against the lower town, the object of real attack. The first barrier was rapidly carried, and the troops, after a moment's pause, pushed on, Montgomery with his own hands assisting in pulling up some pickets which hindered the march. Near this place another barrier had been laid across the road, and in the windows of a low house which overlooked it were planted two cannon. On the appearance of Montgomery with his force upon a little rising ground at a distance of about twenty or thirty yards, these cannon were discharged, and the general, who was in advance with his two aides-de-camp, fell dead. The division immediately retreated on learning of the fall of their commander, and was followed by that of Gen. Arnold. An attack by the garrison resulted in capturing about 400 of the Americans. The feeling within the walls of Quebec at the death of Montgomery was almost as regretful as among the soldiers whom he led. Sir Guy Carleton and others of the officers of the garrison had been with him at the siege by Gen Wolfe, and respected and admired him. The Englishmen buried him with the honors of war. It is stated that, at the news of his death, "the city of Philadelphia

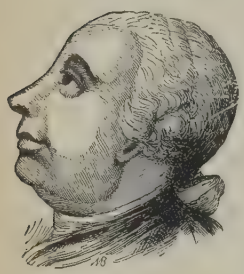
was in tears. Every person seemed to have lost his dearest friend." It was not only in America that the death of Montgomery made a profound impression; Edmund Burke in the British parliament spoke in reference to it, contrasting the condition of the 8,000 men starved, disgraced and shut up within the single town of Boston, with the movements of the hero who, in one campaign, had conquered two-thirds of Canada. Montgomery is described as having been tall, of fine military presence, of graceful address, with a bright, magnetic face, winning manners, and the bearing of a prince. High on the rocks over Cape Diamond, along which this brave officer led his troops on that fatal winter morning, stands the inscription: "Here Major-General Montgomery fell, December 31, 1775." Congress proclaimed for him "their grateful remembrance, respect and high veneration, and, desiring to transmit to future ages a truly worthy example of patriotism, conduct, boldness of enterprise, insuperable perseverance and contempt of danger and death," there was raised by their order, in front of St. Paul's church, New York city, a marble monument, shown in the illustration, which was made in France by order of Franklin. The remains of Gen. Montgomery, after resting for forty-two years at Quebec, were, by a resolution of the New York legislature, brought to the city of New York on the 8th day of July, 1818, and deposited with dignified solemnity near the memorial, which bears the inscription:

THIS MONUMENT
was erected
By order of Congress, 25th January, 1776,
To transmit to posterity
A Grateful Remembrance
of the
Patriotism, Conduct, Enterprize and Perseverance
of
MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY
who after a series of successes
Amidst the most discouraging difficulties,
Fell in the attack on Quebec,
31st December, 1775. Aged 38 years.

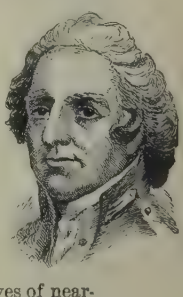
Montgomery's life was written by John Armstrong, for Sparks's "American Biography" (Boston, 1834).

AMHERST, Jeffery, soldier, was born at Riverhead, Kent, Eng., Jan. 29, 1717. Having early discovered a preference for a military life, he received his first commission in the British army in 1731. In 1741 he served as an aide-de-camp on the continent, and fought in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and afterward as aide to the Duke of Cumberland, in the battle of Laffedt. In 1758 he was recalled to England, and at the suggestion of William Pitt was commissioned major-general and ordered to the American service. He sailed from Portsmouth, March 16th in that year, in command of the troops destined for the siege of Louisburg, captured that stronghold on July 26th, and at once took possession of the island of Briton. He then succeeded Abercrombie in command of the army in North America. It was in 1759 that the conquest of Canada was determined upon, the plan being to take all the strongholds of the French in that country by three armies moving simultaneously. These armies were commanded by Wolfe, Amherst and Prideaux. In the spring of that year Gen. Amherst made his headquarters at Albany, and organized his force, which moved in the early part of the summer, reaching Ticonderoga on July 22d. He at once invested that stronghold, which on the 27th was deserted by the French and fell into his hands. Crown Point was captured immediately after and Amherst's troops went into winter quarters at the end of October. The following year (1760) he embarked on Lake Ontario, proceeded down the St. Lawrence, and on the 8th of September Montreal and all the other places within its jurisdiction capitulated. Gen. Amherst was made governor-general over the British possessions in America, and continued in command until the close of 1763, when he returned to England. In 1776 he was created Lord Amherst, was in command of the British army in England in 1778, received an important court position in 1782, and was made Baron Amherst of Montreal in 1787. In 1793 he was again in command of the army in Great Britain, but two years later was superseded by the Duke of York. The aged soldier, being deeply chagrined by this act on the part of the government, refused the offer of an earldom but accepted the office of field-marshal in July, 1796. He died at his seat in Kent, Aug. 3, 1797.

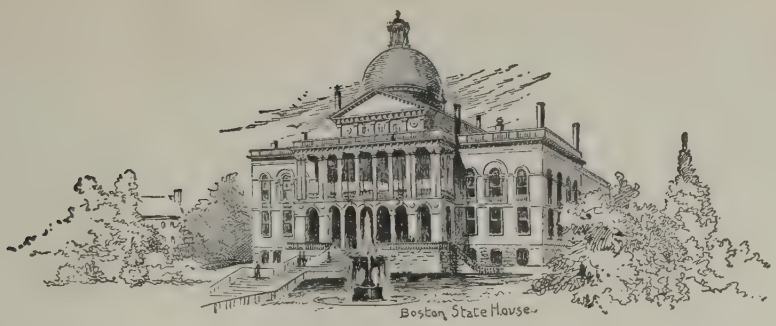
WOLFE, James, major-general in the British army, was born in Westerham, Kent, Eng., Jan. 2, 1727. His father was Lieut.-Col. Edward Wolfe, who served with distinction in the campaigns of Marlborough. The boy received his education at Greenwich, and advanced so rapidly in military knowledge, and displayed such unusual ability, that when only sixteen he served in the battle of Dettingen as adjutant of his regiment. In 1745 the elder Wolfe was a major-general commanding a division engaged in the suppression of the Scottish rebellion, while his son, only eighteen years old, was a major and deputy quartermaster-general in the same service. From 1747 to 1757 Wolfe was in the Netherlands, in Scotland, Ireland, and in England, sometimes in active service, but much of the time in garrison duty. He was in America in 1758, and with the rank of brigadier-general commanded a division under Gen. Amherst, at the siege of Louisburg. On his return to England he was promoted to be major-general, and ordered by William Pitt to take command of an expedition to Canada. He arrived at the island of Orleans, near Quebec, late in June, 1759, having a large fleet and a force of 8,000 men. The French were under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm. Wolfe placed batteries at Point Levi and on the island of Orleans and on the last of July attacked the French intrenchments at Montmorency on the left bank of the St. Charles; but, being met by a severe fire from the enemy, who were very strongly posted, his troops were obliged to retire to the island of Orleans. Wolfe was now a good deal discouraged, and the fleet not having co-operated with him as was expected, he sent back messages to the government of England with an earnest remonstrance against this course. Chagrined because of his failure at Montmorency, the unusual heat, with anxiety and disappointment, laid him low with fever. For a month his life was in danger. He announced, however, that the council of war had determined upon an attack. A close examination of the French citadel induced Wolfe to make an effort to effect a landing above the city, and by scaling a precipice to gain the heights back of the town, where it was but slightly fortified. Accordingly, on Sept. 13th, before daybreak, he landed about 5,000 men nearly a mile above Cape Diamond. By the aid of the rugged projections of the rocks and the branches of trees and plants growing on the cliffs, access to the heights was obtained, where there was found only a four-gun battery with a small guard, which was quickly dispersed. The whole army was soon on the heights of Abraham. Recognizing the danger of the situation, Montcalm crossed the St. Charles and marched to attack the British army. In the beginning of the action, Wolfe was twice severely wounded, once in the wrist and again in the groin. He, however, continued to lead and cheer on his men, and was heading a charge of the grenadiers when a third shot struck him full in the breast, and he fell in the agonies of death. Wolfe was in every way a marked character. Horace Walpole wrote of him: "Ambition, industry, passion for the service were conspicuous in him. He seemed to breathe for nothing but fame, and lost no moments in qualifying himself to compass that object. Presumption in himself was necessary for his object, and he had it. He was formed to execute the designs of such a master as Pitt." On the night of the 12th of September, as he stood wrapped in his military cloak, his officers around him in the boats which were gliding down the St. Lawrence in the darkness, he was heard to repeat portions of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," and Wolfe then turning to his companions declared that he would rather have been the author of those lines than to compass any height in his profession. On the field of battle the next morning, as he lay in a swoon, some one cried: "They run! see how they run!" "Who run?" said Wolfe, like one roused from sleep. "The enemy," was the answer; "they give way everywhere." Wolfe gave an order that a regiment be sent to cut off their retreat, and then turning on his side, murmured his last words: "Now God be praised, I will die in peace." Five days later Quebec surrendered, leaving the English masters of Canada. The body of Wolfe was carried to England, and a monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey. A marble statue of him was ordered by the Massachusetts assembly. The spot where he fell is marked by a small column, and in the government gardens at Quebec there stands an obelisk sixty feet in height, erected in honor both of Gen. Wolfe and of Montcalm, who met his death in the same battle. Wolfe's life was published by Robert Wright (London, 1864), and in Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" (Boston, 1885). The date of General Wolfe's death was Sept. 13, 1754.



ABERCROMBIE, James, soldier, was born in Scotland, in 1706, and was the descendant of a wealthy Scotch family. He entered the British army, and became colonel Apr. 16, 1746. Jan. 31, 1756, he was made a major-general; March 31, 1759, was commissioned lieutenant-general; and general, May 25, 1772. In June, 1756, he was sent to America, and held chief command of the British and colonial forces until the arrival of Loudoun in the following August. When Loudoun left the country in 1758, Abercrombie again took command. July 8, 1758, at the head of 15,000 men he attacked Fort Ticonderoga in the province of New York, then in the possession of the French, with the bayonet, a piece of folly, it is said, which cost the lives of nearly 2,000 brave men. Abercrombie still further exhibited his incapacity by unnecessarily retreating to his intrenched camp on the south side of Lake George. Superseded by Jeffery Amherst, he returned to England in 1759, and as a member of parliament supported the arbitrary measures which resulted in the independence of the United States. He died as deputy governor of Stirling Castle, in Scotland, Apr. 28, 1781.



ABERCROMBIE, James, soldier, was born in 1732, the son of Gen. James Abercrombie. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a captain in the 42d Highlanders, Feb. 16, 1756; aide-de-camp to Gen. Jeffery Amherst, May 5, 1759; major 78th regiment, July 25, 1760; lieutenant-colonel, March 27, 1770. He led the grenadiers to the assault in the action in which he lost his life; was a brave and noble-hearted soldier, and while he was borne from the field, he begged his men to spare his old friend, Gen. Israel Putnam, of the American army. He died on June 24, 1775



HANCOCK, John, first governor of Massachusetts, was born at Quincy, Mass., Jan. 12, 1737. His father, John, was ordained as a Congregational minister at Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., Nov. 2, 1726, and continued there until his death in 1744. His uncle Thomas took charge of his education, sending him to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1754, at the age of seventeen. It is not known that he was distinguished among his classmates for his application to study, or the brilliancy of his genius, but President John Adams said of his character: "Nor were his talents or attainments inconsiderable. They were far superior to many who have been much more celebrated. He had a great deal of political sagacity and insight into men. He was by no means a contemptible scholar or orator. Compared with Washington, Lincoln or Knox, he was learned." When his collegiate life was ended, his uncle entered him as a clerk in his counting-house, and in 1760 sent him to England, and while he was there, the death of George II. and the accession of George III. occurring, he was present both at the funeral of the former and the coronation of the latter. Returning to Boston, his uncle's death left him, at the age of twenty-seven years, in possession of one of the largest estates within the province of Massachusetts. The first public office which he held was that of selectman for the town of Boston, and he performed its duties for a number of years. When he was twenty-nine he was chosen a representative of Boston in the general assemby of the province, having for his colleagues James Otis, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Cushing. Mr. Hancock's convictions, his fortune, his business connections, and his social and public positions naturally made him a leader in observing and in planning to thwart the movements of the British ministry which ultimately led to the American revolution. When the "Boston Massacre" (March 5, 1770) occurred, Hancock was a member of the committee, appointed by the citizens, which waited on the governor to demand the withdrawal of the troops, and finally secured it. Coming continually into notice by his pronounced opinions and their fearless advocacy, he was approached by the magnates of the royalist party, and an attempt was made to secure his adhesion to the British administration, alike by intimidation and flattery, but to no purpose. Having been selected by his townsmen for the purpose, he delivered a public oration on an anniversary of the "Massacre," commemmorating it. It was glowing and fearless in its denunciation, and naturally offended the governor. His standing in the provincial assembly, where he had been elected speaker, although the choice had never been confirmed by the governor, and as an elected member of the executive council —with his outspoken and active opposition to the encroachments of the British ministry—marked him as a man to be laid hold of and dealt with by the strong arm; and it was in part to secure his person, and that of his compatriot, Samuel Adams, that the military expedition to Concord, Mass., from Boston, in April, 1775, proceeded on its way. The night before the Lexington battle (Apr. 18th) Adams and Hancock lodged in that village, and as the party of soldiers despatched to arrest them entered the house where they were, by one avenue, they withdrew by another. June 12, 1775, the proclamation by Gen. Gage, commanding the British troops at Boston, appeared, in which pardon was offered to all rebels, except Adams and Hancock, whose offenses, it was declared, "are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment." In October, 1774, the Massachusetts provincial congress unanimously elected Hancock their president. In 1775 he was a delegate to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, Pa., from the colony of Massachusetts, and was its first president, holding the office from May of that year until October, 1777, when he resigned and retired to his native village. July 4, 1776, his well-known bold signature was affixed to the Declaration of Independence of the United States of North America. The fact that, as first published, it went abroad to the world with only his official signature appended to it, brought him still more conspicuously before the public eye than he had been. His congressional duties were performed with wisdom and dignity. In 1776 he had been commissioned major-general of the Massachusetts militia, and in August, 1778, commanded the Massachusetts troops in the ineffective Rhode Island expedition. He was also a member and president of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1780, and when the state government went into operation, was the first governor of the commonwealth, being, of course, the earliest candidate ever chosen for that station by the voluntary suffrages of a free people. To that office he was then chosen for five successive years, and then, after an interval of two years, was again elected, and by annual reappointment occupied the governor's chair to the close of his life. In the presidential election of 1789 he received four electoral votes. After the general government was organized and had gone into operation, in a suit against the state of Massachusetts before a court of the United States, he refused to respond to a summons to answer the prosecution, on the ground that an independent state could not be arraigned for trial

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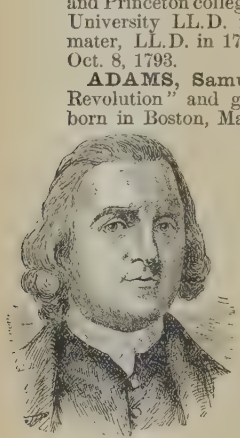
before a civil tribunal. His contention was sustained, and the recurrence of such an event was subsequently prevented by an amendment to the federal constitution. Gov. Hancock married Miss Quincy, of Boston. His only son dying in his youth, he had no child to perpetuate his name or inherit his fortune. The latter was therefore employed by him for useful and benevolent purposes, including large gifts to Harvard. His patriotism cannot be questioned, in view of the events of his life that have been detailed—its strength is attested by the fact that he said to a patriotic club at one time: "Burn Boston, and make John Hancock a beggar, if the public good requires it." And when in 1776 Gen. Washington had orders from the Continental congress to destroy Boston if it became necessary, in order to dislodge the enemy, Hancock wrote to the commander-in-chief that, although probably the largest property owner in the city, he was "anxious the thing should be done if it would benefit the cause." By a few such leaders as this the American revolution was made a triumph for human liberty and popular rights. Yale and Princeton colleges gave him A. M. in 1769, Brown University LL.D. in 1788, and Harvard, his alma mater, LL.D. in 1792. He died at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 8, 1793.

ADAMS, Samuel, "Father of The American Revolution" and governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 16 (O. S.), 1722. The progenitor of his family, which became so numerous and famous in America, was Henry Adams, who came from Devonshire, Eng., about 1636, and settled near Mount Wollaston, Quincy, Mass. There is, moreover, a possibility of Celtic blood in the stock. John Adams, Henry Adams's grandson, was a sea captain. John Adams's second son was Samuel Adams, father of the great American patriot. This Samuel Adams was married, at the age of twenty-four, to Mary Fifield. They had twelve children, only two of whom, besides the subject of this sketch, survived their father. Little information is obtainable concerning the mother. She was rigidly pious, after Puritan standards. The father was a man of wealth and position, and, finally, a member of the colonial assembly. He was called by his son "a wise and a good man." In 1724 he was prominent in the "Caulker's Club," an important local political organization. He had long and earnest contention with Shute, the English governor of the colony, forecasting, in this respect, the career of his son. This son, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, is represented as a staid, prematurely intelligent boy, who listened, in his father's house, to the talk of the strong men of the times as they gathered there. At Harvard, from which college he was graduated in 1740, he was a close student, displaying on many occasions a fondness for quoting Greek and Latin. It was his father's wish that he should study for the ministry, but his collegiate thesis, in 1743, when he took his A. M. degree, showed his true bent, for he spoke upon the question—"Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved?" The British provincial governor, Shirley, and the crown officials sat in state on the platform as he spoke, and perhaps grasped something of the significance of the essay as the harbinger of Adams's coming life. Thirty years afterward, at Dorchester, Shute is said to have asked who the Sam Adams could be that was such a thorn in the side to his successors, Bernard and Hutchinson. His father becoming financially embarrassed, young Adams began the study of law, but by reason of his mother's antipathy to the profession, gave that up, and entered upon mercantile life in the counting-house of Thomas Cushing, a prominent Boston merchant, but he had little taste for business, and remained with Mr. Cushing only a few months. Then, receiving £1,000 from his father, with which to establish himself, he forthwith loaned the first half of it to a friend who did not repay it, and quickly lost the second half in his own operations. He then became a partner with his father in a malthouse on the father's estate in Purchase street, Boston. In 1745, during the French war, and especially in connection with the outfit of Sir William Pepperell's Louisburg expedition, the father was particularly prominent and active, while the son figured in the clubs, and wrote copiously in the newspapers. The father died in 1748, leaving to Samuel one-third of his estate. In 1749 the latter married Elizabeth Checkley, daughter of the minister of "the New South" religious society in Summer street, Boston, which his father had been instrumental in founding, in 1718, and took up the management of the malthouse. Hence the title, "Sammy the maltster," subsequently given to him by his political enemies. But he was still devoted to the discussions of the clubs, and to writing for the journals on the public themes of the day. Anything like the American revolution, as it was finally developed, seemed afar off. The people of the province were in an easy condition, and in the royal governor, Thomas Pownall, a man of wide experience in colonial life, they had a magistrate who, while he firmly maintained the prerogative of the king of England, continued to retain the good will of the citizens. In 1758 an attempt was made to seize the Adams estate and sell it, on account of the father's connection with the "land bank scheme," an enterprise which had come to grief mainly by reason of the interference of the British government with the finances of the colony. Samuel resisted the attempt, and soon afterward an act was passed by the colonial legislature liberating the directors of corporations from personal liability. The first record of public office held by Samuel Adams is found on the list of a committee to visit schools, for 1753. But hardly any year came after that, up to the time when the British commander, Gage, crushed out the Boston town-meeting by his soldiery, when Adams's name does not appear in the records in connections more and more honorable. From 1756 to 1764 he was one of the collectors of taxes. The payments of taxes were slowly made, and it was finally entered upon the Boston town records, that the collectors were indebted to the town in the sum of £9,878. The tories afterwards charged this deficiency upon Adams; and Hutchinson, the last royalist governor of Massachusetts, in his history called it a "defalcation." A paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society in the spring of 1883 has completely cleared the character of Samuel Adams in this matter. Francis Bernard was appointed governor of Massachusetts to succeed Pownall, in 1760. George Grenville, the English minister of finance, in view of the public debts and the increased responsibilities of the British kingdom, at once set in operation a vigorous exaction of neglected customs and imports, in a search for relief from these burdens. Each officer of a British naval vessel on the American coast was made a customs official. "Writs of assistance," giving officials so constituted power to search the houses of all persons suspected of smuggling, were recommended to be granted by the colonial superior court. Controversy arose over this, in which Stephen Sewall, chief justice of the province, who expressed doubt of the legality of such



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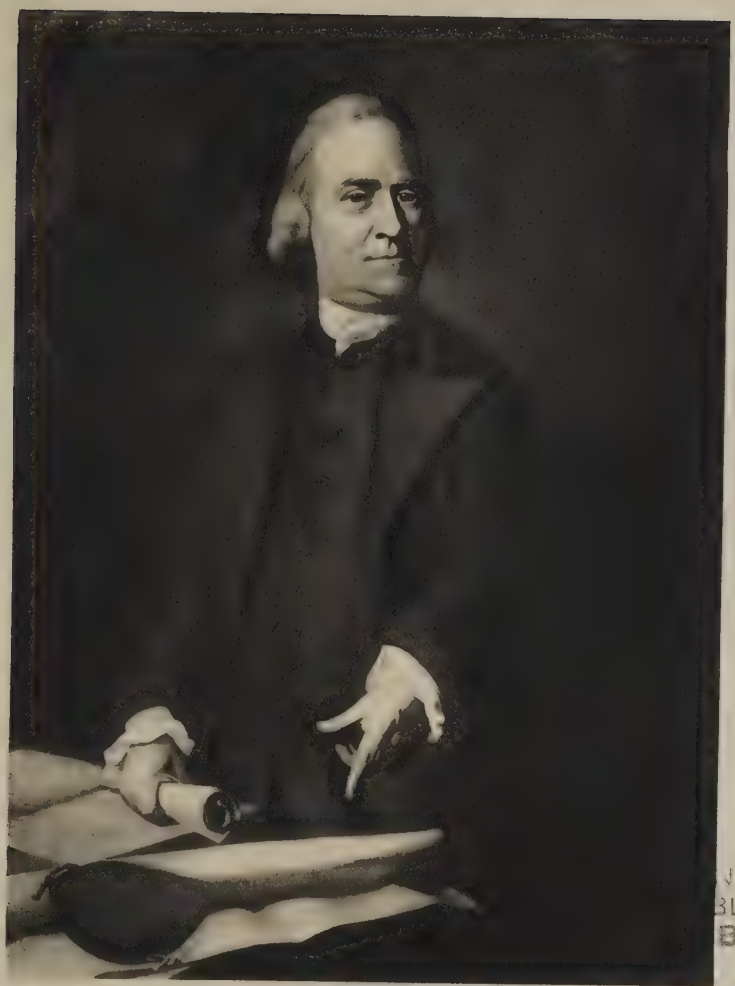

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writs, and James Otis, figured in opposition. By far the most significant passage in Otis's speech was that in which he denounced all taxation without representation. Samuel Adams's wife had died in 1757, leaving him one son and a daughter. His malt-house was a business failure; his patrimony had vanished until he had hardly anything remaining beyond the ancestral mansion in Purchase street, Boston, and that was suffering for lack of repairs. But his hour, as his biographer well says, had come. In May, 1764, the town of Boston, as usual, appointed five men, of whom Adams was one, to instruct their representatives just elected to the general court, the theory and practice at that time being that representatives were not such in the more modern understanding of the term, but were deputies to execute the instructions of the town-meeting, which meeting was the direct expression of the voice of the people. The drafting of the paper of instructions was assigned to Adams. He submitted it to the meeting on the 24th of May, 1764. It is a memorable document because it expressed the first public denial of the right of the British parliament to put in operation Grenville's stamp-act scheme, and the first suggestion of a union of the colonies for the redress of grievances. The original draft of this paper is still in existence, and was long in possession of the late George Bancroft, the historian. It contained also an assertion that the judges of the provincial courts should be dependent upon the colonial general assembly for their salaries. To all this was added the hint that, if burdens were not removed, no agreements could be entered into to import goods from Britain. A memorial prepared by James Otis, when the legislature met in June, to be transmitted to the colonial agent in England who was to make the document known to the English public, followed these suggestions, using almost the very words of Samuel Adams. Dec. 6, 1764, Adams married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Wells. In 1765 the stamp act was passed by the British parliament, and resistance to it in the colonies became general. In Boston the house of Lieut.-Gov. and Chief Justice Thomas Hutchinson, who was obnoxious to the people, was completely destroyed, he and his family escaping with difficulty from the mob. Adams, during this period of excited feeling, again prepared the instructions for the Boston members of the general assembly, which was to sit in September, John Adams, of Braintree, his second cousin, afterward president of the United States, doing the same service for his town. The "Boston Gazette" newspaper spread the documents throughout other towns. Sept. 27, 1765, Samuel Adams was chosen a member of the assembly, to fill a vacancy created by death, by 205 votes out of 448, the royalist governor, Bernard, proroguing the body a moment after he had been sworn in. In October he began the life of service for the American public, which was to last, almost without break, to his death. He continued to be a member of the colonial legislature until 1774, when he went to the colonial congress at Philadelphia. It is probable that in his mind, and in his mind almost alone, the idea of American independence of Great Britain had, even by this time, taken some root. Adams was at once put on a committee of the assembly, to prepare an answer to a message sent in by Gov. Bernard, in which he asserted that the authority of the British parliament over its American colonies was supreme, and counseled submission on their part. The same month (October), he reported from the committee two papers of his own writing—a response to Gov. Bernard, and the famous "Massachusetts Resolves." These expressed strong loyalty to the king, but refused to assist in the execution of the stamp act. They were meant for promulgation to the world, and were greeted in America with the utmost approval. After a quantity of stamps had arrived from England, Adams was a leading member and sometimes chairman of committees in the assembly in devising measures to prevent their use. A paper which he drew up was passed by the Massachusetts house, rebuking the governor and his council for taking money from the provincial treasury to pay additional English troops at the castle in Boston, without the consent of the house. In letters which he sent to England at this time, moreover, he developed the idea, before suggested by him, of a "non-importation" scheme. As this spread from Massachusetts through the country, it struck terror into the hearts of British tradesmen. Because of resistance to the stamp act, the courts of the province had been closed. On the 18th of Dec., 1765, Adams was made chairman of a committee raised at the Boston town-meeting, to petition the governor and his council concerning the situation, and lawyers were engaged to support the memorial. By reason of this pressure, and in view of its general reception in the American colonies, the stamp act was repealed by the British parliament, March 18, 1766, but a declaratory act, adopted with the repeal, asserted the supremacy of the authority of parliament over the colonies in all cases whatever. In the ensuing (May, 1766) session of the general assembly, Samuel Adams became its clerk, a position giving him some control of the business of the house, and about £100 per annum. This position was Adams's so long as he was of the body, and is reckoned as almost the only source of income which he possessed. Correctly assuming that the inevitable contest with the mother-government was only adjourned, the patriots under Adams's lead soon came to strife with Bernard as to the composition of his council, the popular leaders desiring to exclude five "prerogative" men. In this they were successful, and as a matter of retaliation the governor rejected six of those elected by the house, and scolded them sharply. By such procedures the Boston members of the legislature were fast coming to project and to conduct all the measures of importance in the openings of the future strife, Joseph Hawley, representative from Northampton, being a valuable co-operator with them, and Samuel Adams being the prompting and shaping spirit. On May 13, 1767, under the Townshend ministry in England, three measures affecting America were introduced into the British parliament, the principal one being an import duty on glass, red and white lead, painters' colors, paper, and tea. Discontent bred again in the colonies, and Adams, always on the ground, alert, steady, indefatigable, gained daily, more and more, the confidence of the province. Fresh letters of his, adopted by the colonial legislature, set out, courteously but firmly, the advanced ground now occupied by the Massachusetts leaders and they were speedily made public. As a final measure a "circular letter" was sent to each house of representatives, in which a statement was made of the expediency of providing for a uniform plan in the action of the different legislatures for remonstrating against the government policy. A committee, of which Adams and Otis were members, also reported resolutions, which were passed without one dissenting vote, discourag-

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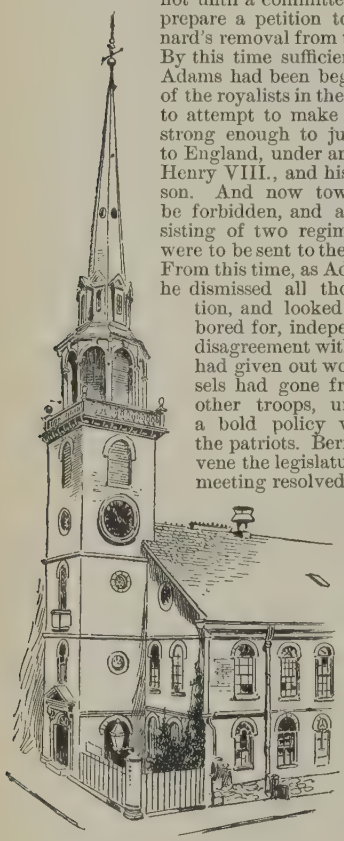
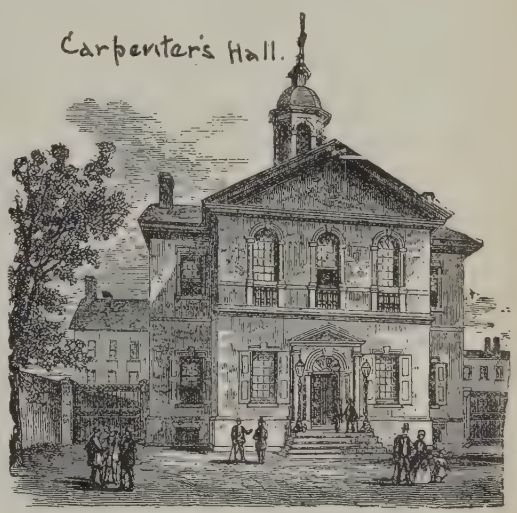
ing foreign importations and stimulating home industries. But Lord Hillsborough, secretary of state for American affairs in England, now transmitted the letters of the Massachusetts assembly to the British king, and in 1768 a naval force was dispatched from Britain to the port of Boston. Soon after its arrival a riot occurred in connection with the affair of the sloop Liberty, owned by John Hancock. Then came the inevitable town-meeting, with a resultant committee to wait on Bernard, the governor, and demand the removal of the gun-ship Romney. Adams's hand is visible in this movement, but the only answer received was that the governor had no authority to comply with their demand. Further controversy between the governor and the assembly ensued, and the governor prorogued the body, but not until a committee had been raised to prepare a petition to the king for Bernard's removal from the governor's chair. By this time sufficient animosity against Adams had been begotten in the minds of the royalists in the colony, to lead them to attempt to make a case against him strong enough to justify his deportation to England, under an old statute of King Henry VIII., and his trial there for treason. And now town-meetings were to be forbidden, and an armed force, consisting of two regiments and a frigate, were to be sent to the recalcitrant Boston. From this time, as Adams afterward said, he dismissed all thought of reconciliation, and looked forward to, and labored for, independence. In a fresh disagreement with the governor, who had given out word that two war vessels had gone from the harbor for other troops, under Adams's lead a bold policy was decided on by the patriots. Bernard refusing to convene the legislature, the Boston town-meeting resolved to call a convention of the towns of the province, to which, of course, Adams was a delegate. Every inhabitant, also, was now exhorted to provide himself with arms and ammunition, on the pretext that a war with France was impending. To this convention, ninety-six towns and four districts sent deputies. Bernard warned it to disperse. More of Adams's papers, manly and strong, addressed to the king of England, and to Deberat, the Massachusetts colonial agent in London, were adopted by this convention, the great usefulness of which, under the astute manipulation of Adams, lay in its habituating the people to come together on public business in other than the established ways. On the day of its adjournment, the English 14th and 29th infantry regiments, ultimately designated by the British premier, Lord North, as the "Sam Adams Regiments," arrived in Boston from Halifax, N. S. The next week Adams wrote to Deberat: "The inhabitants preserve their peace and quietness. However, they are resolved not to pay their money without their own consent, and are more than ever determined to relinquish every article, however dear, that comes from Britain. May God preserve the nation from being greatly injured, if not finally ruined by the vile ministrations of wicked men in America." Turbulence soon reappeared among the townsmen. Adams continued his sedulous employment of the newspapers. Articles from his pen were constantly published in their columns, over one signature and another. These articles were of great ability, and went to the very roots of all questions at issue between the colony and the English parliament. "Bernard" (the governor), says a contemporary, "used to 'damn that Adams. Every dip of his pen stings like a horned snake.'" Some of his productions were also written for and printed in American newspapers at a distance from Boston. At the office of the "Boston Gazette," in Court Street, were the headquarters for the leaders of the popular movement, and no one was to be found there more frequently than Adams In May, 1769, Bernard called the legislature together. No sooner had they assembled, even before they elected their clerk, who was there to superintend the election of a speaker, than they adopted a resolution demanding the removal of the troops. Bernard evaded responsibility by saying that he had no power to send them away. Adams, by committee of the assembly, rejoined that he (Bernard) was the king's lieutenant, and that all officers, civil and military, within the colony, were subject to his excellency. The house then declined to proceed to business under military duress, and Bernard adjourned them to Cambridge, to which place they went, under protest. Here the committee on the state of the province reported resolutions, making so definite expression of the claims of the patriots, that Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson declared "that no such full declaration had ever before been made that no laws made by any authority in which the people had not their representatives could be obligatory on them." When these resolutions appeared, moreover, the government detained a regiment of troops in Boston, which had been ordered to Halifax. It was then voted to modify the resolutions, and the regiment departed. But the assembly expressly declined to appropriate any sum of money to defray the expenses of the troops. At this juncture Bernard was summoned to England, and did not return, the gubernatorial functions devolving, for the next two years, upon Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson. This royalist official, albeit a native of the colony, recognized Adams as "the chief incendiary" of the colonial rebellious spirits, and, as he wrote, "the master of the puppets." At this date (1769), and for years previously, Adams had laid aside all pretext of private business, and was devoted exclusively to public affairs. He told John Adams that he never looked forward in his life (as to private subsistence and fortune), never planned or laid a scheme, or formed a design of laying up anything for himself or others after him." His pittance, says his biographer, scarcely supplied food, and when clothing was required, it came by special gift from his friends. But he was always absolutely incorruptible. "Why hath not Mr. Adams been taken off from his opposition by an office?" inquired members of the English ministry, long after this. "Such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man," was the reply, "that he never would be conciliated by any office or gift whatever." To an attempt once made by Gage, the British commander in Boston, to conciliate him with office, he replied, glowing with indignation, "Sir, I trust I have long since made my peace with the King of kings. No personal consideration shall induce me to abandon the cause of my country. Tell Gov. Gage it is the advice of Samuel Adams to him, no longer to insult the feelings of an exasperated people." There is some reason for supposing that he was afterward offered a pension of 2,000 guineas, and a patent of nobility in the American peerage projected



by the British ministry. In the fall and winter of 1769 dissension was continued, in view of the attempted importation of foreign goods, and the names of four Boston merchants, among them two sons of Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson, who had agreed to receive goods, and so had broken the non-importation agreements, were placed upon the town records as infamous. Adams, as one of a committee to defend the town from the aspersions of crown officials, then wrote his famous "Appeal to the World," and it was immediately adopted, published, and widely circulated in America and in England. In this strain and excitement came the first bloodshed in the long contest,, which, up to that time, had been a mere war of words, two boys being shot by a partisan of the government; these boys, with others, were engaged in teasing a trader, obnoxious because he was selling tea. Five hundred schoolmates walked before one boy's coffin on its way to the grave, and the man who fired the shot narrowly escaped being torn in pieces. On March 5, 1770, the "Boston Massacre," so called, took place, after which, in a committee of fifteen from the great town-meeting which at once followed, Adams, having closed his speech to the people, went to Gov. Hutchinson and demanded that the English troops should be removed from the town. Hutchinson said, as Bernard had before said, that he had no authority to remove them. At three o'clock of the same day, the populace met again,and received this answer as the report of their committee. The colonel of one regiment had by this time indicated that he would respect the expression of a desire from the civil magistrates, and would, as ranking officer, send one of the regiments from the town to the castle. As the town committee walked through the crowd to the Old South church, where the second meeting was to be held, Adams, with bared head, bowed right and left to the lines of men by whom they were surrounded, saying as he did so. "Both regiments or none!" When the committee had made its report, the cry "Both regiments or none!" resounded through the building from floor, from galleries, and from the streets outside. In an hour's time a new committee, with John Hancock at its head and Adams as its second member, was once more in Hutchinson's presence, and Adams was put forward to address him. The result of the interview was the departure of both regiments from the town limits as soon as they could be gotten ready to move. And so the strife went on, new exigencies and conditions constantly developing the unbending determination of the man who has with justice been styled the father of the American revolution. In 1770 he unsuccessfully opposed the election of Benjamin Franklin as Massachusetts colonial agent in London, and the essential reason is probably to be found in the fact that some of Franklin's utterances had impressed Adams as lagging too far behind the purpose of separating the colonies from the mother-country. In August, 1771, a British fleet of twelve sail, intended to prevent the spread of sedition, cast anchor before Boston. With greater energy than ever did Adams then labor, through the newspapers, in the town-meeting, and in his place in the legislative assembly, to sustain the spirit of resistance to the demand of the English ministry, whose parliament had by this time removed the import duties from glass, paper, and painters' colors, but had retained it upon tea. In May, 1772, the quarrel was going on in Boston over the question of the royal governor's receiving his support from the king, which was vehemently opposed by the majority of the assembly. The ministry then gave notice that the king, with Lord North's concurrence, had made provision for his law servants in Massachusetts Bay. Adams flamed out as "Vindex" and as "Valerius Poplicola" in the "Boston Gazette," closing his last communication with the words: "Let every town assemble! Let associations and combinations be everywhere set up to consult and recover our just rights!" His next practical step, it has been declared, organized the American revolution. In a town-meeting duly convened, he moved, and the meeting voted, that a committee be appointed, to consist of twenty-one persons, to state the rights of the colonists, and of this province in particular, as men and Christians, and as subjects, and to communicate and publish the same to the several towns and to the world, as the sense of this town, with the infringements and violations thereof that have been, or from time to time may be made." Here was the origin of "the committees of correspondence," thereafter famous and serviceable in the cause of freedom from English dominion. Adams drew up the first document called for by the above vote, Joseph Warren the second, and Benjamin Church the third. The towns in Massachusetts, almost without exception, when the papers sent to them had been received, appointed similar committees, and their responses echoed the sentiments of Adams. The scheme of these committees, though sneered at



at first by the American tories, was soon seen by them in the light of its tremendous consequence, and Daniel Leonard, one of their number, wrote: "This is the foulest, subtlest, and most venomous serpent ever issued from the egg of sedition." Immediately (January, 1773), Gov. Hutchinson convened the legislature, and addressed to it a powerful message in vindication of the doctrine of parliamentary supremacy. The tone of his message was moderate and candid, but in the answer to it, which Adams (with the aid of others, doubtless) prepared, and, at the head of a legislative committee, put into the hands of Hutchinson, he was more than matched on the general merits of the question involved, which reply did not shrink from declaring that the colonies were, of right, independent of any parliamentary rule whatever. The documents and debates were forthwith published by the assembly. Adams was active in all that pertained to the issue, in America, of the celebrated "Hutchinson letters," but his connection and agency in the publication need not be dwelt on. Nor is it needful to go into detail in regard to his attitude toward the attempt of the English ministry to introduce again into the colony the sale of tea, by wholly removing the export duty (in England), and fixing the import duty in America at three per cent.,

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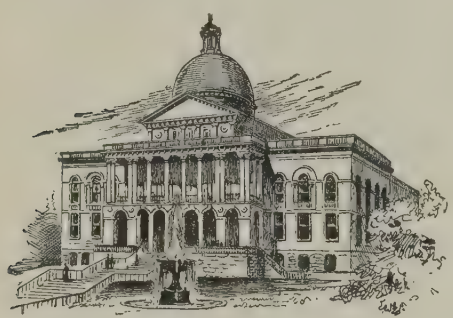
so cheapening the price of that commodity in the hope of thereby reviving trade in it. Adams scented the danger in this from afar, and at once took measures for a closer union between the American colonies, after the plan first proposed by the Virginia house of burgesses. A congress of colonial delegates, to meet at some central point, was to be agreed on: the representatives of the colonies must come together face to face. He urged this in the "Boston Gazette" as the only salvation of the country, and had the document in which he did so adopted by the Massachusetts legislative committee of correspondence, and sent abroad. It is generally admitted that his was the voice which gave the signal at the town-meeting at the Old South church in Boston, on the evening of Dec. 16, 1773, hearing which, two or three scores of men disguised as Mohawk Indians, rushed to Giffin's wharf, and threw 342 chests of tea overboard from three English merchant ships there moored. It was in his autograph that the hasty notes were penned which went out the next day from the



Massachusetts committee of correspondence, and announced this deed to the sister colonies and to the world. Through the agency of these committees those thirteen colonies were now banded together, and the desire for the assembling of a general congress was becoming general and imperative. Meanwhile the assembly of Massachusetts, under Adams's lead, proceeded to impeach Peter Oliver, colonial chief justice, because he declared his purpose to accept compensation for judicial service from the king of England. And now came the Boston Port Bill enacted by the British parliament, which forbade all ships to enter or to depart from the port until the town should agree to pay for the destroyed tea, and in other respects assure the king of its willingness to submit. Many persons quailed under this. Franklin, even, wrote from London, advising that compensation be made to the East India Company. On which Samuel Adams said: "Dr. Franklin may be a great philosopher, but he is a bungling politician." Other vigorous measures were enacted by parliament, looking further in the direction of constraining the colonists, and special instructions were sent to Boston for the arrest, at a proper and convenient time, of Samuel Adams, as the "chief of the revolution," above all others. Gen. Gage was also appointed to supersede Hutchinson, temporarily, as governor. Now, too, Adams wrote to Arthur Lee, in London—"the evil which the British government profess to aim at by their rigorous measures, will the sooner be brought to pass, *viz.*, the entire separation and independence of the colonies." On the day upon which news of the passage of the port bill, and the removal of the seat of government to Salem was received at Boston, Adams was elected to the colonial assembly by 535 votes in a poll of 536. The town, too, at a meeting of which he was moderator, voted not to pay for the tea, and he sent out the news of this vote to all the colonies, appealing to them not to let Boston struggle alone. On May 26, 1774, the general court convened at Salem, and when the patriot plans were perfected under his care (June 17th), Adams, at the head of the committee of nine on the state of the province, caused the door of the legislative chamber to be locked, and finally put the key in his pocket. Uproar ensued, but in the midst of it the majority of the 129 members present, with only twelve dissenting voices, elected James Bowdoin, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, to meet the delegates of other colonial assemblies in the first session of a Continental congress, at Philadelphia, Pa., on the first day of the following September, and appropriated £500 to pay their expenses. Each town in the province was assessed, according to its last tax list, to provide the sum. These proceedings done, the door was opened, and a messenger from Gov. Gage entered the room, and read to the assembly the governor's mandate of prorogation. That he had not been able to do this sooner was owing to the fact that Adams had provided against that possibility by shutting him out. The assembly at once dispersed, but the requisite steps were forthwith taken by Adams to notify all Massachusetts towns of the action which had been taken. The other colonies were also informed of it. The time between June and September was busily employed in sustaining and extending patriotic determination, Adams and his prominent supporters all the while apprehending arrest. But Gage temporized as to this, and on the 10th of August Adams and the other three delegates (Bowdoin being detained by his wife's illness), set out in a coach and four for Philadelphia, which they reached in due season. In that congress, with his shrewdness and ability, Adams readily took his accustomed place of leadership, all the more effectively because, in special exigencies, he was careful not to offend by seeming to lead, and, as his biographer tells us, was felt, by moderate men and by tories, to manage things both in and out of its sessions. Nov. 9th he was back in Boston, and during the winter of 1774–75, busier than any bee in organizing and promoting "rebellion." The 6th of March was notable, in Boston, as the fifth celebration of the "Boston Massacre." Adams presided at the Old South church. Joseph Warren, who afterward died at Bunker Hill, delivered the oration. Eleven regiments of soldiers were in the town, and many of their officers were at the church. By Adams's tact, an outbreak was prevented. The world knows the history of what took place in April—the expedition of the British regulars to Concord and Lexington, Mass., to seize the military stores which had been gathered at Concord, and to arrest Hancock and Adams, who had departed from Boston, on their way to Philadelphia. It does not know so well that, months before this time, in the Massachusetts (provincial) congress, Adams had called attention to the danger of allowing expeditious of regulars into the interior, and had recommended opposition if they should proceed more than ten miles from Boston. From this suggestion it may have come about that the militia everywhere were so well prepared that on the famous 19th of April the defeated regulars went back to Boston without the stores and without either Hancock or Adams, who escaped seizure at Lexington, and set out in a day or two on their southern journey. As the sun rose on

the 19th, there came from the veteran patriot one of the few exultant outbursts of his life: "What a glorious morning is this!" At the opening of the second Continental congress, although the events of April had greatly widened the breach between the colonists and England, Samuel Adams found himself still alone, so far as the disposition to strike for separation and independence was concerned. On the 12th of June, Gage, at Boston, proclaimed pardon "to all persons who should lay down their arms and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only, from the benefit of such pardon, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whose offenses are of too flagitious a nature to admit any other consideration than that of condign punishment." At Philadelphia, in concert with John Adams, Samuel Adams secured the adoption of the American army, then before Boston, by the American congress, and the appointment of Washington to command it. When congress adjourned he returned to "the territory of Massachusetts Bay," and found that he had been chosen one of its eighteen councilors. Forthwith he was made its secretary of state. He took up an abode for himself and family at Cambridge. For the part which he played in the third Continental congress, and his instrumentality in bringing about the issue of the declaration of independence, the "Life" by J. K. Hosmer (Boston and New York, 1885), from which this sketch has mainly been prepared, may be consulted. When that was signed, Adams had reached the most triumphant moment of his life. His closing years were spent in Boston. He helped to frame the Massachusetts state convention, adopted in 1780. He was ranked among the Massachusetts anti-federalists prior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, but in the Massachusetts convention of 1789 finally supported the federal constitution, and was the means of its being unconditionally carried, with the understanding that amendments to it, equivalent to a bill of rights, should be submitted to a new congress. The first ten amendments to the instrument, which were declared in force Dec. 15, 1791, originated in this way. In 1789, John Hancock was chose governor of Massachusetts, and Samuel Adams lieutenant-governor. From 1794 to 1797 Adams served as governor, and then retired from public life. There is a fine statue of the patriot in bronze, by Miss Whitney, in Dock Square, Boston, and a portrait by Copley, in Faneuil Hall. The facts of his career are sufficient evidence as to the breadth and power of the man. The testimony of those best qualified to judge, among his friends and enemies, as well as from all careful students of history, is concurrent in these. It was Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Massachusetts, one of his staunch supporters, who, writing from England, said of him: "I find many who consider him the first politician in the world. I have found more reason, every day, to convince me he has been right when others supposed him wrong." "I always considered him," said Thomas Jefferson, "more than any other member of the Continental congress, the fountain of our more important measures." "If there was any Palinurus to the revolution," he wrote again, in 1825, "Samuel Adams was the man." He died in Boston, Oct. 2, 1803.

SUMNER, Increase, third governor of Massachusetts, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 27, 1746, the son of Increase Sumner, a farmer, who had succeeded in acquiring a considerable property. The earliest American ancestors came from England, and settled in Dorchester, near Boston. Increase Sumner, the elder, was noted for his colossal size and great strength of muscle, as well as for his frugality, his industry and his success. He died in 1774, having had eight children, only three of whom survived him—his son Increase and two daughters. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of learning in the public grammar school of Roxbury, where he made such progress that his father was induced to send him to Harvard, which he entered in 1763. There he entirely justified the hopes and predictions of his friends, being graduated with distinction in 1767. On leaving college, he took charge of the school where he had received his preparatory education, and after three years entered the office of Samuel Quincy, an eminent barrister, brother of Josiah Quincy. In 1770 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Roxbury. He was found to be intelligent and worthy of confidence, and his business soon became important and lucrative. In 1776 he was chosen a member of the general court, in which he continued to represent his native town until 1780, when he was elected state senator for the county of Norfolk. He was a member of the two conventions of 1777 and 1779, on a form of government; and of the Massachusetts convention of 1789, on the adoption of the federal constitution. The convention of 1777 published at the conclusion of its sitting what was styled the doings of "The General Convention of the Commonwealth of the State of Massachusetts," declaring the same to be a free state and offering a preamble and rough draft of a constitution. The latter, however, was rejected. The convention of 1779 met for the purpose of making a constitution for the commonwealth, and held sessions from time to time between the first week in September and the middle of June following, during which the debates are said to have been spirited and dignified, but no trace of any of them remains in history. In June, 1782, Sumner was chosen a member of congress, but never took a seat in that body, as, in August following, he was made associate judge of the supreme judicial court. He was at that time only thirty-six years of age, but the public had confidence in his integrity and ability, and the court considered him an acquisition. He continued on the bench until 1797, when he was elected governor of the commonwealth. He was re-elected the two following years, but on the occasion of his last election was on his deathbed, and there the oath of office was administered to him, in order that he might be legally qualified, and the lieutenant-governor be thus empowered to act in case of his demise. When this occurred it produced general sorrow in Massachusetts—indeed, it is said that no death except Washington's had ever been more deeply deplored in Massachusetts. His funeral took place on June 12th, superintended by a committee of the legislature, and the ceremonies are said to have been the most solemn and splendid ever witnessed in the commonwealth. All classes of citizens mourned him, and badges of respect to his memory were very generally worn for forty days. At the time when Mr. Sumner was made governor of Massachusetts the country was prosperous, but the people were apprehensive for the future. The effect of the French revolution was beginning to be experienced in this country, and it was felt in Massachusetts that it was necessary to have at the head of the commonwealth a man whose virtues in private life were unassailable, and whose general reputation placed him out of the reach of slander. Gov. Sumner was married, Sept. 30, 1779, to a daughter of William Hyslop, of Brookline, formerly a distinguished merchant of Boston. They had a

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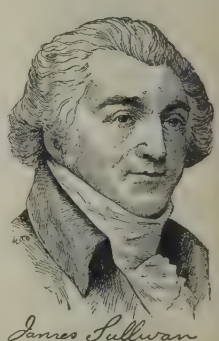
son and two daughters. Mrs. Sumner survived her husband ten years. The date of Gov. Sumner's death is June 7, 1799.

STRONG, Caleb, fourth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1745, son of Caleb and Phœbe Strong. His great-grandfather, John Strong, a native of Taunton, England, settled in Northampton, Mass., towards the middle of the seventeenth century, being first ruling elder of the church there, and his descendants were at the time of Caleb's birth among the most important people in the town. Caleb Strong was graduated at Harvard College in 1764, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1772. From 1776 until 1800 he was attorney of Northampton county. During the revolutionary war he was active and prominent in support of the patriot cause, serving in the general court, and as a member of the committee of safety in his native town. In 1779 he was a delegate to the convention that prepared the first constitution of Massachusetts, and drafted some of the most important provisions of that instrument. From 1780 until 1789 he was a member of the state senate, and a leader in its debates. In 1787 he successfully sought a seat in the convention that drafted the U. S. constitution, participated actively in its earlier deliberations, and, later, was instrumental in securing the ratification of the constitution by the Massachusetts state convention. In 1781 he was appointed to a place on the bench of the supreme court, but declined to serve, preferring the more active career open to him at the bar and in politics. In 1789 he was chosen one of the first U. S. senators from Massachusetts, and served until 1796, when he resigned. In the senate he was an aggressive and forceful champion of the principles and policy of the newly-formed Federalist party, and as such attracted wide attention. In 1800 he became governor of Massachusetts, served by re-election until 1807, and then, after an interval of five years, from 1812 until 1816. His last period of service was rendered memorable by differences with the federal authorities, arising out of the war of 1812. Gov. Strong opposed the war as iniquitous and uncalled for, supported the Hartford convention of 1814, and when the president called upon him to furnish troops for the prosecution of the war refused to comply with the request. He gave, as a reason for his refusal, that the governor of a state and not the president should be the final judge of when the militia should be called out for the defense of the country, and that when it was, it should be commanded by its own officers. In this view of the case, he had the sanction of the state supreme court. However, when the national troops were withdrawn from Massachusetts, he made ample provision for the defense of the state, and consequently no serious results arose from his differences with the national administration. After retiring from the governorship he practiced law until his death. He possessed an acute and virile intellect, and, though a vigorous and, at times, violent partisan, his honesty and integrity were never impugned. Throughout life he was an earnest Christian, having united with the church in Northampton in 1772. As was well said, he "uniformly adorned the doctrine of God by his exemplary life and his soundness in the faith." Upon the establishment of the Hampshire Missionary Society, he was chosen its president, and effectually promoted its interests for ten years. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and other organizations and learned bodies. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard College, in 1801. Gov. Strong was married, Nov. 20, 1777, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Hooker of Northampton. They had nine children, of whom three died in infancy. He published "Patriotism and Piety; or, Speeches and Proclamations of Gov. Strong" (1808). (See, also, "Life of Caleb Strong," by Alden Bradford, published in Boston in 1820.) Gov. Strong died at Northampton, Mass., Nov. 17, 1819.

Caleb Strong

SULLIVAN, James, fifth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Berwick, Me. April 22, 1744, fourth son of John and Margery (Brown) Sullivan. His grandfather, Maj. Philip Sullivan of Ardea, an officer in the Catholic army against William of Orange, was of the fourth generation in descent from Daniel O'Sullivan, chief of Beare and Bantry. After the surrender of Limerick, preferring exile to apostasy, he went to France, in company with Sarsfield, and there, shortly after the birth of his son, John, was killed in a duel. The family is an ancient one in Ireland, and of so distinguished a lineage that, in the words of Jeremy Bentham, "in point of antiquity and early pre-eminence, they can vie with the most distinguished in Europe." The glorious exploits of the clan O'Sullivan in battle are frequently set forth in the ancient chronicles of the South of Ireland, and it is well-established that previous to the English conquest, in 1170, they were the free rulers of the kingdom of Munster. After the death of William of Orange, John Sullivan returned to Ireland, only to face the distress and poverty which had fallen to the lot of most of his Catholic countrymen. He, accordingly, determined to seek his fortune in America, and in 1723 set sail from Limerick. On this voyage he made the acquaintance of his future wife, then a child of nine years. After several romantic episodes, he was married to her about 1732, and settled on a farm of some seventy-seven acres, near Berwick, Me. Although it is stated that he never relinquished his ancestral faith, it seems that he had few opportunities to live up to its requirements in his later years, and, as a consequence, his children were reared under Protestant influences. In his old age he was singularly imposing and venerable in appearance, and, although he lived to the extraordinary age of 105, retained his faculties to the last. James Sullivan was educated as well as the facilities of the time and conditions would warrant, but his strong mental abilities enabled him to make much of small advantages and become cultured almost before his store of knowledge had passed much beyond the rudiments. Throughout youth he worked at agriculture, devoting all his spare moments to reading; but the severe fracture of one of his limbs, sustained while felling a tree, resulted in permanent lameness, and precluded entrance upon the life of a soldier, as his parents had intended. He, therefore, commenced the study of law, under his brother, John, later distinguished as Gen. Sullivan of the revolutionary army, and as judge of the U. S. district court of New Hampshire. Sullivan's prominence in after-life is all the more creditable when we consider that again, in the reading of law, he was faced with limited facilities, in inadequate text-books and absence of all regular instruction. His natural talents were equal to every difficulty, and before his thirty-second year he was



James Sullivan

recognized as one of the foremost men at the bar. After his admission he settled at Georgetown, Me., but soon returned to Biddeford, where he was for some time king's attorney for York county. Through his inherited love of liberty and strong sympathy with the colonies in their grievances against England, he became a leader in the events that led up to the revolution. He was a member of the provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1775, and was by that body appointed one of a committee of three for a secret mission to Ticonderoga, which, largely through his tact and diplomacy, was brought to a successful issue. In January, 1776, he was made one of the judges of the superior court, then the highest judicial tribunal in the colony, where he was a colleague of John Adams and William Cushing, and served until February, 1782. In that year the legislature was obliged by the general poverty to reduce his salary to £300, which necessitated his resignation, since, even when receiving a higher rate of compensation, he had been unable to more than meet his traveling expenses while on circuit. Meanwhile, in 1779, he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention; in 1784 and 1785 a delegate to the continental congress, and was several times elected a member of the state legislature from Boston. In 1784 he was appointed on a committee, with John Lovell and Theophilus Parsons, to meet a similar commission from New York regarding the dispute that had arisen between the two states over the boundary question. Again, in 1796, by appointment of Pres. Washington, he served as commissioner, under the fifth article of the treaty with Great Britain, to fix the boundary line between the United States and Canada, a delicate task, which he discharged with his usual tact and ability. The lines then determined on have since continued practically the same. In 1787 Sullivan was chosen a member of the executive council of the state and judge of probate for Suffolk county, and in 1790 became attorney-general, an office held by him until 1807. It was in this office that he won particular distinction from the start. He insisted, upon his appointment, that a regular salary should be fixed for his services, instead of the system of fees, hitherto in vogue, although this was greatly to his pecuniary disadvantage. His skill as a lawyer and pleader was frequently brought to the test in this connection, especially in the famous Fairbanks and Selfridge murder trials, where the best legal talent in the state was arrayed against him. He secured a conviction in the former case on a chain of circumstantial evidence, despite the strenuous efforts of the opposing counsel, who was evidently convinced of his client's complete innocence. In his practice Sullivan was a great exemplar of precision in the use of legal forms and a keen power of logical analysis; and yet, by his impassioned oratory and vigorous appeals to the sympathies, he was one of the most noted jury lawyers of the time. He enjoyed almost universal popularity until his strong opposition to certain points of the Federal constitution and statutes, notably the national bank system, and his outspoken support of the French republic—matters on which feeling ran high in those times—gradually alienated some of his closest friends and associates. In these matters, however, he sacrificed much of his feeling for the sake of peace and moderation. Among his most notable public services was the planning and successful carrying out of the Middlesex canal, constructed to connect the Merrimack with the Charles river at Charlestown. He was president of the company from its incorporation, in 1793, until his death. The first surveys were made by an English engineer, named Weston, a pupil of James Brindley, and it is stated that the first leveling instrument ever used in the United States was there employed by him. The work of construction was superintended by Col. Loammi Baldwin of Woburn, Mass., one of the foremost contractors of the day. In 1807, and again in 1808, he was chosen governor of Massachusetts on the Republican ticket, but died soon after his election for a second term. His published writings are numerous, and include: "Observations on the Government of the United States" (1791); "Dissertation on Banks" (1792); "History of Maine" (1795); "The French Nation Defended" (1795); "Causes of the French Revolution" (1798); "History of Land Titles in Massachusetts" (1801); "Constitutional Liberty of the Press" (1801); "Correspondence with Col. Pickering" (1808), and a "History of the Penobscot Indians," published in the Massachusetts historical collections. He also

projected a history of criminal law in Massachusetts, but the manuscript is said to have been left in an unfinished condition, and no part of it has been printed. Gov. Sullivan was one of the ten original members, and long president, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a member of the American Society of Arts and Sciences. In 1780 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was an earnest Christian throughout life and a generous contributor to all religious and beneficent objects. He was married, Feb. 22, 1768, to Hetty Odiorne of Durham, Me. His son, John Langdon (1777–1865), was a noted engineer and inventor, and another son, William (1774–1839), gained eminence at the bar. (See, also, "Life of James Sullivan," by Thomas C. Amory, published in Boston, Mass., in 1859.) Gov. Sullivan died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1808.

LINCOLN, Levi, sixth governor of Massachusetts and U. S. attorney-general, was born at Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1749. He was a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, of Hingham, who came to this country from Hingham, England, in 1637. Levi's father was a farmer, who gave his son such education as he could, and the son, in his leisure time, succeeded in preparing himself for college, and entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1772. Although his education had been shaped with a view to the study of theology, he was influenced to adopt the legal profession by the deep impression made on his mind at hearing John Adams argue a case in Boston with his accustomed vigor and eloquence. He began, forthwith, to read law in the office of Joseph Hawley of Northampton, and subsequently settled in Worcester, where he began practice and continued his residence until his death. He played a prominent part in the movement for the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts, and continued active in political affairs until the outbreak of the revolution. After the battle of Lexington, he accompanied a detachment of minute-

men to Cambridge, and was for several weeks attached to the besieging army before Boston. Returning to Worcester, he was chosen upon the committee of correspondence, and further displayed his zeal for the cause of independence by numerous patriotic appeals, and a series of communications to the press, entitled "A Farmer's Letters." He rapidly achieved distinction at the bar of Worcester county, and was successively county prosecutor, clerk of the court and judge of probate. In 1781 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and in the same year refused an election to congress. He was a member of the general court of the state in 1796, and during 1797–1800 of the senate. In 1800 he was elected to congress, where he served for only a few weeks before his appointment as attorney-general in the cabinet of Pres. Thomas Jefferson. He also discharged the duties of secretary of state until Mr. Madison's arrival in Washington. In 1805 he resigned from the cabinet, and, returning to Massachusetts, resumed his former prominence in public affairs, serving in 1806, 1810 and 1811 as member of the state executive council. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1807–09, and during several months of the latter year, owing to the death of Gov. James Sullivan, was acting governor. In 1811 Gov. Lincoln was appointed by Pres. Madison associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, but, being threatened at this time with total blindness, he declined the position. He afterward recovered his sight sufficiently to enable him to devote necessary attention to his farm and to indulge himself somewhat in classical studies. Gov. Lincoln was an original member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and other learned bodies. He died in Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1820. His widow died in the same place, eight years later, and was followed to the grave by two sons, both governors: Levi, of Massachusetts, and Enoch, of Maine.

GORE, Christopher, seventh governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 21, 1758. His father, John Gore, was a respectable Tory mechanic, who at the beginning of the revolution, went to Halifax. He afterward returned to Boston, but was prosecuted and banished as a loyalist. An act of the legislature of his state restored him to citizenship in 1787. He was able to give his son a good education, sending him to study at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1776. After reading law with Judge Lowell, Christopher Gore established himself in an extensive and lucrative practice in Boston. It was in his office, in the Scollay building, where the Winthrop statue now stands, that Daniel Webster made his law studies. Liking the location of the office, it is said, he approached Mr. Gore, and so strongly appealed to him as a young man of unusual promise that his request for admission as student and clerk was immediately granted. It was largely through Gore's influence that Webster declined the clerkship of the New Hampshire court of common pleas at the generous salary of $1,500, and thus, probably, were his talents saved for a wider field of usefulness. Upon presenting him for admission to the bar in 1805, Gore set forth his high opinion of the future statesman in such flattering language that it is said to have formed an incentive to Webster's ambition for many a year after. In 1789 he was appointed the first U. S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and was conspicuous in this office for the energy and determination with which he discharged his duties, in the face of many serious difficulties. He continued to hold this office until 1796, when he was appointed a colleague of William Pinkney, as commissioner under the fourth article of Jay's treaty, to settle the American spoliation claims against England. Mr. Gore was successful in recovering sums to a large amount for American citizens, and his arguments in their behalf are

L. Gore

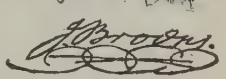
Gore Hall.

said to have been elaborate and powerful. He remained abroad until 1804, having been *chargé d'affaires* in 1803, during the absence of his friend Rufus King, minister to England. In 1809 Mr. Gore was elected governor of Massachusetts, but in the following year he was replaced by Elbridge Gerry. In 1813 Mr. Gore was made a U. S. senator, in which capacity he served about three years. He was presidential elector in 1816. He then retired, finally, from all public affairs, residing at his beautiful country-seat at Waltham, Mass., where he owned several hundred acres laid out after the plan of an English country gentleman's residence. Here he lived in the most gorgeous style, with liveried servants, four-horse coaches with outriders and other forms of magnificence then quite unusual in New England It is said that these extravagant and un-democratic habits contributed a large share to preventing his re-election as governor. Gov. Gore was one of the first fifteen overseers of Harvard College elected under the statute of 1810, permitting persons other than the high officers of the commonwealth and the pastors of the neighboring Congregational churches to serve on the board. He was an overseer for five years and a fellow from 1812 to 1820. Having no children, he made Harvard his residuary legatee, and as a result the institution received nearly $100,000. Gore Hall, Harvard University, was built with this fund and named after him. This building, which aims to be a copy of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, England, contains the university library. He also left valuable bequests to the American Academy and the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a member. Gov. Gore died, March 1, 1827.

GERRY, Elbridge, eighth governor of Massachusetts. (See Vol. V., p. 371.)

BROOKS, John, ninth governor of Massachusetts, and soldier, was born at Medford, Middlesex co., Mass., May 31, 1752. He was the son of Capt. Caleb Brooks, a farmer, and his early years were passed in laboring on a farm, with no advantage of education other than those furnished by a country school. At the age of fourteen he was indentured medical apprentice to Dr. Simon Tufts, one of his fellow-students being Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford. While studying medicine he exhibited a predilection for the life of a soldier by organizing the village boys into companies and training them. After finishing his apprenticeship he commenced the practice of his profession at Reading. Occasional

visits to Boston enabled him to inspect the drill and marching of the British soldiers stationed there, and the knowledge thus acquired he applied practically by training a company of minute-men at home. On receiving the news of the expedition from Boston to Concord and Lexington on April 18, 1775, he gathered his men together, and as the British were on their way back to Boston from Concord on the next day, harassed them from behind barns and fences. He received the commission of major in the army soon after, and was among those who assisted in throwing up the fortifications at Breed's Hill on the evening of June 16th. On the 17th, however, he was ordered by Col. Prescott to carry dispatches to Gen. Ward at Cambridge, and having no horse was obliged to go on foot, being thus unable to return in time to participate in the conflict. In 1777 Maj. Brooks was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Massachusetts regiment, which he had been chiefly instrumental in organizing, and in August of that year did valuable service to the American cause in suggesting to Gen. Arnold the dispersion of the Indians by sending an emissary among them to spread exaggerated statements regarding the strength of the American forces. With his regiment he stormed and carried the intrenchments of the German troops at the battle of Saratoga, where he occupied the extreme left of the American line. His regiment was the last to quit the field, and in the severely contested action of Oct. 7th was again particularly conspicuous, turning the enemy's right and gallantly storming and carrying the redoubt occupied by the Germans under the command of Col. Breyman, who was killed. In this important action, whose influence on subsequent events was so decisive, it is believed that Col. Brooks bore a part as distinguished as any officer of his rank engaged. In Col. Trumbull's picture of the surrender of Burgoyne, Col. Brooks appears in a prominent position. Immediately after the surrender, his regiment was ordered to Pennsylvania to join the army under Washington, and soon after his arrival took up its winter quarters with the army at Valley Forge. Is was at this time that Baron Steuben, as inspector-general of the army, introduced his new system of military tactics, and Col. Brooks was ordered by Washington to aid him in bringing it into general use. On the retreat of the British army from Philadelphia, in the spring of 1778, Washington broke camp at Valley Forge and followed the retreating army, whereupon the battle of Monmouth took place, in which Col. Brooks, as adjutant-general to Gen. Lee, was conspicuous. The acquaintance which Col. Brooks had made with Baron Steuben caused the latter to employ him, after the troops had encamped on the banks of the Hudson, to assist further in the introduction of the new system of discipline. In the performance of all his duties, Col. Brooks enjoyed the confidence of Washington; but it was only after the close of the war, in connection with the notorious Newburgh letters episode, that he was able to fully emphasize his patriotism and his admiration for the commander-in-chief. The occasion of this affair was the discontent that had become prevalent in the army, originating with a few unruly officers and soldiers, who feared that their arrearages of pay would not be forthcoming. As a matter of fact, congress did not deal justly with the soldiers in regard to these matters, and gave cause for complaint and for doubt as to whether they were to receive even the legally allotted stipend for their services, not to speak of any extra reward for their loyalty. While with many, the complaints never went beyond the question of pay, certain of the higher officers and more intelligent men raised the far more important question whether the very form of the government was not to blame, and whether a monarchy would not be the best thing for the country after all. So far did these disloyal views spread that a colonel in the army, said to have been one Lewis Nicola, was put forward to communicate the prevailing sentiments to Washington, and through him was made the suggestion that the commander-in-chief should assume the rank and title of royalty. This suggestion called out from Washington the magnificent Newburgh rejoinder of May 22, 1782, in which he said: "I am at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate from yourself or any one else a sentiment of the like nature." Notwithstanding this rebuff the recalcitrant officers called a convention, with a view of issuing addresses to the people. Washington insisted on attending this meeting, over which the senior officer, Gen. Gates, presided, by his request, for he suspected him of being chief conspirator. The commander-in-chief read a paper in which the following passage occurs. "I conjure you to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under any specious pretenses, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood-gates of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood." The original manuscript of this address is now in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society. On Washington's retiring from the meeting, resolutions were unanimously adopted, agreeing entirely upon the policy which he had recommended. Just before this meeting, it is said, Washington went to Col. Brooks to ascertain the precise situation. Chief-Justice Parker, of Massachusetts, writing in regard to this, says: "Finding him, as he expected, to be sound, he requested him to keep his officers in their quarters, to prevent them from attending the insurgent meeting. Brooks replied: 'Sir, I have anticipated your wishes, and my orders are given.' Washington, with tears in his eyes, took him by the hand, and said: 'Col. Brooks, this is just what I expected from you.'" After the war, Col. Brooks, like most of the other officers, found himself a poor man. He was, however, immediately appointed major-general of the third division of the Massachusetts militia, and was subsequently often chosen a representative to the general court of the commonwealth. In 1788, as a member of the state convention to ratify the constitution of the United States, he took an active part in the debates of the convention. He was for several years a senator from the county of Middlesex and a member of the executive council. In 1795 he was appointed by Washington marshal in his district and inspector of the revenue, and when the army of the United States was organized in 1798, he was designated by Washington for the command of a brigade,



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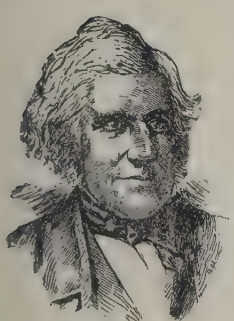
an honor which he declined. He was adjutant-general of the state of Massachusetts from 1812 to 1815, and in 1816 was elected governor of the commonwealth, serving for six successive terms. Gov. Brooks was assiduous in the discharge of the duties of his office, and was so far fortunate in allaying the great party dissensions which at that time existed in the state, that affairs were brought to a gratifying condition of internal harmony before he left the executive chair in 1822. There was nothing of the partisan in him, his addresses to the legislature evincing broad and liberal views regarding state policy. To quote again from his biographer, Chief-Justice Parker: "He maintained the dignity of the office, and thereby honored the people who bestowed it. Bred in the best school of manners, his deportment, though grave and dignified, like Washington's, was nevertheless warm and affectionate. On all ceremonious occasions, ceremony seemed to become him better than any one else. If the writer does not mistake, he was one of the last and best samples of that old school of manners which, though it has given way to the ease and convenience of modern times, will be regretted by some as having carried away with it many of the finest and most delicate traits of social intercourse." In 1822 Gov. Brooks retired from political life, though he still continued to hold positions of importance, being president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, the Washington Monument Society, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association. In his private life, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and extensive scientific and political as well as general reading. Harvard gave him the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. Gov. Brooks died at his home, March 2, 1825, leaving an only surviving son, Lieut-Col. Alexander Scammel Brooks, U. S. A.

EUSTIS, William, tenth governor of Massachusetts. (See Vol. V., p. 372.)

LINCOLN, Levi, (2d), eleventh governor of Massachusetts, was born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1782. He was a son of Levi Lincoln, sixth governor of Massachusetts, and brother to Enoch Lincoln, fourth governor of Maine. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Waldo, a lawyer of Worcester. Entering Harvard College at the age of sixteen, he was duly graduated in 1802, and then commenced the study of law in his father's office. In 1805 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon a successful practice in Worcester, where he speedily attained front rank as a forcible pleader and jury lawyer. He was elected to the state legislature in 1812, and serving continuously until 1822, except for three years when he refused nomination, he was speaker of the house during 1820–22. Like his father, he was a zealous adherent of the Republican (Jeffersonian-Democrat) party, which, although at the time of his election in a decided minority, was gradually gaining in strength and importance. In office, however, he was noted for his dignified impartiality to all, friends and opponents alike. During the legislative session of 1814, party feeling ran particularly high, and there was much criticism from the Federalists on the war policy of the national government. As a result, the famous resolution was passed, favoring a joint meeting of all the state legislatures of New England to consider the question of revising the U. S. constitution, particularly on points touching equal state representation. Lincoln was immovably opposed to this measure from the start, and drew up the minority protest, which was signed by seventy-five members beside himself. In 1820, upon the separation of Maine, a convention was called to revise the constitution of Massachusetts so as to provide for the new conditions. Lincoln was elected a delegate, and served on the committee on the division of public lands. In 1823 he was presidential elector, casting his vote for John Quincy Adams, and during the same year served as lieutenant-governor under Gov. William Eustis. In February, 1824, he was appointed to the bench of the supreme judicial court as successor to Judge George Thacher, resigned. Although he held office little over one year, he achieved honorable distinction for strong judicial qualities and for decisions and opinions evincing the broadest legal acumen. His election to the governorship in 1825 was under peculiar, although most gratifying conditions. The popular election had resulted in the choice of William Eustis, but his death, in February, 1825, necessitated another vote. Samuel Lathrop, the Federalist candidate, having refused to stand again, both parties agreed upon Judge Lincoln, who was elected by 35,000 out of a total of 37,000 votes, and assumed office in May. His occupancy of office is notable, not only for length (1825–34), but also for the many and valuable advances in all directions. In his inaugural address he advocated the construction of a canal from Boston to the Connecticut river, as well as others throughout the state, but when popular sentiment turned to favor railroads he willingly acceded to the demand for their trial. In 1828 the state board of internal improvements was appointed, with the governor as *ex-officio* head, and under their advice a system of railroads was inaugurated; the Boston and Lowell being the first constructed (1829). By his recommendation notable reforms were achieved in prison management; in the care of the insane; and in the inauguration of the splendid normal school system of the state. As a result, the act establishing the state lunatic asylum was passed in 1829, and the one establishing normal schools in each county in 1828. But his policy was also to curb what he considered unjust and harmful measures; he was the first Massachusetts governor to use the veto power granted by the constitution. He was specially applauded for vetoing the bill to construct a second bridge over the Charles river, to be run in opposition to the corporation that had already controlled the highway for many years. This, he claimed, would be a violation of the state's guarantee to the company. In 1836 he declined further nomination for governor, but allowed himself to be elected congressman from the Worcester district to succeed John Davis. In this new capacity he fully maintained his former honorable record; faithfulness to principles without faction, and progressiveness wisely tempered with conservatism. Thoroughly characteristic was his protest against the bitter charges of extravagance urged by certain congressmen against Pres. Van Buren, when with his usual energy of oratory he declared himself utterly "unwilling that even a good cause should borrow aid from so questionable a means of attack." After three terms in congress he declined re-election, and in 1841 was appointed collector of the port of Boston by Pres. W. H. Harrison. After occupying this position with acceptance until 1843, he removed to Worcester, intending to retire from public life. This, however, a grateful public would not allow, and almost by compulsion he was honored with elections to the state senate (1844–45), being president in the latter year; as first mayor of Lowell (1848), and as presidential elector in 1848, when he presided over the college, and in 1864, when he cast the state vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1847 he was appointed on

a committee to revise the state militia laws, and his able report has proved the basis of the excellent system still in use. Again, in 1854, he was commissioner, appointed to inquire and report on the number and condition of insane persons in Massachusetts. Gov. Lincoln was an earnest Christian and a life-long advocate of temperance. He served for many years as president of the Worcester County Bible Society and presided over the first state temperance convention (Worcester, 1833). In his later years he devoted his attention principally to agriculture. He owned an extensive stock-farm near Worcester, in which he took great pleasure, and was president of the county agricultural society (1824–52). He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and an overseer of Harvard College. His wife, a daughter of William Sever of Kingston, survived him with three sons and one daughter. He died in Worcester, Mass., May 29, 1868.

DAVIS, John, twelfth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Northboro, Mass., Jan. 13, 1787. He was graduated at Yale College in 1812, studied law, was admitted to practice, and was for many years the leader of the Worcester bar. In 1824 he was chosen on the Whig ticket to represent his district in congress, and being four times re-elected, served until January, 1834. As a representative, he favored a high protective tariff, and strenuously opposed the Clay compromise tariff bill of 1833. He was frequently heard in debate, and took high rank as a legislator. In January, 1834, he became governor of Massachusetts, and served one term. Soon after retiring from the governorship he was elected U. S. senator, and sat in the senate until January, 1841, when he resigned to again become governor of his state. In the senate he confirmed and supplemented the reputation he had made while in the house, and as the recognized champion of protection was opposed to the policies of both Prests. Jackson and Van Buren, and distinguished himself by able confutations of the free-trade sentiments of southern statesmen. Many of his speeches were reprinted in pamphlet form and widely circulated as campaign documents, especially his speech delivered in 1840, in opposition to the sub-treasury, of which a million copies were printed. After the expiration of his second term as governor of Massachusetts, he was again elected to the U. S. senate, where he vigorously opposed the war with Mexico, and the encroachments of the slave power. He supported the Wilmot proviso, but was strenuously opposed to the Missouri compromise of 1850. He declined a re-election. He was a man of great ability, aggressive in the support of his convictions, and of blameless private life. His wife, a sister of Geo. Bancroft, survived him eighteen years. His eldest son, John Chandler Bancroft Davis, after a notable career as diplomatic agent of the United States on various important commissions, assistant secretary of state under Pres. Grant, and U. S. minister to Germany, became, in 1877, reporter of the U. S. court of claims, and, in 1882, of the U. S. supreme court. He has written many valuable pamphlets on diplomatic subjects. His grandson, John Davis, was appointed judge of the U. S. court of claims in 1885. Gov. Davis died at Worcester, April 19, 1854.



John Davis.

EVERETT, Edward, secretary of state, senator, and thirteenth governor of Massachusetts. (See Vol. VI., p. 179.)

MORTON, Marcus, fourteenth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Freetown, Mass., Feb. 19, 1784. His early education was obtained in his native state, and on his graduation at Brown University, in 1804, he entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in Taunton, Mass., in 1807, and, settling in practice, resided there during the remainder of his life. His professional and political success was immediate, and in 1811 he was appointed clerk of the state senate for one year. In 1816 he was elected a representative in congress from the section now included in the twelfth district of Massachusetts, and served through the fifteenth and sixteenth congresses until 1821. In 1823 he was chosen to the state executive council, and in the following year was elected lieutenant-governor. For fourteen years after 1825 he was judge of the supreme court, and resigning upon accepting nomination to the governorship, was elected by a majority of one vote over Edward Everett. He failed of re-election at the end of his first term, but was again a successful candidate in 1842. By appointment of Pres. Polk, in 1845, he became collector of the port of Boston, and continued in the office until his resignation in 1848. Gov. Morton's opposition to slavery led him to denounce Democracy in 1848, and join the Free-Soil party, by which he was chosen a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1853, and elected to the state legislature in 1858. Gov. Morton was a man of the highest character, scrupulously zealous in living up to every principle of right. His record in the various offices filled by him was characterized by thoroughness and won approbation, without manifesting any of the distinctive qualities of greatness. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1840, and he served for thirty-two years as a member of the board of overseers (1826–52 and 1854–60). His son, Marcus Morton, 2d, also a noted member of the Massachusetts bar, was chosen associate justice of the state supreme court in 1859, and became chief justice in 1872. Gov. Morton died at Taunton, Mass., Feb. 6, 1864.

Marcus Morton

BRIGGS, George Nixon, fifteenth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Adams, Mass., April 13, 1796. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war. The son, at the age of thirteen, was sent to White Creek, N. Y., to learn the hatter's trade. He did not complete his apprenticeship, but, aided by a brother, attended school for a time, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Berkshire county, Mass., in 1818. His success as a practitioner was immediate and pronounced, and he soon became one of the most brilliant and astute criminal lawyers in the state. From 1824 to 1830 he filled the office of registrar of deeds of Berkshire county. In 1830 he was elected to congress as a Whig, took his seat in 1831, and served by successive re-elections until 1843. While in congress he distinguished himself as a logical and powerful debater, and an uncompromising champion of any cause he believed to be in accord with right and truth. He served on many important committees, was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and gained recognition as one of the leaders of his party. In 1843 he became governor of Massachusetts, and was seven times re-elected, serving until 1851. There could be no more

Geo. N. Briggs

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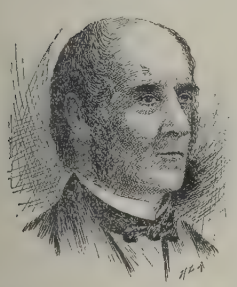
eloquent tribute to his steadfast devotion to duty and the high place he held in the affections of the people of his state. As has been well said, "He was a candidate without caucus or convention or nomination, save by the voice of the people." While governor he was urged to commute the death sentence of Prof. Webster, the murderer of Dr. Parkman, principally on the ground of his high position in the community, but refused, in the face of powerful pressure, to interfere with the execution of the law. In 1853 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and a frequent speaker in its debates. From 1851 to 1856 he served by appointment as a judge of the court of common pleas, retiring only when the court was abolished upon the reorganization of the judiciary of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in the state, and labored earnestly to secure the nomination and election of Lincoln, and the preservation of the Union. He was a prominent member of the Baptist denomination, and at different times president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, American Temperance Union and American Tract Society. He was long a trustee of Williams College, and was urged to accept the chancellorship of Madison University, which he declined. His son, Henry Shaw, born in 1824, attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army during the civil war. In 1861 Gov. Briggs was appointed U. S. commissioner to New Grenada, but was accidently shot while hunting, shortly before the time he had intended to set out for South America. He died at Pittsfield, Mass., Sept 12, 1861.

BOUTWELL, George Sewall, sixteenth governor of Massachusetts. (See Vol. IV., p. 382.)

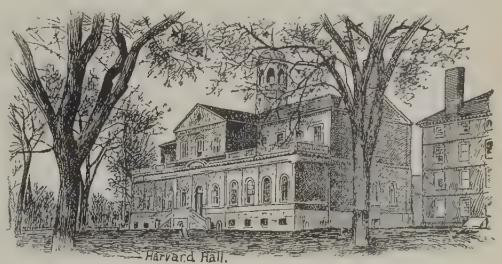
CLIFFORD, John Henry, seventeenth governor of Massachusetts, was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 16, 1809. He was educated in his native city, and then entering Brown University was graduated A.B. in 1827. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts after careful preparation under Timothy G. Coffin of New Bedford and Judge Theron Metcalf of Dedham, and settled in practice at New Bedford. His great ability as lawyer and orator gained speedy recognition. He was elected representative in the state legislature in 1835, and appointed to the committee on revising the laws of the commonwealth. From 1836 to 1840 he was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Everett, who in 1839 also appointed him district attorney of the southern district of Massachusetts, an office he occupied ten years. In 1845 he was senator from Bristol county, and in 1849 was appointed attorney-general by Gov. Briggs. In this capacity he conducted on behalf of the state the famous Parkman murder trial, which attracted such widespread attention throughout the country. Dr. George Parkman, a noted physician of Boston and donor of the land where the Harvard Medical School stands, was murdered in the college laboratory, Nov. 23, 1849, by Prof. John White Webster, who was executed for the crime after one of the most exciting trials in American judicial history. Speaking of Mr. Clifford's closing speech, a writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1850, declares it to be unexcelled "in close and conclusive reasoning, conveyed in language equally elegant and forcible. Its effect, as a demonstration of the guilt of the accused, is fearful." In 1852 Mr. Clifford was nominated by the Whig party for governor of the state, and at the election received a plurality of 25,000 votes over both opponents. Since, however, the state constitution at that time required for election an "absolute majority of all votes cast by the people"—this he did not have—the matter was referred to the legislature, which chose him by the majority vote of both houses, and authorized his inauguration, Jan. 14, 1853. Gov. Clifford's administration was characterized by dignity and fidelity in the discharge of duty, but declining a second nomination, he was in the following year re-appointed attorney-general by Gov. Emory Washburn. This office he retained until 1858, when he retired to resume private practice. During the civil war he was frequently summoned to Washington to consult with the president and cabinet on important measures in contemplation, and in 1862 he was returned to the state senate, of which he was at once chosen president. He was elector-at-large on the Grant ticket in 1868, and his prominent advocacy of Republican principles moved the president, in 1875, to offer him successively the ministry to Russia and to Turkey, which were declined. Previously he had accepted appointment as U. S. commissioner of fisheries under the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, but died before the sessions of the board. Gov. Clifford finally relinquished law practice in 1868 to accept the presidency of the Boston and Providence railroad. Under his auspices the spacious station on Park Square, Boston, was erected, and the system otherwise extended and improved. His wise and high-minded policy of management is well illustrated by his action at a meeting, in 1875, of stockholders, called to investigate the cause of decreased dividends. On behalf of the directors, Pres. Clifford declared that the decrease was amply warranted by financial contingencies, but that if there were any need of cutting salaries his own should be the first, and those of the workmen last, if at all. It is scarcely surprising that every employé both loved and respected him. Gov. Clifford was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other learned and professional bodies. He was overseer of Harvard University (1854–59; 1865–68; 1868–74), and president of the board (1868–74). He made an address at the inauguration of Pres. James Walker, May 24, 1853, and, as head of the board of overseers, officiated at the induction of Pres. Charles W. Eliot, Oct. 19, 1869. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1849, and by Amherst and Harvard in 1853. He was an original trustee of the Peabody educational fund for the benefit of impoverished districts of the South, and continued active in its management until his death. On Jan. 16, 1832, he was married to Sarah Parker, daughter of William Howland Allen, and granddaughter of Sen. John Avery Parker of New Bedford, Mass. His son, Charles W. Clifford, is a well-known lawyer of Boston. Gov. Clifford died in New Bedford, Jan. 7, 1876.

WASHBURN, Emory, eighteenth governor of Massachusetts, was born in Leicester, Mass., Feb. 14, 1800, son of Joseph and Ruth (Davis) Washburn. He was fifth in descent from John Washburn, first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Co., and grandson of Seth Washburn, an early settler of Leicester, which he represented in the Massachusetts legislature and senate. Seth was also a soldier of some experience, both in the Indian wars and the revolution, performing the duties of major at the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife was a granddaughter of Mary Chilton, the first white person to step on Plymouth rock at the landing of the Pilgrim colonists. Their son, Joseph Washburn (1755–1807), was an ensign and lieutenant in the 15th Massachusetts regiment, Continental army, being on duty at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered and subsequently serving un-

der Gen. Washington. After the war he was appointed deputy sheriff of Worcester county, and so continued to his death. His wife was a daughter of Ebenezer Davis of Charlton, and by her he had seven children, of whom Emory was sixth. Emory Washburn was educated at Leicester Academy, and at the age of thirteen entered Dartmouth College, whither he was attracted by the appointment of his former pastor, Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, as professor of ancient languages. When, two years later, Prof. Moore became president of Williams College, the young man followed him and was graduated there in 1817. Immediately he commenced law studies at Williamstown with Charles Augustus Dewey, later judge of the state supreme court, and continued at Harvard University under Asahel Stearns, then sole resident professor of law. On his admission to the bar in 1820, he entered on practice at Leicester, where he was town clerk for several years. In 1826–27 he represented the town in the state legislature, and was appointed with Abner Phelps and George W. Adams of Boston to the committee, which made the first report on the practicability of a railway line between Boston and Albany. He removed to Worcester in 1828, and there also attained prominence in civic and official life, being elected to the state legislature in 1838, and to the senate in 1840. While senator (1841–42) he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, and in 1843 he was elected judge of the Worcester court of common pleas for a four-year term. During 1830–34 he was aide on the staff of Gov. Lincoln, and for many years law partner of Gov. John Davis. In 1853, while absent in Europe, he was nominated, without his knowledge or consent, Whig candidate for governor, and was elected by a large majority over George S. Boutwell. He was re-elected in 1854, being virtually the last candidate of his party, which soon after expired in the rising tide of the American or "Know-Nothing" party. In 1856 he was appointed Bussey professor of law in Harvard University, and occupied the chair for twenty years. Upon his resignation in 1876 he opened a law office in Cambridge, and once more participated in public and political issues. His name was widely mentioned for congress, but refusing this, he was later elected to the legislature by an overwhelming vote. He continued a member of the legislature until his death. Gov. Washburn was for several years one of the state board of education, and was especially concerned in normal schools. He was a prominent founder of the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, and a trustee of Leicester Academy and Williams College. For over fifty years he was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and as its secretary for twenty-six years contributed to its learned reports. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1854, its vice-president (1874–78); for many years a director of the American Social Science Association and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. As a member of the International Code Commission, he prepared several important papers; as president of the trustees of the donations for education in Liberia, he conducted, during many years, lengthy correspondence and many perplexing negotiations in its behalf; and as president of the state board of trustees of the School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, he performed memorable services. Gov. Washburn was noted for his scholarship and oratorical ability, frequently delivering addresses and lectures on topics connected with law, history and literary subjects. Besides numerous review articles and pamphlets, he published: "Judicial History of Massachusetts" (1840); "History of Leicester" (1860); "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property" (1862 and 1868); "Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes" (1863 and 1867); "Testimony of Experts" (1866), and "Lectures on the Study and Practice of the Law" (1871). In 1854 Harvard and Williams colleges conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Gov. Washburn was married, Nov 2, 1830, to Marianne Cornelia Giles, who survived him with three children. He died in Cambridge, Mass., March 18, 1877, from pneumonia contracted while on duty in the state legislature.



Emory Washburn



Harvard Hall.

GARDNER, Henry Joseph, nineteenth governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1819, son of Dr. Henry Gardner, who was born in the Old Province house, Boston, and of Clarissa Holbrook, a native of Milton. His early education was obtained in private schools and at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., where he completed his studies in 1834. He then entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated in the class of 1838. Entering commercial life, he was for many years a partner in the dry-goods firm of Denney, Rice & Gardner. Upon his election as chief magistrate of Massachusetts he retired from business, but a year or two after leaving the executive chair, formed, with James Read and J. Parkman Dexter, a new dry-goods commission firm, under the style of Read, Gardner & Co., subsequently Gardner, Dexter & Co. In 1876 he retired from the dry-goods business, and later became the resident agent in Boston of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Co. Mr. Gardner's political life began in 1850 with his entry into the Boston common council, of which he was president in 1852, and again in 1853. In this capacity he served four years. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1851–52, and of the constitutional convention in 1853. In 1855 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, by the American or "Know-Nothing" party, which then came into power for the first time, and served until 1857. During his administration many excellent measures were enacted; among them the homestead act, the alien pauper act, and acts regulating appropriations of school money and membership of the general court, curtailing powers of the governor, and reforming the election laws. Gov. Gardner, true to the contentions of his party, jealously guarded whatever he believed truly American, and did not hesitate to exercise the veto power. Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1851; Harvard LL.D. in 1855. On Nov. 2, 1844, Mr. Gardner was married to Helen E. Cobb, daughter of Richard Cobb of Wiscasset, Me. They had seven children, of whom but three survived their father. Gov. Gardner died in Milton, Mass., July 21, 1892.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BANKS, Nathaniel P., twentieth governor of Massachusetts. (See Vol. IV., p. 222.)

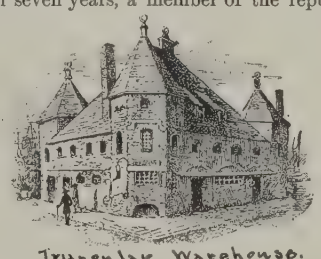
ANDREW, John Albion, twenty-first and war governor of Massachusetts, was born at Windham, Me., May 31, 1818, his father being a successful merchant in that town. His early ancestors came from England and settled in Boxford, Essex Co., Mass., whence they emigrated to Maine. John, at the age of nineteen, was graduated from Bowdoin College, in 1837, without having made very much of a mark, being more fond of pleasure than of study. After reading law in the Boston office of Henry H. Fuller for two or three years, he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and ten years later was associated with the fugitive slave cases of Burns and Sims. Being a natural reformer, he entered warmly into the discussions of the slavery question and the abolition movement, acting with the old whig party, however, up to 1848, when he became identified with the anti-slavery party. He had no official position, until 1858, when he was elected to the state legislature, thereby coming somewhat into prominence. In 1860 he headed the Massachusetts delegation to the Chicago republican convention, which voted for Mr. Seward on the early ballots, and having by this time become very popular in his native state, he was nominated and elected governor of Massachusetts by the largest popular majority ever received by any candidate. Discerning at the start the probabilities of the immediate future with regard to the southern question, one of his first official acts was to make arrangements for placing the militia of the state on a war footing, in case it was ordered into the service of the country. Not content with this, he communicated confidentially with the governors of Maine and New Hampshire with a view to a perfect reorganization of the militia of those states and the provision of whatever supplies might be required in case of war. Owing to this celerity of action, Gov. Andrew was able, when President Lincoln issued his proclamation of Apr. 15, 1861, to send at once five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riflemen and a battery of artillery for the defence of Washington. Among these regiments was the celebrated Massachusetts 6th, which, in passing through Baltimore on its way South, was attacked in the streets by a mob and shed the first blood of the war. Gov. Andrew immediately telegraphed Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, to send the dead bodies of the fallen Massachusetts men back to Boston, at the expense of that state. On account of his earnestness and assiduity in prosecuting the interests of the Union in his state, Gov Andrew came to be known as one of the "war governors," being classed with William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Edwin D. Morgan, of New York; Andrew D. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; William Dennison, of Ohio, and Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. Throughout the war, Gov. Andrew showed the same activity in raising volunteers, organizing and equipping regiments and furnishing supplies, and securing the health and comfort of the soldiers of the state, his influence with the wealthy and business men of the state becoming so great that he obtained money to an almost unlimited amount for war purposes. Gov. Andrew continued to administer the affairs of the commonwealth until January, 1866, having been four times re-elected. He would have been continued still longer in the office had he not absolutely declined the nomination, partly on account of the condition of his health, which had become impaired by the severity of his labors, and partly because his private interests had been entirely sacrificed to the public welfare. In 1862, when the important questions of the status of colored people was under anxious consideration by the administration, Gov. Andrew used his influence to induce the national government to accept the services of colored troops and to emancipate the slaves, and in September of that year he took part with the other northern governors in a meeting at Altoona, Pa., the deliberations of which so greatly strengthened the hands of the government; and it was Gov. Andrew who prepared the address which was submitted by the meeting to the people of the North. In consequence of this action, the secretary of war gave to Gov. Andrew, in January, 1863, authority to raise colored troops, and in the following May, the 54th Massachusetts infantry, the first colored regiment to enter the war, was sent on from Boston. This regiment was thoroughly and generously equipped, and had some of the best officers that could be obtained. Gov. Andrew was remarkably liberal in his attitude toward most public questions. In the early part of the war, although no one was more tenacious in his fidelity to the Union than himself, he resisted the action of the federal authorities in arbitrarily arresting southern sympathizers who lived in Massachusetts. Under his administration the domestic concerns of the commonwealth were carefully looked after, the same liberality of sentiment characterizing his actions in this regard as in all others. Gov. Andrew in his very first message to the legislature recommended a modification of the Massachusetts divorce law, by which a person against whom a divorce had been granted was unable to marry again, a recommendation which brought down upon him much criticism, particularly from ministers of the gospel; but in 1864 the legislative act was passed which authorized the supreme court to remove the disqualification resting upon divorced persons. Gov. Andrew's suggestions regarding the usury laws eventuated in the act of 1867. While in office, he issued twelve veto messages, only two of which were passed over his veto. At the close of his governorship, he declined an offer of the presidency of Antioch College, O. Gov. Andrew was a Unitarian of the Channing stamp, and presided over the first national Unitarian convention, which was held in 1865. He married, Dec. 25, 1848, Eliza Jane Hersey, of Hingham, Mass., by whom he had four children. Personally he was a most companionable man, cheerful and suave, yet dignified, sympathetic with misfortune, peculiarly just in his conclusions, brilliant in conversation, forceful as an orator—taken all in all, probably the most notable governor of Massachusetts in modern times. After retiring from official life, he continued to practice law until his death, which occurred in Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1867.

BULLOCK, Alexander Hamilton, twenty-second governor of Massachusetts, was born at Royalston, Mass., March 2, 1816. His father, Rufus Bullock, was the descendant of an old colonial family, which had resided in New England since the seventeenth century. Alexander received a thorough education, being graduated from Amherst College at the age of twenty. He then studied law, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. The same year Gov. John Davis appointed Mr. Bullock on his military staff. He removed to Worcester on his admission to the bar, where for several years he was law partner of Thomas Kincutt, and took an active part in local politics. In 1845 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature from his native town, and

re-elected for two successive terms, serving until Jan. 1, 1849, when he took his seat in the state senate, having been elected to that position the preceding November. He had also acquired some journalistic reputation as editor of the Worcester "Ægis," a position he continued to hold until 1850; that year, he became agent for a number of prominent Hartford and New York insurance companies, and continued in this relation until his election as governor some years later. In 1853 he was made commissioner of insolvency, and three years later judge of insolvency. He resigned the latter office in 1858 to accept that of mayor of Worcester, an office which he held for one year. In 1861, at the call of his fellow-citizens, he resumed his old seat in the legislature as member for Worcester, and was re-elected to the state house of representatives in 1862, 1863, and 1864, serving, during this time, as chairman of the judiciary committee, a post he had already occupied in 1848, and also as speaker of the house. Having made an honorable record in the legislature, he accepted the republican nomination for governor in 1865. He succeeded Gov. Andrew, entering upon the executive duties at a time when there was a lull in public affairs, and comparatively quiet days had come. By devoting himself to the financial interests of the state he did much to relieve the commonwealth of its heavy burden of debt. His administration was very popular, and he was twice re-elected. His name was frequently spoken of in connection with the U. S. senatorship, but in 1869 he voluntarily retired from politics, appearing thereafter only occasionally in public. In 1866 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In his younger days he did good service in perfecting the militia system of the state, being an earnest advocate of its extension at a time when public feeling was opposed to it. A few years after he left college he married Elvira Hazard, daughter of Col. A. G. Hazard, a wealthy powder manufacturer of Enfield, Conn. Mr. Bullock's own fortune was very large, and by its increase, on the death of his wife's father, he became one of the wealthiest men in Massachusetts. It was his custom to reside in New York city during part of each winter. He was chairman of the city Sinking Fund Commission, president of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, and president of the Worcester County Institute for Savings. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 17, 1882, leaving one son and two daughters.

Old South Spire.

CLAFLIN, William, twenty-third governor of Massachusetts, was born at Milford, Mass., March 6, 1818, his father being a tanner in comfortable circumstances. William first attended the district school, and was compelled to run errands and work hard on week days out of school-hours, while on Sundays he was held to the strict religious discipline of those times. After five or six years of this rigid training, he was sent to the Milford Academy. During his absence, in 1830, his father tore out the vats of his tannery, replacing them with machinery for the purpose of making boots and shoes. This was the first boot and shoe manufactory in Massachusetts, and in this William spent his spare hours and vacation-days working hard at the bench. In 1833, after completing his preparation for college at the Milford Academy, he entered Brown University —the privilege of further schooling being obtained only at the earnest solicitation of his mother. On her death, one year later, his father persuaded William, owing to his ill health, to leave college, and put him again in the shoe-shop. Later, in 1837, the father rented for the son a small shop in Ashland, Mass., in which the latter worked so hard, early and late, that within a year he was ill with typhoid fever. After his recovery he went to St. Louis, Mo., establishing there a boot and shoe shop, which his father stocked for him for two years, after which he carried on the concern for himself, and built up a large business. In 1841 he married Miss Harding, of Milford, Mass., who died in 1842, after bearing him a daughter. In 1845 he married Miss Davenport, of Hopkinton, Mass., daughter of S. D. Davenport, and in 1846 went to Hopkinton to reside —leaving his business at St. Louis in the hands of his partners. Mr. Claflin was a strong anti-slavery man. On one occasion, seeing a handsome young colored man, his wife and daughter offered for sale, he and his partner bought them, and set them free at once, thus giving great offence to the slave-holding element of St. Louis. He was a member of the free-soil party, and during the Kansas troubles the St. Louis manufactory was several times threatened with destruction by a mob. On his return to Massachusetts he devoted himself to the extension of the boot and shoe manufacturing business, establishing factories and tanneries in many parts of the country, and employing several hundred hands, his firm's yearly sales amounting sometimes to $2,000,000. He continued an ardent advocate of the free-soil and anti-slavery cause, working earnestly for its success, and in 1849 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives on this particular issue, serving until 1852. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1860 and 1861, and during the latter year was president of that body. On the outbreak of the civil war so many debtors of his St. Louis house failed to settle their accounts that Mr. Claflin lost thereby about $50,000, but the house met every engagement, and the business was soon again in a flourishing condition. He was chairman of the republican state central committee for seven years, a member of the republican national committee, and its chairman from 1869 to 1872. In November, 1865, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts on the ticket with Alexander H. Bullock, and at the following election the same ticket was re-elected. When Gov. Bullock retired, Mr. Claflin was nominated to succeed him. He filled the gubernatorial office during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871 with distinction and ability. It is believed that he saved millions of dollars to Massachusetts through the veto of the Boston, Hartford & Erie railroad bills, the management of the South Boston flats, the Hoosac tunnel, and other state projects. Later, he served as a representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, in the first of which he was on the committee of the District of Columbia, which reported substantially the present government of the district, that has proved of inestimable value to the people of Washington and the country. He was one of the original founders of the Massachusetts Club, organized in 1855, which celebrated his seventieth birthday in March, 1888, at which time he was its president. He is a prominent member of the Methodist church.



Triangular Warehouse.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

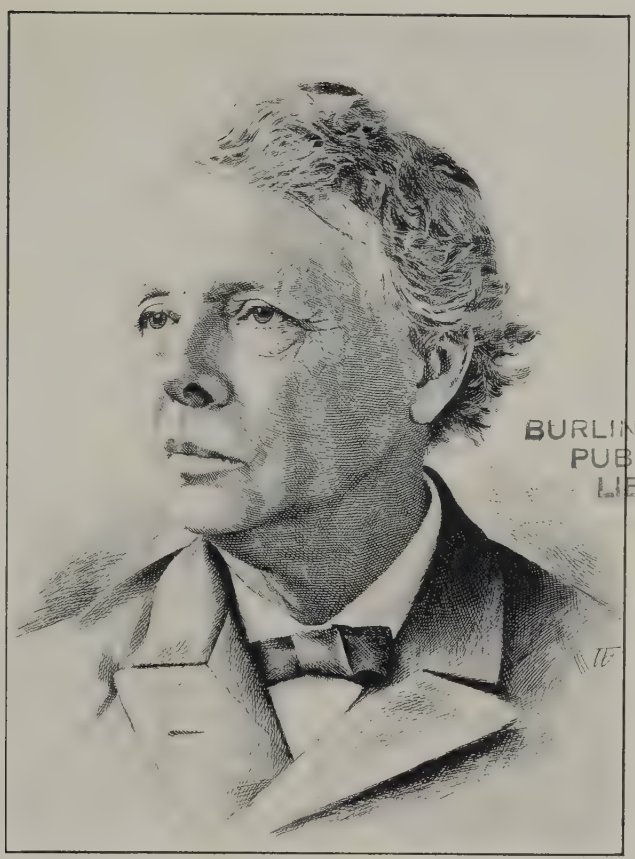
WASHBURN, William Barrett, twenty-fourth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 31, 1820. His parents were well-to-do, and gave him a careful education. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1844, and engaged with success in manufacturing enterprises at Greenfield, Mass., where he was afterward president and principal stockholder of a national bank. From 1850 to 1854 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and of the state senate, in both of which his services were of great value. He was one of the founders of the republican party in Massachusetts, and during the civil war a stanch and liberal supporter of the Union cause. In 1862 he was chosen a member of congress, in which he served, by successive re-election, until Jan. 1, 1872, serving on many important committees. He was a frequent and forceful debater, and a capable and diligent legislator In the fall of 1871 he was elected governor of Massachusetts. He was twice re-elected, but resigned soon after the commencement of his third term. May 1, 1874, he took his seat in the U. S. senate as the successor of Charles Sumner, and served until March 3, 1875, when he retired to private life, spending his last years at Greenfield. He was a man of large wealth, interested in many important business enterprises, and a generous donor to charitable and other worthy objects. He liberally endowed the Greenfield Public Library, and gave large sums to Smith College, of which he was a trustee. He was also a trustee of Yale, and of the Massachusetts State College, and for thirteen years a member of the board of overseers of Amherst College. In his will he bequeathed $50,000 each to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, and the American Missionary Association. He brought to the discharge of public trusts a keen and a well-trained intellect, a resolute will, and liberal and comprehensive views. He was an opponent of bigotry and narrowness, and was the firm friend of progress. In 1872 he received from Harvard the degree of LL.D. He died in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1887, while attending a meeting of the American Board.

Old Feather Store.

GASTON, William, twenty-fifth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Killingly, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820. In his veins flows the blood of the French Huguenot, the Scotch Presbyterian, and the Pilgrim father. His ancestor, Jean Gaston, lost his property through confiscation, and was banished from France on account of his Huguenot religion. About 1640 he went to Scotland, and some twenty-five years later his sons took up their residence in Ireland. One of these, John Gaston, was the father of John and Alexander, who emigrated to America about 1730. In 1736–37 we find John Gaston a freeman of Voluntown, Conn., at the organization of its town government, and a leading member of the "Separatist" church there. His son John was born in 1750, and died in 1805, leaving a son, Alexander, who was born at Sterling, Conn., Aug. 2, 1772, and who died at Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 11, 1856. Alexander was the father of Esther, John and William, the last named being the only child by a second marriage which took place in 1816. William Gaston's mother, Kezia Arnold, was a daughter of Aaron Arnold and Rhoda Hunt Arnold, of Killingly, Conn., and a lineal descendant of Thomas Arnold who came to New England in 1636, and afterward followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island. William's father was a well-known merchant, and a man of sterling integrity, who filled several honorable positions, being, among other things, a member of the Connecticut legislature for many years. William was fitted for college at Brooklyn (Conn.) and Plainfield (Conn.) academies, entered Brown University at an early age, and was graduated with honors in 1840. He studied law with Judge Francis Hilliard of Roxbury, and later with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and in 1846 opened an office in Roxbury. His subsequent career has been an exceedingly active and eminently successful one. In 1865 he became associated with Harvey Jewell and Walbridge A. Field, under the firm name, Jewell, Gaston & Field. In 1874 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, a position which he filled honorably and well, having previously been mayor of Roxbury two years, 1861–62, and mayor of Boston two years, 1871–72. During the civil war he was a stanch defender and vigorous supporter of the Union. Besides the positions already named, he was, for many years, city solicitor of Roxbury, and at various times a member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1875 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, and also from his alma mater, Brown University. Gov. Gaston is not only one of Boston's most eminent lawyers, but also an upright citizen and a most companionable man, who wins the respect and love of all with whom he comes in contact. His life has been a marvelously busy one, the position he has attained having been secured at the expense of the most indefatigable exertions, and yet he is singularly modest. In 1852 he married Louisa A. Beecher, daughter of Laban S. and Frances (Lines) Beecher, both natives of New Haven, Conn., and both lineally descended from the earliest settlers of the New Haven colony. They have had three children, two of whom are now living—a daughter and a son. The latter, William A., who is now associated with his father, is a lawyer of much promise. Gov. William Gaston died Jan. 19, 1894.

Wm. Gaston.

RICE, Alexander Hamilton, twenty-sixth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Newton, Mass., Aug. 30, 1818, where his father owned a paper-mill. Alexander obtained a fair education in the public schools, and at fourteen years of age went into business in the wholesale linen house of Fales & Dana, Boston. After a few months, however, he left them for the wholesale paper establishment of J. H. Wilkins and R. B. Carter of the same city. In 1840 he gave up business for a time and entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated with distinction four year later. Then his old employers, Wilkins & Carter, offered him a partnership in their business, which he accepted. Mr. Carter dying some years later, the two remaining partners continued the wholesale paper and publication business, new members being eventually added to the firm. Mr. Rice was of a retiring disposition, but took a philosophical interest in public questions, and did not decline office when it was pressed upon him as a duty. In 1851 he became, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, a member of the Boston school committee and board of public institutions. In 1853 he was elected a member of the city council, and one year later was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the board. In 1855 he consented to accept the nomina-



BURLINGAME
PUBLIC
LIB.

Wm. Gaston.

BURLINGAME
PUBLIC
LIB.

John D. Long

tion for mayor of Boston, tendered by the leaders of a citizens' movement irrespective of party, and was elected by a majority of 2,000. In this position he made so fine a record that he was renominated and re-elected in 1856, his majority being increased to 6,000. In 1858 he was again recalled from his retirement, to enter congress from the fourth Massachusetts district. During this term he served on the committee on the District of Columbia. In 1860 he was re-elected, and again in 1862. He served on the committee of naval affairs during both congresses, and was chairman of the committee the last two years. He was elected for a fourth time in 1864, and continued his service as chairman of the naval committee. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia "loyalists' convention" of 1866, and to the Chicago convention of 1868, and in 1875 was named by the republicans for governor of Massachusetts. He was elected by a large majority, and was twice re-elected, serving during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878. In the course of his administration the affairs of the state were put on a more prosperous basis than ever. The state board of charities having unearthed a system of irregularities practiced at the state almshouse, reforms were at once inaugurated in all the eleemosynary institutions of the state. It was the era of centennial celebrations, and Gov. Rice presided with grace and dignity at many of the most important of these, including attendance at the great centennial exhibition of Philadelphia. During his second term of office, he vetoed the local option liquor bill, which had passed both houses, and the next year he signed the savings bank bill, which has proved of so much advantage to depositors throughout the state. In 1878 he retired definitely from politics, and could not be induced to enter the senatorial race in 1880, although his name was frequently mentioned in that connection.

TALBOT, Thomas, twenty-seventh governor of Massachusetts, was born at Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1818. He was of Irish descent, one of his ancestors being Thomas Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury. His father died when he was six years old, and his mother soon after removed to Northampton, Mass., where he attended the common schools until he was twelve. He then found work in a manufactory, and in 1835 entered the employ of his brother Charles, who had established a broadcloth factory at Williamsburg. In 1838 he was made superintendent of the factory. Thomas attended school in the intervals of his labors, and in 1840 became the partner of his brother in a factory at Billerica, Mass. They prospered from the outset, and, enlarging their facilities from time to time, became, in a few years, wealthy manufacturers on a large scale. Thomas was repeatedly elected to the state legislature, and from 1864 until 1869 was a member of the governor's council. He joined the republican party upon its formation, and in 1872 and 1873 was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. When William B. Washburn was sent to the U. S. senate in 1874, Mr. Talbot succeeded him in the executive chair. His course as governor was marked by fearless and sturdy devotion to what he believed to be the right. He refused to sanction a bill passed by the legislature repealing the prohibitory law of the state, and this, with some of his other official acts, among them the approval of a law making ten hours a legal day's labor, caused his defeat by a small majority when he was a candidate for governor in 1874. He carried with him, however, into retirement the deep and sincere respect of the better classes, and when he was again a candidate in 1878 he was elected by a majority of 15,000 over the other candidates in the field. He served until Jan. 1, 1880. His last years were spent in Billerica, to whose improvement he was sedulously devoted. He was a friend of education, a devout Christian, and a frequent and generous contributor to all denominations. Industry, prudence and energy were his dominant characteristics, and the source of his success. His career was throughout a pure, useful and honorable one. He died in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 6, 1886.

LONG, John Davis, twenty-eighth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838. At Hebron, Me., he was prepared for college and at the age of fourteen entered Harvard. There he distinguished himself, being second in his class at the end of the senior year and author of the class ode sung on commencement day. He was graduated in 1857, and then engaged as the principal of the Westford Academy, where he taught successfully from 1857 to 1859. He attended the Harvard Law School in 1860–61, studying also in the offices of Sidney Bartlett and Peleg W. Chandler, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and opened an office in his native town. After remaining there two years, he removed to Boston. In 1869 he became a resident of the town of Hingham. He took some interest in politics, and was always a stanch republican, so that when he was urged to become the candidate of that party for member of the legislature from the second Plymouth district, he accepted and was elected. In 1876 he was re-elected to the house, and was soon after chosen speaker. So great was his popularity, that after being returned in 1877, he received an unanimous vote for speaker, and in 1878, after another re-election, received every vote but six. His name was presented at the republican convention of 1877 for the office of governor, but was withdrawn in favor of Alexander H. Rice. He was again a candidate in 1878, when he withdrew in favor of Gov. Talbot, accepting the nomination for the lieutenant-governorship, to which he was elected. He served in this position with distinguished ability, and was a third time a candidate for the gubernatorial office in the convention of 1879, in which he secured the nomination. He was elected by a plurality of over 13,000 votes. In 1880 he was re-elected by a plurality of 52,000 votes, the largest given any candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts in many years, and continued to hold the office by re-election until Jan. 1, 1883. His excellent record in the executive chair induced his constituents to send him to congress. He was elected to the 48th congress before the expiration of his last term as governor, and was re-elected to the 49th congress in 1884, and to the 50th congress in 1886. He was one of the most polished debaters on the floor of the house. In February, 1885, when the Washington Monument was dedicated, he was chosen to read the oration of Robert C. Winthrop. Gov. Long's early taste for literature has been maintained throughout his life. In 1879 he published a scholarly translation in blank verse of Virgil's "Æneid," which found many admirers.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, twenty-ninth governor of Massachusetts, and soldier, was born at Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818. He was of colonial stock, his grandfather, Capt. Zephaniah Butler, of Woodbury, Conn., having fought under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec and in the Continental army during the revolution. Benjamin's father, John Butler, was a captain of dragoons who served under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. His mother was a descendant

of the Cilleys, a New Hampshire family of Scotch-Irish origin, to which belonged Col. Cilley, who distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington in command of a company of Continental troops, and Congressman Cilley, who was shot in a duel by William J. Graves, a member of the house of representatives from Kentucky on Feb. 24, 1838, the latter being Benjamin Butler's cousin. Capt. John Butler went into the West India trade at the close of the war of 1812, and was lying at one of those islands with a schooner which he commanded and of which he was part owner, when he died, in March, 1819, leaving his widow and her two little boys comparatively unprovided for. Mrs. Butler, however, was a thrifty New England woman, who, by making the most of what she had, succeeded in giving her boys a good education, Benjamin, the younger, showing a great tendency for literature and being at an early age an earnest student. In 1828 she removed to Lowell, Mass., where she was enabled to increase her income by taking a few boarders, and at the same time to offer her book-loving son better facilities for study. It was determined at length that Benjamin should go to college. It was his desire to enter West Point, but this being found impracticable, he was sent at the age of sixteen to Waterville College, now Colby University, where he was graduated in 1838. On leaving college he took a four months' cruise to Labrador with an uncle who owned a fishing schooner. He was in his twentieth year when he returned to Lowell, and having a predilection for the legal profession, he studied in a law office, teaching part of the time in a public school in order to defray his expenses. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, and one of the first cases that fell to him for consideration was a strike among the factory girls, who requested him to address them on the subject of their grievances. He advised the girls to return to their work and his advice was followed. Mr. Butler at once showed himself in his practice a man of remarkably acute understanding, great fertility of resource and lightning quickness in devices to defeat his adversaries, in which particulars he is said to have surpassed all his rivals at the New England bar at that time. His memory for facts is marvelous. With a pleasant humor and a lively wit he always entertains the jury and the court, while tenaciously holding to the main question. After ten years' practice at Lowell, with frequent calls to the Boston courts, Mr. Butler opened an office in Boston, and having a partner in each city, carried on successfully two distinct legal establishments, being himself present at each of them during a considerable portion of every day. He early took an active part in politics, being accustomed, from his twentieth year, to stump the towns around Boston at election time, and never failing to attend the national conventions of the democratic party. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1853 and of the state senate in 1859. When the democratic convention met in Charleston in 1860, Mr. Butler was a member of the committee on the platform. After fifty-seven ballotings the convention broke up and a portion of the members left and held an independent convention at Baltimore. Among these was Butler, and their nominees for president and vice-president were Breckinridge of Kentucky and Lane of Oregon. In December, 1860, after the election of Lincoln, Mr. Butler was at Washington in conference with the democrats. When the states began sending forward troops, Mr. Butler lent his aid in Massachusetts to prepare the soldiers for active service, for, although a democrat, he was a strong Union man. He held a brigadier-general's commission in the militia of the state, and in April, 1861, he was ordered by Gov. Andrew to proceed with his troops to Washington. On the 17th, with the 8th Massachusetts, he marched to Annapolis and was placed in command of that district, including Baltimore. On May 13th, at the head of 900 men he entered Baltimore, at that time in a state of ferment, occupied the city, and on the 16th was appointed major-general and put in command of Fortress Monroe and the department of eastern Virginia. This peaceful occupation of Baltimore was considered one of the remarkable feats of the war. Gen. Butler's attitude toward slavery, from the very beginning of his military service, was characteristic of the man. A number of slaves having come within his lines, a demand was made that they be delivered up to their masters. The status of these refugees not having been fixed by the authorities at Washington, Gen. Butler, left to his own resources, settled it by refusing to give them up, asserting that they were contraband of war, and during the continuance of the struggle the blacks were known as "contrabands." In June the fight occurred at Big Bethel, in which the Federal troops were unsuccessful and which was peculiarly unfortunate in causing the death of Theodore Winthrop, the author, and of Lieut. John T. Greble, a promising young West Point officer. In August Gen. Butler was relieved of the command of the department of Virginia, and at once applied to Gen. Wool, who succeeded him, for something to do. He was given command of the volunteer forces outside of Fortress Monroe and shortly afterward led an expedition for the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, which he had arranged for shortly before being superseded, and which was completely successful, Forts Hatteras and Clark both being captured. Returning to Massachusetts, he was authorized by Gov. Andrew to raise a brigade of troops in the New England states. It was his design to expel the rebel forces from the Virginian peninsula, but quarrels among the authorities interfered with the execution of the scheme at that time. However, 6,000 men were raised, with which it was finally decided to send Gen. Butler to New Orleans. In February he was assigned to the command of the land forces destined to co-operate with the navy in an attack upon New Orleans, and on the 25th of that month, the steamship Mississippi, with Gen. Butler, his staff, and 1,400 troops on board, sailed from Hampton Roads, arriving at Ship Island March 23, 1862, but it was not until Apr. 17th that they sailed up the Mississippi. Seventy-five miles below the city were Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, strongly armed and garrisoned, while mud batteries, and a cable stretched across the river, served as additional defences. The entire expedition consisted of a fleet of forty-seven armed vessels, eight of which were powerful steam sloops-of-war and seventeen thoroughly armed steam gunboats. The troops on board numbered 15,000, and

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MAJ GEN U.S.V.

the whole number of guns and mortars was about 310, many of them being the heaviest calibre and newest construction. The exciting passage of the fleet and the magnificent conduct of the men and officers, including the signal bravery and skill of David Farragut, are all matters of history. Apr. 24th, Farragut passed the forts, and on the 27th the fleet was anchored before New Orleans; the surrender of the forts, which were invested on every side, was hastened by the unobstructed landing and appearance of Gen. Butler's troops in the rear of Fort St. Philip, which caused a mutiny within the walls. May 1st, Gen. Butler took possession of the city of New Orleans, and in the midst of a furious mob moved through the principal streets to the custom-house, which the 31st Massachusetts entered and occupied. He remained in command from May 1st until Dec. 16th. His occupation was characterized by the exercise of a firm control of the chaotic elements afloat in the city, which he utilized for the purposes of good government as far as was practicable under the circumstances. The Federal soldiers had a hard time of it in New Orleans, and but for the strong hand and determined will of Gen. Butler, the conditions would probably have been much worse than they were. His course was, undoubtedly, arbitrary and severe, but history will probably justify it under the conditions of intense animosity which existed. A Confederate who hauled down the American flag from the mint was hanged. Women, supposably ladies of family and culture, insulted Federal soldiers in the streets of New Orleans by calling them evil names and spitting upon them as they passed by. Gen. Butler determined that these offenses against decency, good manners and true womanhood should cease. He accordingly issued his "Order No. 28," whose meaning (afterward distorted) was simply that ladies who conducted themselves after the manner of improper persons would be considered and treated accordingly. This was the order:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
New Orleans, May 15, 1862.

"General Order No. 28:

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

"By command of
"MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
"Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G., Chief of Staff."

The bitter feeling aroused against Gen. Butler both in the North and in the South by the promulgation of this order, had much to do with his recall in December, while Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring him an outlaw. Another act of his, which gave rise to very serious criticism, was his seizure of $800,000 on deposit at the Dutch consulate, which he claimed was to be employed for the purchase of arms for the Confederates; as all the foreign consuls in New Orleans united in a protest against this action, Butler was ordered by the government at Washington to return the money. Toward the end of 1863, Gen. Butler had in charge for a time the department of Virginia and North Carolina, his force being known as the army of the James. In October, 1864, he commanded in New York during the elections, some trouble being anticipated, which did not, however, occur, and in the following December he conducted an expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C., which was unsuccessful. Not long after this, Gen. Grant removed him from his command. In 1866 the Massachusetts republicans elected Gen. Butler a member of congress, and with the exception of two years he continued in the house of representatives until 1879, Gen. Butler practically conducting the case against the defendant during the impeachment proceedings in the case of President Andrew Johnson. In 1871 Gen. Butler offered himself to the republican party of Massachusetts as a candidate for governor, but was defeated in the nominating counties by W. B. Washburn, who was nominated by a small majority, and who, therefore, received Gen. Butler's support. In 1872 Gen. Butler presented himself as a candidate against Gov. Washburn who had the advantage of one year's service and the possession of the organized committee, and Gen. Butler was again defeated in the nomination. He then characteristically declared that he would be governor of Massachusetts, but would not accept the office from the hands of the republican party. In 1878 he was nominated as an independent candidate and received the support of the democratic party, but failed of an election. In 1879 he was regularly nominated by the democratic party, but by reason of the Hurber democrats using a bolting candidate he was again defeated. In 1880 Gen. Butler supported the nomination of Gen. Hancock for president, the first democratic candidate receiving his support since the war began. In 1882 the democratic party, being unable to fix upon a more available candidate, now nominated Gen. Butler with great unanimity. He canvassed the state with renewed vigor and was triumphantly elected by a majority of nearly 14,000 in a vote in the state of about 250,000. The accession of Gen. Butler to the gubernatorial chair marks an epoch in the state government of Massachusetts, and the democratic measures advocated by Gov. Butler were so popular and reasonable that many of them have since been adopted by the republicans in their repeated attempts to regain their power in the state. Gov. Butler found himself with but limited executive power. The legislature was in large majority against him. He could nominate officers but the executive council of nine were eight against him. (He could not even pardon an innocent man out of the state prison without the advice and consent of the council.) The only road open to him was to attempt the reform of the eleemosynary institutions of the state. Here he made his power felt, and the Tewksbury almshouse and its unsavory records, as disclosed by Gov. Butler, is a stain on the administrations of his predecessors. Gen. Butler married, in 1842, Sarah Hildreth, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, who had been for five years previously an actress. She retired from the stage on her marriage. Mrs. Butler accompanied the general on the expedition to New Orleans, and when the Mississippi ran aground on a shoal off Cape

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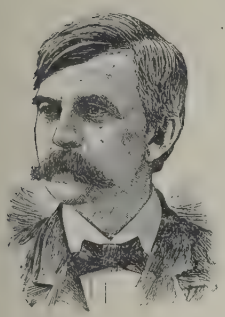
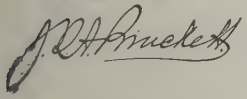
Fear, during the voyage, her presence and the courage which she displayed in the midst of imminent danger were of the greatest service to the troops on board, and may almost be said to have averted a panic. She died in Boston Apr. 8, 1876. Gen. Butler died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1893.

ROBINSON, George Dexter, thirtieth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Lexington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1834, son of Charles Robinson. His ancestors were Revolutionary patriots on both sides, having fought in the battles of Concord and Lexington. His early years were spent on his father's farm, near Lexington Common, and when he was sixteen years old he entered the academy of his native town, and was afterward prepared for college in the Hopkins classical school, Cambridge, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1856. He for nine years held the principalship of the Chicopee high school, and in 1865 began the study of law in the office of his brother. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, removed to Chicopee and commenced practice there. In 1873 his fellow-citizens elected him to represent them in the state legislature during the ensuing year, and two years later he was a member of the state senate, where, as in the house, he displayed great ability as a legislator. His honorable record and his brilliant talents caused him to be nominated by the republicans of the old eleventh congressional district of Massachusetts as representative, and he was elected from that district three successive times, and after the reapportionment of congressional districts was elected from the twelfth for one more term, serving in the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses. He was noted for his regularity in attendance and his constant attention to public business, and never cast his vote for an extravagant scheme. He was an active participant in debate, displaying extraordinary judgment in his treatment of political topics, opposed the river and harbor bill in the forty-seventh congress, and voted to sustain the president's veto. Resigning his seat in the forty-eighth congress, he was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1883, having been nominated by the republicans in opposition to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who was the democratic candidate, and who had been elected to the governorship the preceding year owing to want of harmony in the republican ranks. The campaign was a very remarkable one, and at the same time very arduous for Mr. Robinson, who conducted a personal canvass, speaking in every city and town in the state. He won the respect of all parties by the ability and impartiality with which he performed his duties as governor, and in September, 1884, was renominated to the same office. He was again elected, his second term serving to increase his popularity in the state to such an extent that he was afterward again nominated and elected, serving, altogether, three terms, from Jan. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1887. During his governorship he devoted six days in the week to business at the state house, with only a fortnight's intermission. Among the more important measures which characterized his administration were: the passage of the free school-book bill, the bill requiring weekly payment of wages by corporations, and bills regulating the registration of voters and the conduct of elections. In 1887 Gov. Robinson retired from politics and resumed his practice of law in Hampden county, and his residence at Chicopee. He still takes an active interest, however in local matters, and never misses the town-meetings, over which he has long presided. Even while he was governor he used to go home to Chicopee to attend them. He is a member of the Chicopee Unitarian Society, of whose Sunday-school he is the superintendent, and during his whole service as governor he regularly performed his duties as an officer of this school. He was for many years in charge of the choir, and led the singing. Gov. Robinson is married and has one son and one daughter, the son, Walter S. Robinson, being engaged in the practice of law with his father.

AMES, Oliver, thirty-first governor of Massachusetts, was born at North Easton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1831, the second son of Oakes Ames (q. v.). His early education, which was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and at the academies of North Attleboro', Easton and Leicester, was supplemented by a special course at Brown University under President Wayland. Entering early the great shovel manufactory founded by his grandfather, he acquired a mastery of the business, and contributed numerous important inventions to the processes of the manufacture, becoming in 1863 a member of the firm of O. Ames & Sons, and conducting for many years important branches of their large business. He took an active interest, while a young man, in the movement to improve the militia of the commonwealth, and was successively lieutenant, major and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, giving seven years to the service. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1880, and again the following year; lieutenant-governor of the state in 1882, serving in that capacity for four successive terms, and winning so much popularity that, in one instance, he was chosen lieutenant-governor as a republican, when the state was carried by Gen. Benj. F. Butler, the democratic candidate for governor. In 1886 he was elected governor, and re-elected in 1887 and 1888, his administrations being marked by firmness and sagacity, general excellence of his appointments and diligent fidelity to the public welfare. The last year of his service was signalized by the initiation of the construction of the new state-house of the commonwealth, whose corner-stone he laid with impressive ceremonies on Forefathers'-day. The estate of Gov. Ames's father was left, at the time of his death, in 1873, very heavily involved by reason of his great undertakings in the Union Pacific railway and kindred enterprises, but the son, by prudent and sagacious management, in a few years discharged the entire indebtedness, paid the large legacies devised by his father's will, and became himself a man of large means, which he uses for the benefit of his less fortunate fellows, and the community in which he lives. Gov. Ames makes his home at North Easton, but occupies, during the winter, a beautiful residence on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, in which his warm interest in art finds ample and varied expression. The Memorial Hall, erected at North Easton by himself and his brothers to their father; the system of shade-tree planting he has created for the town, and the lecture courses, industrial classes, etc., established there under his oversight as trustee of his father's bequests, have enlisted his active interest for the general welfare, and indicate the direction of his tastes. He is president or director of numerous railroads and other corporations, director or trustee in several banks, savings-banks and financial institutions, and is connected with various extensive manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

BRACKETT, John Quincy Adams, thirty-second governor of Massachusetts, was born at Bradford N. H., June 8, 1842, the son of Ambrose S. and Nancy Brackett. He was prepared for college in the public schools of his native town, and at Colby Academy, N. H., from which he was graduated in 1861. Subsequently entering Harvard, he was graduated in the class of 1865 with high honors, and was selected as class orator. He then studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar in Boston, where he has since continued to practice. His public speeches delivered in Boston and other places attracted so much attention that he early came to be recognized as one of the most prominent young members of the republican party, and as one of the promoters of the young men's republican movement, he presided at the first meeting held under its auspices in Faneuil Hall in 1877. Mr. Brackett took an active interest in the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and was its president in 1871, and again in 1882. In 1884 he was appointed judge advocate upon the staff of Gen. I. S. Burrell of the 1st brigade of Massachusetts volunteer militia, and held that position until the reorganization of the militia in 1876. He served in the Boston common council from 1873 to 1876, in which year he was unanimously chosen its president. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, serving in the legislature continuously until 1881, and again from 1884 to 1886 inclusive. While a member of the house, his name was identified with the most important pieces of legislation, among them the bill establishing co-operative banks which is now conceded to have been an important and far-reaching enactment. He was chairman at different times of the following important committees—labor, taxation, probate and chancery, retrenchment, harbors and public lands, judiciary, and of many others, including that on rules and the special committee of 1881 on the revision of the statutes. In 1885 he was unanimously nominated in a republican caucus for speaker of the house, and was elected and re-elected in 1886. Perhaps no speaker in the commonwealth of Massachusetts was ever subjected to a more trying ordeal than Mr. Brackett in the four days of filibustering upon the metropolitan police bill, when he acquitted himself in a manner that received the enthusiastic approval of all parties. He was elected lieutenant-governor in the fall of 1886, re-elected in 1887 and 1888 with increased majorities, and in 1889 was elected governor to succeed Oliver Ames. In his inaugural address Gov. Brackett approved the abolition of the contract system of labor in prisons, and among other measures recommended the enactment of a law authorizing the payment to prisoners in the state prison and the reformatories, under rules to be made by the prison commissioners and approved by the governor and council, of some proportion of their earnings. He urged the importance of reforming the existing system of taxation, suggesting the relief of the industrial and business enterprises of the people by the imposition of a tax upon legacies and successions as a new source of revenue; insisted upon the rigid enforcement of the liquor laws upon the statute; commended the free text-book system; advised legislation upon the labor problem which should exhibit a due regard to the rights and interests of both laborers and capitalists, and to the general welfare; suggested that the legislature by resolution or otherwise urge prompt action by congress in requiring uniform couplers and continuous brakes on all freight cars used in interstate commerce in order to protect brakemen from many of the dangers to which they are exposed, and advocated biennial elections, but not biennial sessions of the legislature. The two latter propositions having hitherto been considered identical, he explained how entirely distinct the one was from the other, and showed the expediency of combining biennial elections with annual sessions. The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic occurred in Boston during the administration of Gov. Brackett, and in accordance with his recommendation the state co-operated with its citizens in making the occasion one which should be worthy of itself, and of the Grand Army. The legislature appropriated $50,000 for the object, and provided that the government should be represented on the occasion by the governor and council, and a special committee of the legislature. This encampment was especially memorable because occurring on the quarter-century of the victory at Appomattox. Governor Brackett with his staff and council, and the legislative committees reviewed the great procession, and attended the numerous receptions, banquets and camp-fires that took place during the week which the celebration occupied. Gov. Brackett has stood the test of the responsibility of his many appointments in a manner creditable to himself and his party, maintaining with dignity and without compromise the positions he has taken upon moral, social, financial and political questions.





RUSSELL, William Eustis, thirty-third governor of Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 6, 1857. He is one of an old Cambridge family, his father being the well-known lawyer, Charles Theodore Russell. William received his early training in the public schools of Cambridge, and entered Harvard College in 1873. He was elected secretary of his class, and is described as being at that time "a hearty, manly, out-of-door student, who loved to lead the cheering at the boat races and ball matches," and it is averred "that no alumnus of recent days could shout louder than Russell on Class-day." After his graduation in 1877, he immediately commenced the study of the law under his father's eye, and also took a course of three years at the Boston University Law School. In 1881 he became a candidate and was elected a member of the Cambridge common council, and two years later became a member of the upper branch of the city government. He was re-elected to the board of aldermen in 1884, and in the same year was elected president of the alumni of the Boston Law School. He attained a wide prominence in the first Cleveland campaign, when he made several brilliant and memorable speeches in Massachusetts towns. In 1885 Mr. Russell received the nomination of the Democratic party and the citizens for the mayorality of Cambridge, and was elected by a large majority. He declined nomination to congress from the fifth Massachusetts district in 1886, and held the reins of government in the mayor's chair for three terms, being twice re-elected without opposition. While in this position he gained the respect of intelligent people in the whole state for his vigorous administration, enforcing, as had never been done before, the laws on the statute-book relating to local option and prohibition of the liquor traffic. He became the most marked man among the younger element in the Democratic party, and when it gained ascendancy in the party counsels, Mr. Russell was chosen as standard-bearer in a campaign which was mainly

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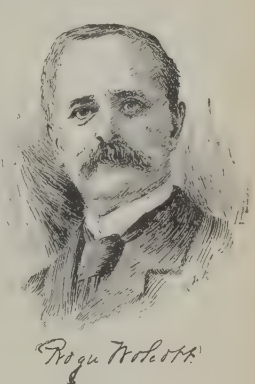
devoted to a discussion of the tariff question. In 1888 he was nominated for governor, and while he was defeated by Gov. Ames, he polled nearly 1,000 more votes than were cast for Mr. Cleveland for president. It was in that year that Mr. Russell gave evidence of his great oratorical gifts. He worked and talked incessantly. The people of the state began to look upon him with the affectionate admiration and wondering sympathy with which a dashing military leader is regarded, so that when he was nominated in 1889 there was some expectation that he would be successful. This time his competitor was Gov. Brackett, and Mr. Russell at the end of another vigorous campaign had the satisfaction of seeing the plurality of his opponent reduced from 29,000 to 6,775. In 1890 he was nominated for the third time and elected. His administration proved most acceptable to the people, and in 1891 he was again nominated and elected, the solitary candidate on the Democratic ticket so honored. In 1892 he, for the third time achieved a triumphant election, thereby receiving the greatest honor ever accorded so young a man in the whole political history of the state. His careful and earnest speeches impressed every one with a sense of his complete sincerity, while his almost instinctive knowledge of human nature, rendering him readily influential with all classes, won him a singular popularity. This same consummate tact signalized his administrative policy in all three terms; and seldom has the chief executive of any American commonwealth surrounded himself with a more representative and efficient corps of appointees. At the close of his third administration Gov. Russell resumed the practice of his profession, never again occupying public office. Almost at once he entered upon a large and profitable business in all departments of the law, and was chosen an officer and director in numerous large and influential corporations. During the succeeding two years he steadily progressed until his position at the head of the bar of Boston was shared with very few among its many brilliant minds. Gov. Russell's last public speeches were delivered at Monticello, Va., the home of Thomas Jefferson, and at the Chicago Democratic national convention, in July 1896, and in both instances he most eloquently urged the retention of the gold standard as against the financial theories of the "free-silver" Democrats. At the convention his influence was thrown with particular earnestness in the direction of a conciliation between the opposing factions on some basis of compromise. After the nomination of Bryan his name was prominently mentioned as the possible candidate of the "gold" Democrats; and only his untimely death, we may believe, barred him from the highest honors in the gift of his fellow-citizens. Gov. Russell was married, June 3, 1885, to Margaret Manning, of Cambridge. They had three children: William Eustis, Jr., Richard Manning and Margaret Russell. Gov. Russell's death, was peculiarly sad. After the Democratic convention he went with his brother Col. Henry S. Russell and Gen. Francis Peabody for a few weeks' camping on the Little Pabos river, near Quebec. Apparently in good health on retiring, he was found dead on the morning of July 16, 1896. This event was viewed as a public calamity the country over; and his funeral on July 20th was attended by Pres. Cleveland, chief justice Fuller, and many other distinguished men.

GREENHALGE, Frederic Thomas, thirty-fourth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, July 19, 1842, son of William and Jane (Slater) Greenhalgh. His family name is an ancient and historic one in Lancashire, and is especially commemorated by the ruins of Greenhalgh castle, erected by the first earl of Derby and destroyed by act of parliament during the civil war. Probably the most prominent person of the name was John, son of Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandlesome Hall. He was a cavalier and royalist, and by appointment of the earl of Derby was governor of the isle of Man (1640–51). He had a son, Thomas, who was a knight of the Royal Oak and high sheriff of Lancashire for many years. The tombs of the family are to be seen in the chancel of the parish church at Bury. As the name is an unusual one, it is probable that Frederic T. Greenhalge comes of the same family; but this is by no means fully established. His ancestry has been traced through six generations, and there its further derivation seems obscured in the person of one, Richard Assheton Greenhalgh, of whom but little is definitely known. The line of descent from this worthy is traced through his son, Thomas, a lawyer of Preston; his son, John; his son, Thomas, of Burnley, and his son, Thomas, who was married to Anne Dodson of Knaseboro, Yorkshire, and was the father of William Greenhalgh. The last-named, a man of considerable artistic talent, was a cloth-printer by occupation, and in Clitheroe was manager of the Primrose Print Works. He came to the United States in May, 1855, and settled in Lowell, Mass., as manager of the printing department of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. The son completed his education in the public and high schools of Lowell, and in 1859 entered Harvard College. His course there was characterized by brilliant achievements, both in scholarly standing and in the direction of his literary efforts. He was exceedingly popular among the students, attaining early election to the Institute of 1770, and being chosen an editor of the old "Harvard Monthly." The prolonged illness and death of his father in 1862 obliged him to leave college, and he accordingly engaged in tutoring young men to enter Harvard, and later received appointment to teach a small school at Chelmsford, near Lowell. In May, 1863, he attempted to enlist in the Federal service, but being refused on account of impaired health, was attached to the commissary department at Newbern, N. C. He remained there until April, 1864, and was then sent home very ill of malaria. He saw no actual fighting, but during the attack on the city in February, 1864, he had charge of the stores and the detailing of men from the 23d Massachusetts to command the colored troops. His service ended, he returned to Lowell, and beginning the study of law in the office of Brown & Alger, was admitted to the bar in May, 1865, soon after, forming the firm of Howe & Greenhalge. From the beginning of his professional life Greenhalge was active in the political affairs of his city. He served as councilman two years (1868–69); as school commissioner (1871–73), and was appointed, Dec. 29, 1874, associate police justice for a term of "life or good behavior." In 1872 he was an unsuccessful candidate for state senator on the Greeley ticket, but in 1876 worked for the

Republican cause as president of the Hayes and Wheeler Club of Lowell. Among other public offices he was commissioner of insolvency for the Lowell district (1876–85 and 1892–94); mayor of Lowell (1880–81); representative in the state legislature (1885), and city solicitor of Lowell (1888). While in the legislature he was house chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs and a member of the committee on election laws. In 1889 he was elected to the national house of representatives from the eighth Massachusetts district by a vote of 14,493, and served through both sessions of the memorable fifty-first congress. He delivered able speeches on the McKinley tariff bill and other notable issues, being regarded one of the ablest and wittiest speakers on the floor, and was a member of the committees on elections, civil service and revision of laws. In 1893 he was nominated by acclamation, and elected governor of Massachusetts by a majority of nearly 40,000. He was twice re-elected. The trying conditions of this high office called forth his statesmanlike qualities, great personal magnetism and readiness in resource. Several occasions of peculiar delicacy and uncertainty fully demonstrated his intellectual vigor and unusual tact. In February, 1894, occurred one of the most exciting and dramatic scenes in the history of the commonwealth. It was the year of the famous "Coxey armies," which, gathered from various directions, were marching on to Washington. The consequent excitement among the unemployed throughout the United States was utilized by the leaders of socialism as an opportunity for disseminating their views. Two prominent agitators, Morrison I. Swift and H. N. Carson, waited on the governor with a petition proposing that the state provide occupation for the unemployed on its public works and poor-farms. Gov. Greenhalge received them courteously, explained the inevitable delays involved in providing such relief, and then made an able address to the crowd collected on the common, by his tact and firmness obviating the violence which several times seemed on the point of breaking out. As has been well said, "nothing in Gov. Greenhalge's years of service as chief magistrate of the state brought him more praise and encouragement than the vetoes he sent to the legislature." In this particular he showed himself pre-eminently independent of all private and partisan considerations that could turn him from considering a proposed measure rigidly according to its merits in relation to the state laws and constitution. In this high, conscientious policy he did many things to excite the disapproval of corruptionists in all parties. Socially, Gov. Greenhalge was widely popular. His was a rare character, with both gentleness and strength strangely blended into harmony. He was pre-eminently a man of the people, and showed no variableness of manner, be his dealings with the greatest or the lowliest. At various times he was president of the Humane Society, and of the Talbot, People's and History clubs, and was an honorary member of the "Martin Luthers," all of Lowell. He was an active member of the Unitarian denomination. Among his many business connections he was trustee of the Lowell City Savings Bank from November, 1876, and its president in 1889. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884. In 1870 Harvard University conferred on him the degree of A.B., "as of the class of 1863," and had he lived his undoubted ability as poet, orator and writer would certainly have won him higher honors. Gov. Greenhalge was married, Oct. 1, 1872, to Isabel, daughter of John Nesmith, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1862, who survived him, with two sons and one daughter. His "Life and Work" (Boston, 1897) was written by James E. Nesmith. Gov. Greenhalge died, after a short illness, at Lowell, Mass., March 5, 1896.

WOLCOTT, Roger, thirty-fifth governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1847, son of J. Huntington and Cornelia (Frothingham) Wolcott. His father was for many years one of the most eminent merchants of Boston. The Wolcott's have, from early times, been singularly prominent in public life. Roger Wolcott (1679–1767) was commander of the Connecticut forces at the siege of Louisburg (1745), and second in command under Sir William Pepperell. He was governor of Connecticut colony (1751–54). His son, Oliver Wolcott (1726–97), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, performed distinguished services in the revolution, and was second state governor of Connecticut (1796–97). Oliver's son, Oliver (1760–1833), was secretary of the treasury of the United States (1795–97), and seventh state governor of Connecticut (1818–27). Roger Wolcott, descendant of the first Roger, obtained his early education in private schools in Boston, and he was graduated at Harvard College in 1870, being selected by his classmates to deliver the class-day oration. Immediately after graduation at college, he commenced the study of law in the office of T. K. Lathrop of Boston, and entering the Harvard Law School in the fall of 1871, was graduated LL.B. in 1874. During 1871–72 he was a tutor in the college. In 1877 he was elected to his first public office as a member of the common council of Boston, and was twice re-elected. In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was elected to the state house of representatives. It was during these three years that Gov. Wolcott attracted the attention of the people of the commonwealth by his sturdy integrity, his close attention to the duties of his office, and his fearlessness in defending the rights of the people and the cause of good government. He was elected for three successive years a member of the common council of Boston (1887–89). When the Republican Club of Massachusetts was organized in 1891, he was chosen its first president, and proved most valuable in promoting the cause of his party by both voice and pen. He was for several years an overseer of Harvard University, and a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1893 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and as such became chairman of all the important committees of the executive council. He was re-elected in 1895 and 1896, and upon the death of Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, March 5, 1896, assumed the duties and responsibilities of the office with the title of acting governor. Before the expiration of his term, however, he had so ably discharged every duty as to be the unanimous choice of his party for governor, and was elected by the largest plurality ever given to a candidate for that office. The following year he was re-elected by a correspondingly large vote, and still (1898) occupies the office. Both as acting governor and governor, Roger Wolcott has given abundant evidence of his fitness to occupy the chair, and he possesses in a great degree the confidence and esteem of the people of the commonwealth. Gov. Wolcott is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was married, in 1874, to Edith Prescott, a granddaughter of William H. Prescott, the historian, and a great-great-granddaughter of the gallant Col. William Prescott, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. They have five children now living, four sons and one daughter.



Roger Wolcott

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PUTNAM, Rufus, soldier, was born at Sutton, Mass., April 9, 1738. He was first cousin to Gen. Israel Putnam, and, like him, was reared in an agricultural community. By occupation he was a millwright, and for many years followed his trade, although his military career extended over by far the greater part of his life. He first enlisted in the French and Indian war, and, having served three years (1757–60) was mustered out with the rank of ensign. Between that period and the outbreak of the revolution he resided at Braintree, Mass., working at his trade and occupying his leisure with study in higher mathematics, surveying, navigation and general engineering. He made a brief visit to Florida in 1773, as one of a committee to investigate a rumor regarding land grants to the veterans of the French war. Although disappointed in this matter, he was engaged by the governor as deputy surveyor of the province, and seems to have held the position for nearly two years. Returning home shortly before the opening of actual hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain, he figured in the military preparations, and was made lieutenant-colonel of David Brewer's regiment, raised after the fight at Lexington.

Rufus Putnam

His engineering skill quickly proved useful to the American arms, and won him credit with Gen. Washington and other officers high in command, who were particularly emphatic in recommending his work on the defenses of Roxbury. Washington declared him the peer of any of the French engineers whom he had appointed to the construction of fortifications. In August, 1776, he became chief engineer of the defenses around New York city, with the rank of colonel, having previously rendered important services in their planning and construction, but a few months later an expression of dissatisfaction from congress moved him to resign. He next took command of the 5th Massachusetts regiment, and during the campaign of 1777 did notable service with the northern army at the battle of Stillwater, as commander of two regiments in Gen. John Nixon's brigade. He superintended the construction of the West Point fortifications in collaboration with his cousin, Gen. Israel Putnam, during part of 1778, but later was attached to Anthony Wayne's brigade, serving as regimental commander from the battle of Stony Point to the close of the campaign. After the close of hostilities he continued prominent in public and governmental affairs, especially as one of a commission, in 1782, to settle claims of New York citizens for damages sustained during the occupation of the allied armies, and as a member of the Massachusetts legislature for several years. In recognition of his distinguished services he was, on Jan. 7, 1783, created a brigadier-general. During Shays' rebellion in 1786–87 he was an aide on the staff of Gen. Lincoln and a potent factor in suppressing the revolt. He was the prime mover, in 1786, in the formation of the Ohio Company, which purchased from the government, through the agency of his father and Manasseh Cutler, 1,500,000 acres of land on the Ohio river, a section denominated by the opponents of the scheme, "Putnam's Paradise." Gen. Putnam was the leader of the first band of settlers sent out by the company. The two weeks spent in traversing the Alleghanies were full of hardship. He says in his journal: "Nothing had crossed the mountains since the great snow, and in the old snow, twelve inches deep, nothing but pack-horses. Our only resource was to build sleds, and harness our horses to them tandem, and, in this way, with four sleds, and men marching in front, we set forward." They arrived at Marietta, April 7, 1788, a few days before Gen. Putnam's fiftieth birthday. The next year he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory of Ohio, and afterward served the United States as surveyor-general, and commissioner to treat with the Indians. He did much to prevent the admission of slavery into Ohio, in 1802. In conjunction with Manasseh Cutler, he saved the Ohio Company from financial collapse, by securing a modification of its contract with the government, and he was instrumental in establishing the Ohio public-school system, and in furthering the religious interests of the community by helping to found the first Bible society west of the Alleghanies. Alfred Matthews says of Putnam, as a military commander: "The five years of Indian war, but for the firmness of Gen. Putnam and his sagacious management, would have resulted either in the withdrawal or annihilation of the colony." He died at Marietta, O., May 1, 1824.

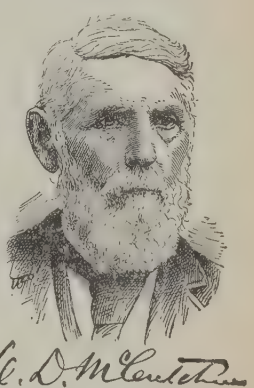
LACEY, John, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 4, 1755. When the revolution opened, he recruited a company of volunteers, of which he was made captain on Jan. 6, 1776, and which formed a part of Anthony Wayne's regiment in the expedition into Canada. In 1777 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of militia, and was stationed for some time at White Moose, Pa., where he participated in numerous engagements with the British. Having been advanced to the rank of brigadier-general of militia, Jan. 9, 1778, he was active in the operations around Philadelphia. In 1778 he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, and from 1779 until 1781 he served in the provincial council. From August, 1780, to October, 1781, as commander of a brigade of militia, he took part in all the movements and battles of Washington's army. After the revolution he settled at New Mills, N. J., where he became an iron manufacturer, serving also on the bench, and in the New Jersey state legislature. He died at New Mills on Feb. 17, 1814.

PALMER, Albert Marshman, theatrical manager, was born at North Stonington, Conn., July 27, 1838, son of Albert Gallatin and Sara A. (Langworthy) Palmer. He is of a Puritan lineage which goes back to the earliest colonial days of Connecticut. His father, one of the best-known Baptist preachers of eastern Connecticut, was settled for more than fifty years over the church in Stonington. He was noted as a graceful poet and wrote a history of the Baptists. A. M. Palmer was educated in private schools and at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield. He came to New York city in 1859 to enter the law department of the New York University, where he was graduated in 1861, and admitted to the New York bar. He spent only a year in a lawyer's office, however, finding more congenial employment in the public service until, in 1868, he was made librarian of the Mercantile Library. Here he remained four years. In 1872 he entered upon theatrical management taking control in June of that year, of the Union Square Theatre. His success was immediate, and for ten years, until he retired, the house maintained a singular reputation for uniform prosperity in the plays presented. The scenic effects were remarkable for their appropriateness and truth, and the company was the strongest ever got together in New York for dramas of modern society.

A. M. Palmer

or for robust pieces with a romantic and melodramatic turn. During one season Mr. Palmer had in his stock company and actively engaged in the plays produced by him· Charles Thorne, Jr., J. H. Stoddart, McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, Frederick Robinson, F. F. Mackey, Clara Morris, Charlotte Thompson, Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Maude Granger, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Sara Jewett, Maud Harrison and Ida Vernon. At various times in his companies, at the Union Square theatre or at the Madison Square, or Palmer's, which he afterward managed, appeared a very large proportion of the actors of the period, including Agnes Booth, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Agnes Ethel, Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, G. F. Rowe, Richard Mansfield, Frank Mordaunt, Louis James, James O'Neil, E. M. Holland, W. J. Le Moyne, M. B. Curtis, J. B. Polk, Joseph Wheelock, and J. B. Studly. Among American dramatists fostered at this theatre was Bronson Howard, who gained his first great financial reward in "The Banker's Daughter," though not until after that play was reshaped in accordance with the minute counsel of Mr. Palmer, and the help of the playwright, A. R. Cazauran. Bartley Campbell's "My Partner" was produced at the Union Square in 1879, a play from the success of which home authors gained a new era of encouragement and productivity. Many other American plays have been introduced by Mr. Palmer during his career, while he has given careful consideration to many hundreds that have been sent to him by authors. "The Geneva Cross" was written for him by George Fawcett Rowe, on an order given after a discussion of the theme and the outline of the story. The first work of adaptation that brought Mr. Steele Mackaye into prominence and gave him a career, was "Rose Michel," which was confided to him by Mr. Palmer with instructions. Mr. Palmer as manager had often to use the courage of his convictions in refusing plays that lacked acting qualities. Thus he permitted, but did not share in the production of Bret Harte's "Two Men of Sandy Bar." He also sought to give encouragement to American writers by a series of authors' matinées at the Madison Square theatre, where plays by W. D. Howells, Brander Matthews, and others were produced; but in theatrical management, art must be recognized as universal, and he has made it a point to entertain the public with the best products of the genius of the day, wherever written. For instance: one of the most profitable plays ever brought to America was "The Two Orphans," by D'Ennery, produced at the Union Square, Dec. 17, 1874. It was adapted with such skill, and the changes made were so bold and advantageous, that its American popularity is largely confined to the Union Square version. "Agnes," "Led Astray," "Rose Michel," "The Danicheffs," "The Ranzaus," and "A Parisian Romance," are a few of the notable productions of the house. This ten years of management is likely to become very notable, for, in addition to Mr. Palmer's own reminiscences, a minute record of it has been prepared, which embraces many volumes of autobiographies in the manuscript of the actors and authors, photographs and engravings, the play bills, newspaper criticisms, etc., all inlaid by the finest process on sheets of uniform size. These memorabilia, preserved, as they will be, by some association like the Players' Club or the Actors' Fund, will be valuable and interesting alike to the future histrion and historian. In June, 1884, Mr. Palmer assumed the management of the Madison Square theatre, and in 1888 secured control of Wallack's, which has since been called Palmer's. Among the plays that reached great popularity at the Madison Square, and which were made known throughout the country by Mr. Palmer's traveling companies, may be mentioned, "Jim the Penman," "Saints and Sinners," "A Pair of Spectacles," and "Elaine." The opening of the regular season at Palmer's theatre, in 1891, was marked by the production of "Alabama," the most conspicuous and successful of native dramas, based on American life, and treating in a happy way of national sentiment. In 1882 he originated the idea of establishing a new charity, and was the principal factor in founding the Actors' Fund of America, of which he has for many years been the president. The Actors' Fund cares for every professional player in distress, having since its foundation, according to Mr. Palmer's report in 1891, afforded relief to 2,571 sick and indigent, and given burial to 509. It had expended in that time $136,314.42. The total assets were $75,081.51. The "Fund" has a burial plot of its own in Evergreens Cemetery. It is altogether the most powerful organization of its kind in the world, and with its receipts increasing each year, from the systematic series of benefits, its power for good and for the general elevation of the dramatic profession is not to be easily estimated.

McCUTCHEN, Cicero Decatur, lawyer, was born in Hall county, Ga., Oct. 31, 1824. His father, Benjamin R., born in Elbert county, Ga., was of Scotch-Irish, and his mother, Jane Bell, born in Jackson county, Ga., of English descent. Cicero received an academic education at Lafayette, Walker Co., Ga., was admitted to the bar there, and began to practice law in 1846. In 1854 he moved to Dalton, Ga., where he continued to practice successfully until the civil war. He entered the Confederate service in October, 1862, as lieutenant of the 4th Georgia cavalry, rising to be captain, and fighting gallantly in the fierce campaigns of the West. In the spring of 1864 he resigned from the service, owing to his election as state senator in the previous October, the Confederate authorities refusing in that year to furlough officers to attend the legislature. In the senate he zealously defended the war policy of the Confederate government and the constitutionality of the conscript law, both of which were rigorously assailed by the dominant party. At the end of the war he resumed his law practice at Dalton, and was appointed judge of the superior court by Gov. Smith in 1872, and reappointed by Gov. Colquitt in 1877. Declining further service on the bench he returned to the practice of his profession in 1881. In December, 1890, he was appointed by Gov. Northen a member of the judicial commission created by a special act of the legislature to adjudicate matters in controversy between the lessees of the Western & Atlantic railroad and the state of Georgia. This commission ended its labors and rendered its judgment May 23, 1891. A brave soldier, model citizen and able legislator, Judge McCutchen has also been one of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of his state, having been retained in the heaviest litigation in his section. He made so signal an administration on the bench that his name was prominently mentioned for the state supreme court. His character is well-rounded and his life blameless. He married, in 1854, Frances C. Kelly, a noble woman, who has done her full share in making their home a most harmonious one for themselves and for their children.



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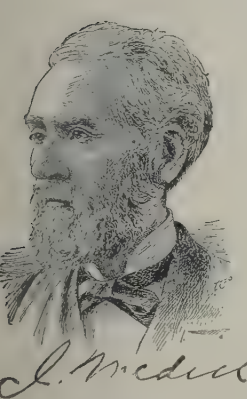
WINTHROP, Theodore, author and soldier, was born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22, 1828. His father was Francis Bayard Winthrop, direct descendant of Gov. John Winthrop, of Massachusetts; his mother was Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of William Walter Woolsey, a New York merchant, niece of Timothy Dwight, the first president of Yale College, and sister of President Theodore Dwight Woolsey, of the same institution.

He was fitted for college in his native town, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1848. In April of that year he was one of two candidates, equal in merit, for the "Berkeleian Scholarship" at the college; but the lot was cast, and his competitor received the prize. He, however, obtained the "Clark Scholarship" and spent a year in New Haven, studying mental and moral science, Greek, German and history. On account of his infirm health he sailed for Liverpool, England, July, 1849, and spent the time until January, 1851, in travel and study in England, and on the continent of Europe. In April of the latter year he entered the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., in New York city, where he continued until he was transferred to the Panama (Central America) office of the same company, in the summer of 1852, remaining there until March, 1853. He then started for San Francisco, Cal., passing thence, in April following, to Portland, Ore.; the letters sent to his home exhibit him as a close student of natural scenery, with remarkably comprehensive and vivid powers of description. During this journey he acquired material afterward employed in the writing of some of his most noted books. He returned overland to New York, which he reached near the end of the year. He afterward wrote of this portion of his journey: "In all that period when I was so near to nature, the great lessons of the wilderness deepened into my heart day by day; the hedges of conventionalism withered away from my horizon, and all the pedantries of scholastic thought perished out of my mind forever." Some of his "Poems" which belong to this period are full of reminiscences of the plains. On reaching the East he was solicited to join as a volunteer the Darien expedition, under command of Lieut. Isaac G. Strain, U. S. A., to prospect for a ship-canal across the isthmus, and he was on his way thither at the opening of 1854. He returned in the succeeding March. One more trip ended his period of travel and adventure. Thereafter his mind was mainly occupied in using the material he had acquired for the books on which his reputation rests. He entered a law office in New York city, and in the summer of 1855 was admitted to the bar. During his vacation in the year 1856, he made speeches for Gen. John C. Frémont's presidential candidacy in the state of Maine. Following that he formed a law partnership with Henry Hitchcock, at St. Louis, Mo., but his health failing again in 1857, he returned to New York city and remained there, taking an office with his brother and brother-in-law. Meanwhile he was working assiduously upon his novels and sketches, most of which first saw light after his death. Apr. 17, 1861, he marched southward with his brother, as a member of the 7th regiment (N. G. S. N. Y.), to the experiences of the civil war. He had previously sent his MS. of the work, "Love and Skates," to James Russell Lowell, then editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," who accepted it with words of kindness and praise. At the request of Mr. Lowell, Winthrop furnished an account of the march of his regiment to Washington, the articles in which it appeared attracting a wide-spread attention. When the 7th returned to New York from Washington, D. C., Winthrop was not with them, having remained behind as military secretary to Gen. B. F. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, Va., with the rank of major. The following June, in a reconnoissance and attack upon Little and Great Bethel, planned by himself and the general commanding, he was shot through the heart, as he sprang upon a log to rally his men, and fell, dying, into the arms of a Vermont volunteer. This tragic end of his career invested his memory and writings with especial interest. A leading publishing house in Boston, Mass., at once proposed and executed the publication of all his works. "Cecil Dreeme" appeared in October, 1861, after the two sketches of his in the "Atlantic Monthly" which described his march to Washington. This was succeeded by "John Brent" (January, 1862), and "Edwin Brothertoft" (July, 1862). "Canoe and Saddle" appeared in November, 1862, and "Life in the Open Air, and Other Papers" in May, 1863. "Cecil Dreeme" was printed, in the earlier editions, with a sketch of Winthrop's life by his friend, George William Curtis. In 1884 his sister published his "Life and Poems" in New York. Winthrop's books have gone through many editions, and have taken their place in American literature. Of "Cecil Dreeme" Prof. John Nichol, of the chair of English literature in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, has written: "With all its defects of irregular construction, this novel is marked by a more distinct vein of original genius than any American work of fiction known to us, that has appeared since the author's death." The date of Mr. Winthrop's death was June 10, 1861.

McBRIDE, Andrew Jay, capitalist, was born at Fayetteville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1836. He came of the strong Scotch-Irish stock that has been such a force in this land. His great-grandfather McBride was a revolutionary soldier, who was killed in South Carolina. His father settled in Fayette county, Ga., served in the Indian war in Florida, and was for many years judge of the court of ordinary. His mother, Mary McDonald, of Scottish antecedents, was related to the gallant McDonald who served with Marion in South Carolina. Andrew's schooling was alternated with farm work and teaching for the means to obtain an education which he sturdily pursued. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in Atlanta, and practiced until the outbreak of the civil war. In service with the Confederate army he sustained the reputation of his Scotch and revolutionary sires. He was made colonel of the 10th Georgia infantry for "skill and valor on the field," was under Longstreet in the fiercest battles from Virginia to Georgia, and was shot in the head at Cold Harbor. He was a valuable and dashing officer. After the war he gave up the law. He and his partner built several boats at Macon, Ga., carried cotton profitably to Darien, bought cotton awhile, and in the fall of 1865 went into the china business in Atlanta, closing it in 1879. In 1881 he began developing Southern towns, and he has since had engaged with him the richest capitalists and best men of the country, organizing the strongest syndicates and town companies in the South. Col. McBride has been one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the South, being a man of large

conceptions, tireless energy, prolific resources, strict integrity, and fine executive power. He conducted trade on a broad basis, importing direct to Atlanta from Europe, China and South America; was a mover to make Atlanta a port of entry; was one of the first to send out travelers and make that city a jobbing centre; has aided nearly every enterprise for the city, and half a dozen railroads in Georgia, and was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Library and Chamber of Commerce. He is now a member of the city council. When he surrendered at the close of the war, he did so in good faith, and from that day until the present has spent all his energies to reconciling the sections and building up our common country. He married, in 1864, Mary Frances Johnson, a lady of the highest culture, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter. Her whole life since their marriage has been devoted to her husband and children, and she has constantly inculcated in the home the principles of truth and virtue. In fact, she has inspired all those who have felt her influence, to high and noble effort. Col. McBride says it is due to his faithful, loving wife if he has accomplished any good.

MEDILL, Joseph, journalist, was born at St. John, N. B., Apr. 6, 1823. His parents were Scotch-Irish people, his father of Presbyterian and his mother of Episcopalian associations. In 1831 they removed to Massillon, O., and purchased a small farm adjoining the village, on which Joseph worked for six years, attending the village school winters. An old Quaker, A. C. Wales, who had a fine library for those days and that region, loaned him freely from it, and in the course of a dozen years the boy had absorbed the contents of nearly all the books it contained. In the collection were works of history, biography, and travel, but no fiction save Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," and one or two others. Young Medill was profoundly interested in Rollin's "History of Greece," "Grecian Mythology," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Hume's "History of England," Scott's "Life of Napoleon," Humboldt's "Travels," Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," and the "Life of Benjamin Franklin." He also read Milton's, Young's, and Thomson's poetry, and later on Byron, Moore, Shakespeare, Burns, Pope, and Shelley. Later still he fed upon Scott, Marryat, Cooper, Irving, Bulwer, Dickens, and other writers of fiction. His chief newspaper reading was Horace Greeley's "Weekly Tribune," for which he procured large clubs of subscribers. At fourteen years of age he was transferred by his father to a large hilly farm in Pike township, Stark Co., O., where he toiled for seven years, his reading being carried on at night, Sundays and rainy days. He attended the Massillon Academy for five or six months in preparation for college, but never found time to go to the latter. At the academy he gained an elementary knowledge of Latin, chemistry, geology, rhetoric, composition, algebra, and geometry, devoting himself to his studies from sunrise until late at night. For several years after, he continued them without the aid of a teacher, but not systematically. When of age he chose the law as a profession, beginning his legal studies under Hiram Griswold, of Canton, O., and continuing them under Judge Belden.



He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and entered upon legal practice in Canal Dover. For six months he had but few cases or clients. He took part in all debates and discussions of a political or social character, but when any law was necessary, the people went to the county-seats at Canton or New Philadelphia, or Cadiz. In 1847 he entered into a law partnership at New Philadelphia with George W. McIlvaine, subsequently chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio. The firm of McIlvaine & Medill, while doing well, was dissolved after two years, not without regret on both sides, in consequence of Medill's removal to an adjoining county, where he purchased the Coshocton "Whig," rechristening it the "Republican." He wrote several articles for this paper, to prove that the proper name for the whig party was the republican, and this idea he continually reiterated in the Cleveland (O.) "Daily Forest City," which he started in 1852, until the name was adopted throughout the country in 1854–55. The reason for the young lawyer's going into journalism was that three younger brothers might learn the newspaper trade. With that view he employed an expert printer as instructor, and, to some extent, he himself learned the "art preservative of all arts." His intention had been to return to the practice of the law, but at the end of two years, having started, at Cleveland, the "Forest City," he engaged in the support of Gen. Winfield Scott for the presidency, though, like the editor of the New York "Tribune," "he spat upon the Baltimore platform," which endorsed the fugitive slave law of 1850. After Scott's crushing defeat, Medill's journal began an agitation for the union of the anti-slavery elements of the whig and democratic parties with the free-soilers, under the name of the "national republican party." It also advocated the disbanding of the whig organization, on the ground that it had outlived its original purpose and usefulness. That he might accentuate these views, he consolidated his "Forest City" in 1853 with the free-soil daily (at Cleveland), called the "Free Democrat," and edited by a South Carolina abolitionist, John C. Vaughan, who had previously edited Cassius M. Clay's Louisville (Ky.) "Emancipator," and the Cincinnati (O.) "Gazette." Medill named the united concern the Cleveland "Leader," and it is now the successful journal of that name. During the two years that he remained with it, 1853–55, it was especially devoted to inculcating upon the people of Ohio the necessity for organized resistance to the aggressions of slavery. In the winter of 1854–55, Mr. Medill sold his interest in the "Leader" to Edwin Cowles, and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has since resided. He purchased a large interest in the "Tribune" of that city, "a daily whig paper of small circulation," which up to that time had not paid expenses, and converted it at once into a radical anti-slavery journal. From that day on it has been an influential and profitable enterprise, and has now a solid daily circulation of 70,000 copies, with a Sunday edition (thirty-six to forty pages) approaching a circulation of 100,000. A newspaper man of large experience and sound judgment has pronounced this journal to be one of the most complete and lucrative newspapers published in this country. "In 1856," says Mr. Medill, "I made as strong a fight for Frémont as was in my power; worked for Abraham Lincoln against Stephen A. Douglas for senator in 1858; printed *verbatim* the great debates in which those two men engaged, and in 1859 began pushing Mr. Lincoln for the presidency." In 1860 he put forth every possible effort for Lincoln's nomination and election. After the latter was elected, and the civil war broke out, the Chicago "Tribune" was doubtless the most influential and most radical Union newspaper west of New York city. It strenuously

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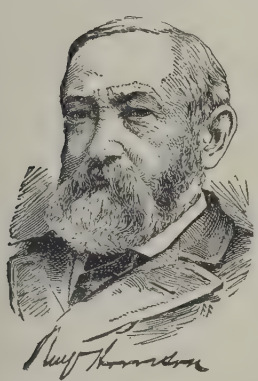
urged the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, and exerted a strong influence in that direction. It opposed President Andrew Johnson, and his scheme of reconstruction, upheld the impeachment proceedings against him, defended the reconstruction acts of congress, and urged Gen. Grant for the presidency in 1868. Mr. Medill was unanimously chosen to the Illinois constitutional convention in 1870. In that body he was influential in securing the passage of several radical provisions, among them those preventing the passage of special acts of legislation for individual benefit, stopping hasty and corrupt legislation, and forbidding the incurring of a corporation debt by counties or municipalities in excess of five cent. of taxable values, etc. He secured the adoption of the minority representation system in legislation, and in the election of the directors of a corporations for business purposes. Many of the provisions of that Illinois constitution have been copied by other states. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant on the first board of civil service commissioners, and, before the commission closed its labors, wrote a report in favor of a single presidential term of six years, contending that it was necessary to the non-partisan character of the merit system of civil service and its stability, that a president should be freed from congressional patronage and broker influences playing on his ambition for a second term. Before he could urge this matter on the civil service commission, however, he was made mayor of the city of Chicago (immediately after the great fire), and resigned the commissionership. During his mayoralty he introduced many reforms and improvements into the government of the city, the chief being a new city charter, which he secured from the legislature, abolishing the several independent municipal boards, and concentrating their powers in the hands of the mayor and common council. He also secured the right of the mayor to veto separate items of a budget bill (which idea has since been incorporated into several state constitu tions). All his innovations were for the purpose of securing efficiency and economy, and locating re sponsibility. He was instrumental in establishing the Chicago Public Library and the City Exposition Building. At the expiration of his term he declined a re-election, and spent a year traveling in Europe, whence he wrote a series of letters to his journal, giving his impressions of what he saw. Returning home in the autumn of 1874, he bought additional stock in the Chicago "Tribune," thereby securing full control of it, and he has devoted the last seven teen years to its publication, working steadily, with few and short vacations. In 1882–83 he began a resolute agitation in favor of high license and local option in Illinois. A campaign of education so far prepared the public mind, that, after an exciting contest, a bill was carried in the legislature fixing a minimum tax of $500 for a liquor license (old rate $52), with local optive authority to make it indefinitely higher, or even to prohibit, as the different municipali ties might see fit. The law has added several millions in the aggregate to the local revenues, greatly reduced the number of saloons, and established prohibition wherever there is a public sentiment to support it. In 1888–89, with the view of winning for Chicago the first place among American cities, and the prestige that would confer an advantage in the impending contest in congress for the World's Fair location, he inaugurated and pressed an agitation for the annexation of all the overflow population of the adjoining suburbs, and carried it, thereby adding ten new wards with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, making a total of 1,100,000, and the great fair was given to Chicago. Mr Medill has now been a journalist for over forty-two years. He married a Miss Patrick, of New Philadelphia, O. She is a lady of cultivation, and has helped her husband sympathetically and materially in his undertakings, giving him loyal support at every step. He has playfully said, that he was getting tired of the "Tribune," and would let her "run the paper," until one of his grandsons was old enough to take charge of it.

WINGATE, Uranus Owen Brackett, physician, was born on a farm in the township of Rochester, Strafford Co., N. H., Sept. 4, 1848. His mother was a member of the Wentworth family of New Hampshire, and his father was descended from John Wingate, an Englishman who settled at Hilton's Point, now Dover, N. H., some time before 1658. This John Wingate was in active service during King Philip's war. His descendants fought in the French and Indian war and in the revolution, and held positions of trust in the colonies. The father of the subject of this sketch died when the son was but nine years old, and he was obliged thereafter to do as much on the farm as possible, his day at the district school being preceded and followed by several hours of farm work. At thirteen he began life for himself by becoming a shoemaker's apprentice, but he soon decided to follow carpentering, and did so for a while. At sixteen he offered his services to his country then engaged in the civil war, was assigned to the construction corps of the U. S. military railroad, joined Sherman's army at Atlanta in time to take part in the burning of the city, and served until the end of the war. On his return to New Hampshire he entered a machine shop, but remained there only a short time, having determined to educate himself for a profession. He entered the West Lebanon (Me.) Academy, and partly with money previously saved, and such as he earned by teaching, paid his expenses there. Finding on his graduation that his health would not warrant his taking a college course, he decided to begin at once the study of medicine, making private lessons take the place of the longed-for college course in arts. He began his medical studies with Dr. J. P. Whittemore of Haverhill, Mass., paying expenses by caring for the doctor's office, keeping his books, and sometimes reporting for a newspaper. After a year's study with Dr. Whittemore he entered the Harvard Medical School, and later went to the Dartmouth Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1874. He practiced his profession in Wellesley, Mass., from 1875 to 1886 with a success that showed he had made no mistake in the choice of his life's work. He was a medical officer in the Massachusetts state militia for five years, and a member of the Wellesley board of health at the time of his removal to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1886. His ability was soon recognized by the medical profession, and at the request of his colleagues Mayor Peck appointed him, in 1890 health commissioner of Milwaukee, for a term of four years. Dr. Wingate is visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Emergency Hospital of Milwaukee. He is a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and has been one of its councilors; is a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society American Public Health Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Milwaukee Medical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution.



HARRISON, Benjamin, twenty-third president of the United States, was born at North Bend, O., Aug. 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was third son of Gen. William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia. John Scott Harrison was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Irwin of Mereesburg, Pa. Benjamin was the second son of this marriage. His parents were resolutely determined upon the education of their children, and early in childhood Benjamin was placed under private instruction at home. In 1847 he and his elder brother were sent to a school on what was known as College Hill, a few miles from Cincinnati. After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Miami University in Oxford, O., where he was graduated in 1852. He was married Oct. 20, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott who was then president of Oxford Female Seminary, from which Mrs. Harrison was graduated in 1852. After studying law under Storer & Gwynne in Cincinnati, O., he was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, Ind., which has since been his home. John H. Rea, clerk of the United States district court gave him desk-room, and soon afterward he was appointed crier of the federal court at a salary of $2.50 per day. This was the first money he ever earned. Jonathan W. Gordon, one of the leaders of the Indianapolis bar, called young Harrison to his assistance in the prosecution of a criminal, tried for burglary, and intrusted to him the plea for the state. He had taken ample notes of the evidence, but the case was closed at night and the court-house being dimly lighted by tallow candles, he was unable to read them when he arose to address the court and jury. Laying them aside he depended entirely upon his memory and he found it perfect. Best of all he discovered he could think and speak on his feet, flashlike and coherently. He made an eloquent plea, produced a marked impression and won the case. Since then he has always been an impromptu speaker. Forming a partnership with William Wallace in the practice of law, he prepared deeds, gave advice, made collections, tried cases before justices of the peace, appeared in the probate courts, and sometimes in the circuit court. In 1860 Mr. Wallace became clerk of the county of Marion, and the firm was changed to Harrison & Fishback, which was terminated by the entry of the senior partner into the army in 1862. In 1860 Mr. Harrison was chosen reporter of the supreme court of Illinois on the republican ticket by a majority of 9,688. This was his first active appearance in the political field. When the civil war began he assisted in raising the 70th Indiana regiment of volunteers, and became in it second lieutenant—although Gov. Morton tendered him its command—he himself appointing a deputy reporter for the supreme court. In the ensuing autumn the democratic state convention, considering his position as a civil officer vacated by this military appointment, nominated and elected a successor, although Harrison's term of office had not expired. Their view was sustained by the state supreme court, but in 1864, while Col. Harrison was in the army, the people of Indiana gave their judgment by re-electing him to the position of supreme court reporter, by an overwhelming majority. When he returned to Indianapolis after the war, he became a member of the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback and after subsequent changes, of that of Harrison, Miller & Elam. His biographer holds that before his election to the presidency he had worked his way to the head of the Indiana bar. His military record can be succinctly stated. When Gen. D. C. Buell was ordered, in 1862, to march the army of the Ohio to Chattanooga, he followed directions given him to go by the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad from Corinth, Miss., to Decatur, Ala., repairing it as he went. It resulted that Bragg, the Confederate general, was able to put him upon the defensive and, indeed, to begin a race northward on parallel lines, in the course of which Buell was severely taxed to save, first Nashville, Tenn.,

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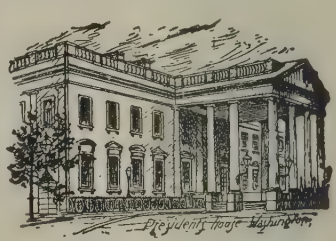
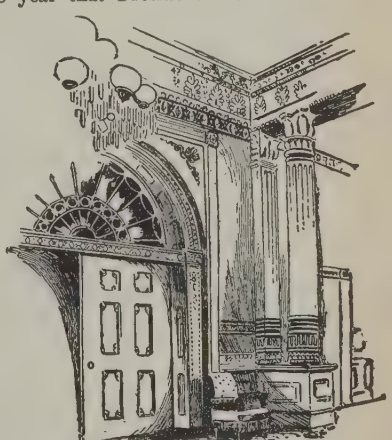
and then Louisville, Ky. The news spread throughout Ohio and Indiana that the Confederates were in force, with the advantage of an interior line for their operations. It was in this season of apprehension that the 70th Indiana went to the field, with Harrison as its colonel, their objective point being Bowling Green, Ky. It was brigaded with the 79th Ohio, and the 102d, 105th and 129th Illinois regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Ward, of Kentucky, and this organization was kept unchanged until the close of the war. Col. Harrison had the right of the brigade, and his command was occupied at first in guarding railroads and hunting guerillas, his energies being largely spent in drilling his men. He was extremely systematic and painstaking, his theory being that every day in camp should be a preparation for that other day always to be kept in a soldier's mind—the day of battle. By this method he made his regiment what it afterwards became. When Gen. Rosecrans set out for Chattanooga, Gen. Ward was sent on duty to Nashville, and on Jan. 2, 1864, his command was called to the front, Col. Harrison being placed in command of brigade. Later this brigade became the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the 20th army corps, under "Fighting Joe Hooker," Gen. Ward resuming its command and Col. Harrison again taking command of the 70th Indiana. The campaign under Gen. Sherman, upon which his regiment with its associate forces entered was directed, as is now known, against the Confederate army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and not against any particular place. In the Federal advance one of the severest actions was fought at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 15, 1864. Here Col. Harrison was among the first, if not the first, to cross the parapet in storming the Southern redoubt. From that place southward, every day brought a collision of some sort with the enemy—at every halt a breastwork was built. At New Hope Church, Ala., and at Golgotha Church, Kennesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, Ga., the regiment and its leader saw sharp fighting, that at Resaca being in Col. Harrison's opinion, the heaviest he was ever subjected to before or at any time afterwards. When the Peach Tree Creek fight was over, Gen. Hooker, wrote as follows to Washington, D. C.: "My attention was first attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade, in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and *esprit* of his command for conflict, more than on any influence that could be exerted on the field itself, and when collision came his command vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor. In all of the achievements of the 20th corps in that campaign, Col. Harrison bore a conspicuous part." When Atlanta, Ga., was taken by Sherman (Sept. 2. 1864), Col. Harrison received his first furlough to visit home, being assigned to special duty in a systematic canvass of the state to recruit for the forces in the field. Returning to Chattanooga and then to Nashville, Tenn., he was placed in command of a provisional brigade held in reserve at that battle (Dec. 15, 16, 1864), and was but little engaged. When the fight was over he was sent in pursuit of the beaten Confederate, Hood. Recalled from the pursuit, Harrison was next ordered to report to Gen. Sherman at Savannah, Ga. While passing through New York he succumbed to at attack of scarlet fever, but in a few weeks was able to proceed on his way. Joining Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C., he resumed command of his old brigade, and at the close of the war went to Washington, D. C., to take part in the grand army review, at which he was duly mustered out, June 8, 1865; not, however, until he had received a commission as brevet brigadier-general, signed by Abraham Lincoln, and countersigned by E. M. Stanton, as secretary of war, dated March 22, 1865, stating that it was given for "ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade." Returning to Indianapolis he resumed his office as reporter of the supreme court, but in 1867 declined a renomination, and recommenced his law practice. In 1868 and 1872 he took part in the presidential campaign in support of Gen. Grant, traveling over Indiana and speaking to large audiences. In 1876 he at first declined a nomination for governor on the republican ticket, consenting to run only after the regular nominee had withdrawn. He received almost two thousand more votes than his associates on the ticket, but was nevertheless beaten. In 1880, as chairman of the Indiana delegation in the republican national convention, he cast nearly the entire vote of the state for James A. Garfield for president. President Garfield offered him a place in his cabinet, but he declined it, preferring the U. S. senatorship from Indiana to which he had just been chosen, and which he held from 1881 to 1887. In the senate he advocated the tariff views of his party, opposed President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills, urged the reconstruction and upbuilding of the navy, and labored and voted for civil service reform. He was delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1884, June 19, 1888, at Chicago, Ill., and on the eighth and final ballot he had received 544 votes to 118 for John Sherman, 100 for Russell A. Alger, 59 for W. Q. Gresham, 5 for J. G. Blaine and 4 for William McKinley, as the candidate of that party for president. The nomination was made unanimous, and in November he was elected, receiving 233 votes in the electoral college to 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was duly inaugurated March 4, 1889. When President Harrison began his administration, he was confronted by the controversy between England and the United States in reference to the killing of seal in the Bering sea. Our government claimed that under the purchase from Russia it had not only the exclusive right to take the seal upon the islands of Alaska, but to exclude our own citizens and people of other nationalities from killing them on the open waters within a hundred miles of the islands. This claim was based on the necessity of such exclusion for the protection of seal life. When the sealing season of 1889 opened, directions were given the government ships to defend the claim. At the same time a correspondence was being carried on through the state department with a view of settling the controversy by diplomacy, the result being an agreement for arbitration of this vexed question between the two nations. Early in the administration steps were taken to bring together in Washington representatives from all the South American and Central American countries in a Pan-American congress which was held in Washington in the winter of 1889–90, representatives from all those countries being present. It is believed that its deliberations resulted in a better understanding and a more liberal feeling among the nations represented, many plans for reciprocity in trade with these nations were originated by this conference, some of which were formulated and made practical in the tariff



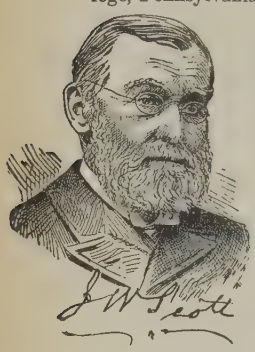
act passed by the fifty-first congress, known as the McKinley law. During the first two years of the administration six new states formed constitutions and were admitted into the Union. They were North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. A number of commissioners were appointed under the direction of the secretary of the interior to form treaties with various Indian tribes for the purchase of lands with a view to open the same to settlement. It resulted in the extinguishment of Indian titles to vast tracts of land and the establishment of the new territory of Oklahoma with all the forms and advantages of civil government. An Indian outbreak during the winter of 1890–91, in the Northwest was managed by the federal authorities in such a manner as to be soon quelled with less expense and cruelty than usually characterize such wars. In the early spring of 1891 troubles between the city government and the people of New Orleans on one side and the Italian residents of that city on the other, resulted in a mob which caused the death of a number of Italians in prison, under charges of murder. This incident was promptly made the occasion for the demand upon the United States by the Italian government, for redress and indemnity. This demand was peremptory in tone and in manner almost offensive. It was met courteously but firmly with the statement that while this government earnestly disapproved and denounced the action of the mob, it could not recognize a national responsibility for its results, unless it could be shown that its action was the result of connivance on the part of the public authorities of New Orleans; and that the United States did not guarantee or become insurers of the lives of alien residents any more than of its own citizens; that the courts were open, and alien residents must resort to them the same as American citizens unless the public authorities were shown to have connived at the violating of the law. The incident ended for the time being in the withdrawal of the Italian minister from the United States and an indefinite leave of absence to the American minister at Rome. President Harrison's administration exhibited from the beginning a desire to strengthen the United States navy, by pushing forward the construction of armored vessels, with guns of great power which resulted in placing on the water the "white squadron." The new ships include the Chicago, Baltimore, Charleston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Yorktown, Newark, Bennington, Concord, Machias, the cruiser New York and the battleships Maine and Texas. Recently reciprocal treaties have been made not only with the countries of South, and Central America but with the leading governments of Europe resulting in a much freer admission than heretofore of American products for consumption in the great nations—Germany, Austria, France and Spain. The laws and regulations relating to civil service were widened and extended and faithfully enforced, not only according to their letter, but in accordance with their spirit, as is shown by the order which allowed only skilled mechanics to work on the new war vessels. All the departments of the government were conducted with energy and upon business principles, so that it came to be very generally spoken of as a business administration. In the spring of 1891, President Harrison made an extended trip through the South, the Southwest, and to the Pacific coast. The one hundred and forty-nine different speeches he delivered at towns where he stopped were remarkable for their fertility of thought, felicity of expression and adaptability to the place and the occasion. They called forth the most favorable comment from the press and the people of the entire country.

HARRISON, Caroline Scott, was born at Oxford, O., Oct. 1, 1832, of Scotch ancestry. Among the convenanters who fought for Scotland's civil and religious freedom in the wars which followed the accession of the Stuarts to the English throne were the earliest known progenitors of the family. The first of Mrs. Harrison's paternal ancestors in America was John Scott, the laird of Arras, who, after the disastrous battle of Bosworth bridge in 1679, left Scotland for the north of Ireland with the Earl of Belhaven on account of dissatisfaction with the union of the crowns. After the death of the earl John Scott came to America and settled in the valley of the Neshaminy, Bucks county, Pa., where the village of Hartsville now stands, twenty miles north of Philadelphia. He purchased a tract of land from the proprietary government on part of which the first Presbyterian church in America was soon afterward erected. On his land also Rev. William Tennent founded in 1726 the historic "Log College," out of which primitive institution Princeton College was in time evolved. Mrs. Harrison's great-grandfather, John Scott, son of the founder of the family in this country, moved to Northampton county, Pa., and purchased land opposite Belvidere, N. J., which is still known as the "Scott farm." During the revolutionary war he was a quartermaster in the Pennsylvania line. His brother, Matthew, after serving as a captain in the army, moved to Kentucky, and among his descendants was Lucy Webb, wife of President Hayes. Rev. George McElroy Scott, Mrs. Harrison's grandfather, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1793, studied theology with Rev. Stanhope Smith, president of Princeton College, and in 1799 was called to Mill Creek church, Beaver county, Pa., being the first Presbyterian minister to locate in the western part of that state. It was there that her father, Dr. John W. Scott, was born in 1800. Mrs. Harrison enjoyed superior educational advantages, and was graduated from Oxford, O., female seminary in 1852, the year that President Harrison took his degree at Oxford University in the same town. She taught music in Carrollton, Ky., one year, and on Oct. 20, 1853, was married to Benjamin Harrison. When the civil war opened and her husband decided to enter the army she patriotically said to him: "Go and help to save your country, and let us trust in the shielding care of a higher power for your protection and safe return." She afterwards read with pride of the heroic deeds of her husband at Resaca and Peach Tree creek. Mrs. Harrison is a woman of strong individuality and great kindness of

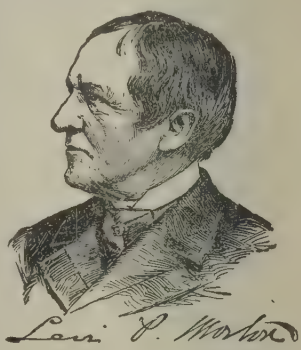


heart; she is sympathetic and benevolent, and an active worker in the Presbyterian church and Sunday-school and in charitable organizations. Her voice is a pleasant one, and bespeaks a gentle nature; she has a special gift for conversation, which is characterized by thoughtfulness. Her artistic tastes find partial expression in water-color painting. She had been six years the wife of a senator in congress, and as such had formed many acquaintances and lasting friendships in Washington before she became mistress of the White House. In this capacity she performed her duties with dignity and grace. During her husband's administration Mrs. Harrison was chosen president of the daughters of the revolution. President and Mrs. Harrison have but two children: Russell, the only son, was graduated at Lafayette College in 1877, and is now engaged in journalism; Mary, their daughter, married Robert J. McKee, of Indianapolis, now a resident of Boston. Mrs. Harrison died at the presidential mansion, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1892.

SCOTT, John W., educator and clergyman, was born in Beaver county, Pa., Jan. 22, 1800. He attended a preparatory school, taught by his father, Rev. George M. Scott, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He then engaged in teaching five years, entered the junior class at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and was graduated in 1823, after which he spent one year at Yale College under the instruction of Prof. Silliman, fitting himself for teaching experimental chemistry. He was professor of natural science and mathematics at Washington College from 1824 to 1828, filled the same chair in Miami University from 1838 to 1845, and assisted in founding Belmont College on whose faculty he remained until 1849, when he accepted a call to Oxford Female College, Ohio, remaining there ten years, and from 1860 to 1868 he filled a chair in Hanover College, Indiana. After serving as principal of the Presbyterian Academy in Springfield, Ill., and at Jefferson, Pa., he retired from the teacher's profession in 1881, after fifty-seven years of successful labors. He was ordained as a clergyman in the Presbyterian church in 1830, and in addition to his college work frequently preached to the students on Sundays. Augusta College conferred upon him the degree of D.D., in 1837. He was married in 1825 to Mary P. Neal, daughter of John Neal, who was cashier of a bank at Washington, Pa. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1875; Mrs. Scott died the following year. The surviving children are John Neal Scott, a lawyer, at Port Townsend in the state of Washington, and Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison. During the Harrison administration Dr. Scott was a member of the President's family at the White House up to the time of his death, which occured Nov. 29, 1892



MORTON, Levi Parsons, vice-president of the United States, was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. He is a descendant of George Morton, of York, England, who was the financial agent of the Mayflower Puritans in London and came over in the ship Ann (arriving at Plymouth, Mass., in 1623), and settled at Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., where his descendants have resided until the present time. John, the son of George, was the first delegate to represent Middleboro, in the general court at Plymouth in 1670, and he was again chosen in 1672. Levi Parsons Morton is the son of Rev. Daniel Oliver Morton and Lucretia Parsons Morton. His mother was a descendant of Cornet Joseph Parsons, the father of the first child born at Northampton, Mass. (May 2, 1655), his title of cornet indicating his position in a cavalry troop (the third officer in rank) and the bearer of the colors. Levi received a public school and academic education; entered a country store at Enfield, Mass., at fifteen years of age commenced mercantile business at Hanover, N.H., in 1843, removed to Boston in 1850 and to New York in 1854, and was extensively engaged in mercantile business in both cities until 1863 when he entered upon his career as a banker in New York city under the name of L. P. Morton & Co. Soon after this time a foreign branch was established under the firm name of L. P. Morton, Burns & Co. In 1869 the firm was dissolved and reorganized under the names of Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., London, Mr. George Bliss entering the New York firm and Sir John Rose, then finance minister of Canada, going over to London to join the English house. The London firm of Morton, Rose & Co. was appointed financial agent of the United States government in 1873. Mr. Morton was appointed by the president honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition; he was elected to congress as a republican from the eleventh district of New York (which had been democratic previously), receiving 14,078 votes against 7,060 votes for B. A. Willis, and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress in 1880 by an increased vote over James W. Gerard, Jr. He was nominated as minister to France by President Garfield in March, 1881, and resigned his seat in the forty-seventh congress to accept the appointment. He presented his credentials as minister to France to President Grévy Aug. 1, 1881, and resigned his office after the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1885, returning to New York in July of that year. During his residence in France he secured from the French government the official decree which was published Nov. 27, 1883, revoking the prohibition of American pork products, but the prohibitory decree was subsequently renewed by the legislative. He secured also the recognition of American corporations in France, drove the first rivet in the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and accepted the completed statue for his government on July 4, 1884. He was nominated for the vice-presidency by the republican convention at Chicago, in 1888, receiving 591 votes against 234 votes for other candidates and was elected in November of that year and inaugurated as vice-president on March 4, 1889. Mr. Morton proved a model presiding officer, filling the position with a dignity and fairness that gained the praise of all, without regard to party distinction, even at a time when questions of party politics were most earnestly discussed.



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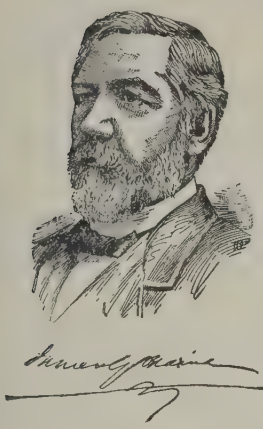
BLAINE, James Gillespie, U. S. secretary of state, was born at Indian Hill Farm, West Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his grandfather Col. Ephraim Blaine, was commissary-general of the northern department of the revolutionary army from 1778 until the close of the struggle in 1783. He was a brave and determined patriot, and the American army at Valley Forge, Pa., in the winter of 1777-78, had cause to remember him with gratitude. It was for him, as one of the commissaries, to find a way to maintain the troops, and he made a way by the liberal use of his own purse and by appeals to his friends. His father was Ephraim Blaine, who removed from Cumberland county, Pa., which had been the home of the family for upwards of half a century, to western Pennsylvania about twelve years before the birth of James Gillespie, and built there the first stone house west of the Monongahela river, which is still standing, and in which James G. Blaine first saw the light. Being a man of the best education, who had traveled in Europe and in South America, he became justice of the peace in his new home, an office which since his day has parted with something of its dignity. Later on he was also a Pennsylvania prothonotary. His wife, the mother of James, was Miss Gillespie, a woman of great intelligence and force of character—of Roman Catholic faith. Her son was trained, however, in the Presbyterian church, which was that of his father. The schools in that sparsely-settled region being poor, the father gave his personal attention to the instruction of his son until he was eleven years old, when he was sent to a select school at Lancaster, O., taught by William Lyons, an Oxford (Eng.), graduate, an uncle of Lord Lyons who was subsequently minister from Great Britain to this country. While in Lancaster James resided in the family of his relative, Thomas Ewing, and there had the daily companionship of his sons, Hugh B., Thomas and Charles Ewing, all of whom afterwards rose to distinction. Two years later he entered the freshman class of Washington College in his native county, and was graduated in 1847, being less than eighteen years of age. In college he was a diligent, ambitious student, especially noted for his proficiency in mathematics, logic and political economy, and in his graduation he shared with a fellow-student the first honors of his class. His commencement oration was upon "The Duty of an Educated American." After being graduated Mr. Blaine was for about three years a teacher at the Western Military Institute, Blue Lick Springs, Ky., and while there married Miss Harriet Stanwood of Maine, who had been sent to a seminary at Millersburg, Ky., for an education. Then he returned to Pennsylvania and entered upon the study of law, although he did not seek admission to the bar. He next took a position as teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, where he remained until 1854. Here he voluntarily compiled, in MS., a quarto volume of 284 pages, giving the history, business and other facts connected with the progress of the institution until the day of his departure from it, which is preserved at the institute as a memorial of its author. The branches he taught here were mathematics and the higher studies of the educational course. In 1854 he removed to Augusta, Me., which has since been his place of residence. Here he bought a half interest in the "Kennebec Journal," and soon, as its editor, made himself felt in state politics. Concerning this part of his career, one of the ex-governors of the state of Maine said: "Almost from the day of his assuming charge of the "Kennebec Journal" at the early age of twenty-three, Mr. Blaine came to a position of great influence in the politics and policy of Maine." His preparation for his new work on the paper was characteristic. He took the bound volumes of the "Journal" for the previous years, and plunged into an earnest study of their contents, persevering in it until he had thoroughly mastered, not only the tone and position of the paper, which was the official organ, at first of the whig and then of the republican party, but also the minutiæ of politics and public affairs in every county in the state. Only his prodigious memory and his keen comprehension enabled him to fully accomplish this feat. "At twenty-five he was a leading power in the councils of the republican party. Before he was twenty-nine he was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the republican organization in Maine, a position he has held ever since, and from which he has practically shaped and directed every political campaign in the state, always leading his party to brilliant victory." After he relinquished the conduct of the "Kennebec Journal" he accepted the editorship of the Portland, Me., "Advertiser," although still continuing his residence at Augusta. About this time he made his first essay in a production more permanent than the day-to-day writing of journalism, in an historical volume: "Life of Hon. Luther Severance," who had established the "Kennebec Journal" nearly thirty years before. In the formation of the national republican party, Mr. Blaine had an active part, being a delegate from Maine to the first convention in 1856, which nominated Gen. John C. Frémont for the presidency, and one of its secretaries. It was his report of this convention, at a public meeting in Maine, which first brought him to notice as a public speaker, and from the date of the speech which he delivered in making his report at the beginning of the campaign, he made political addresses in nearly every part of the state, being heartily greeted as a solid and convincing stump orator. His aid has always been enlisted in subsequent campaigns, but he has never, it is said, made his oratory a matter of price. His first public office came to him in an exceptional way In making his newspaper alive and useful, he had occasion to criticise the penal and reformatory institutions in Maine, and expose their lax and insufficient management. Enlightened public opinion was aroused to some degree of excitement. Lot M. Morrill, the governor, at once threw the responsibility upon the young editor by appointing him a commissioner to examine the prisons and reformatories of the state and other states, and sug-



gest what improvements were needed in the former. The trust was accepted, and Mr. Blaine traveled through fifteen of the commonwealths of the Union, closely observing their methods of dealing with the vicious, and made an elaborate report, embracing many recommendations, which were largely adopted and enforced. As a result the institutions he had denounced were put upon a sound and paying basis, upon which they have ever since remained. Mr. Blaine has summarized the events of his life from this date up to the time when he himself began to be reckoned as a powerful and prominent candidate for the presidency, as follows: "I was a member of the Maine legislature in 1859, '60, '61 and '62; the last two years I was speaker of the house. In the autumn of 1862 I was elected to congress and have been a member of the house of representatives ever since." (He was speaker of the house in the forty-first and forty-second congresses.) The letter from which this extract is taken was written in 1872. During the memorable years of his congressional career as a Maine representative from 1862 to 1876—and Maine senator from 1876 to 1880—he acquired a reputation second to none of his contemporaries in both house and senate as a debater, and his influence as a leader of his party was commensurate. He sustained all the great measures for the prosecution of the civil war, and had very much to do with shaping the plans for reconstruction of the Union which followed it. The fourteenth amend-

ment to the constitution of the United States was practically an embodiment of Mr. Blaine's views upon its subject-matter. The "Blaine Amendment," so-called, to the reconstruction bill, introduced by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania (February, 1867), provided that when any of the Confederate states should assent to this amendment and legislate in conformity with it, that state should come back forthwith to its prior and unimpaired relations with the national government. It was ultimately carried through both branches of congress, and under it the reconstruction of the states was consummated. He vigorously opposed the proposition to pay the public debt in "greenbacks," and it was defeated. In connection with the Costello case in New York, 1865, he urged upon the country the doctrine that every naturalized American citizen was entitled to the same protection abroad that would be given to a native American, and the discussion of the case led to the treaty of 1870 between Great Britain and our country, by which this principle was given practical effect as against the old English doctrine "once a subject, always a subject." In the republican national convention of 1876 Mr. Blaine was the leading candidate for the presidential nomination, and upon the seventh ballot this vote rose to within twenty-eight of a majority. At this juncture all his opponents concentrated their votes, and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, became the nominee. In the senate Mr. Blaine opposed the creation of the U. S. electoral commission for the settlement of the disputed presidential election of the preceding year (1876). He was strenuous in opposition to a deteriorated silver coinage, favoring a bi-metallic currency; advocated measures for the protection of American shipping, and threw much of his intense energy into the proposal for a steamship line between the United States and Brazil, South America, with the grant of a subsidy by congress to the enterprise. A portion of his speech delivered in its advocacy may be cited as a specimen of its author's compact and nervous power as a debater: "I maintain, Mr. President, that if the United States had not met with the incalculable obstacle that was thrown upon us by the war, and had been willing to uphold her shipping just as stiffly as Great Britain in all the lines of commerce, we should have outrun her. We had done it in sailing vessels. We were ahead of her, or at least equal to her, in 1857. If I remember the figures aright the tonnage stood about 5,700,000 tons for each country, and I grieve to say that it is 8,000-000 and odd for Great Britain and only 3,000-000 for America to-day. You may stand here and talk about the wrongfulness of subsidies and the impolicy of granting them until doomsday, and Great Britain will applaud every speech of that kind made in the American congress, and will quietly subsidize her steamers and take possession of the commerce of the world. Great Britain to-day makes more money out of the commerce of the United States, vastly more, than is the interest on our public debt. She handles more in the way of net profits on the commerce which America gives her than the interest on the vast national debt with which we are burdened to-day. I make that statement as a statistical fact capable of being illustrated and proved." He pleaded again in 1881 for the re-establishment of American shipping, opposing at the same time the proposition of another U. S. senator to throw open our doors to the shipbuilders of the Clyde. In 1880 he was once more balloted for as the candidate of the republican party for president of the United States. When Gen. Garfield, who was the choice of the convention, was elected to the office, he invited Mr. Blaine to the chair of secretary of state. By reason of the assassination of the president Mr. Blaine's term of office lasted but a few months. In this time he, however, framed a foreign policy for its administration, emphasizing two principles as its governing forces: the preservation of peace in North America, and the cultivation of friendly relations between the United States and the countries of South America with an increase of commerce between the two. Practical measures in the general business of his department which grew out of these principles were also entered upon when his withdrawal from the state department took place (December, 1881). Mr. Blaine found himself for the first time in twenty-three years, removed from public station. He at once began to prepare, in two large volumes, his "Twenty Years in Congress" (Norwich, Conn., 1884–86). The first 200 pages of the book are especially valuable as a resumé of the earlier political history of the country, and a minute account of the political period from President Lincoln to President Garfield. In 1884 he was nominated by the national republican convention at Chicago, Ill., for the presidency. In the campaign that ensued, he took a personal and eager part making the policy of protection to American industry prominent in his discussion of its issues. He was defeated in the election, which, turning upon the vote of the state of New York, was lost thereby to the republican party, by 1,047 votes. Mr. Blaine at once resumed his work upon his "Twenty Years in Congress," which, as completed in two volumes, forms one of the most important records of contemporaneous political history yet written by any American statesman. He spent the years 1887–88 in Europe, in the pursuit

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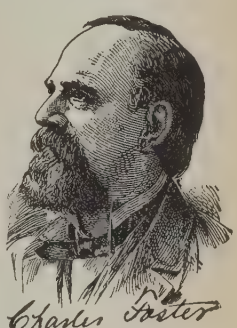
of health, his physique having been put to strain for many years, under the burden incident to public career. In the latter year, he sent from Paris, France, a notable expression of his views and feelings which was forthwith published by the New York "Tribune," urging that in the presidential campaign of 1888, the leading issue to be

contended for by the party of which he had so long been a powerful and brilliant leader, should be the protective policy. Upon President Harrison's accession to office (March, 1889) Mr. Blaine returned to the secretaryship of the United States state department, which he still held on Jan. 1, 1892. In turning from the public record of a man who has held so long and holds so steadfastly the public eye, and in closing this sketch it is gratifying to cite the words of his pastor: "The hold which he has maintained upon the hearts of such great numbers of his countrymen is not sufficiently explained by brilliant gifts or magnetism; the secret lies in his generous, manly, christian character." His uniformly robust health is due in great part, no doubt, to his careful regard to those details of hygiene and exercise which many men neglect. His temperate habits may appropriately be referred to. He never took a drink of so-called "hard liquors," whisky, brandy, or other spirits in his life, and probably does not know the taste of them. In elucidation of his force as a leader, it may well be questioned if any political chieftain has through all the annals of the nation, equaled him in what—for want of a better term—is often styled the "magnetic" quality, by which men are drawn to other men and held as by hooks of steel. As attesting his oratorical capacity in another direction from that, a specimen of which has already been given, one may quote the peroration of his remarkable eulogy on President James A. Garfield, delivered before the U. S. congress, Feb. 27, 1882: "As the end drew near his craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out, wistfully, upon the sea's changing wonders; on its far sails whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning." Several "Lives" of Mr. Blaine have been published. That by C. W. Balestier (New York, 1884), and that by H. J. Ramsdell (Boston, 1884) have been used in preparing this sketch. Mr. Blaine died in Washington, Jan. 27, 1893.

FOSTER, Charles, secretary of the treasury, was born near Tiffin, O., April 12, 1828. His paternal ancestors were early New England residents of Scotch-Irish origin. His mother's family, the Crockers, of English ancestry, were also early settlers of New England. The family went to northwestern Ohio in 1832, to what was then known as the "Black Swamp," and located at Rome, now the city of Fostoria, occupying a double log-cabin. In one end of it they lived, in the other the father kept a general store. The latter also engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, and was a man of much more than average intelligence and ability to acquire property. His son Charles may be said to have grown up in a country store. He began to attend the public schools at the age of four years. At twelve he entered the academy at Norwalk, O., where he remained two years, when owing to sickness in his father's family he became actively engaged in the management of the store, and never returned to the academy or attended any other institution of learning, though he received private instruction until he became very well informed in the English branches. At the age of eighteen his father constituted him a partner, and at nineteen he took entire charge of the store; he made regular trips to New York to purchase goods, and soon transacted the largest country business in the state of Ohio. During the civil war he was active in encouraging enlistments, and supported all measures tending to sustain the country. He consented to accept the colonelcy of the 101st Ohio regiment, but his father and mother, who had no other surviving children, prevailed upon him to forego his inclination. He gave credit to the family of every Federal soldier in his neighborhood, extending these credits over the entire period of the war. In 1867 the large business which he controlled was changed from the country-store system to more modern methods. Out of it grew a bank, of which he has been the manager from the start, a grain and produce business, and a hardware store. The old establishment also continued to carry on trade in which he retained more than a majority interest till 1888, a period of fifty-six years. Mr. Foster has been an ardent republican; he has always attended the conventions of his party and has contributed liberally to its success. His generosity toward all charitable institutions and humanitarian calls, coupled with a willingness to assist deserving people and worthy objects, have gained for him a marked popularity. In 1870 the republicans of the democratic district in which he lived nominated him by acclamation for congress. In the management of this, his first campaign for his first office, he demonstrated his power of organization and keen political sagacity. He carried the district by a majority of 726, overcoming a democratic majority of 1,800, the district at the same time giving a majority for the democratic state ticket. He took his seat March 4, 1871, and was assigned by Speaker Blaine to a place on the committee on claims. He displayed great industry in the discharge of his duties on this committee, and gained for himself the confidence of the house. Some years after, Mr Blaine sent him a letter which he had received from Horace Greeley, who had never seen Mr. Foster, suggesting that a gentleman who could carry a democratic district as Mr. Foster had carried his must naturally possess elements that justified his being given a higher place on committees than is usually granted to new members. In 1872 he was



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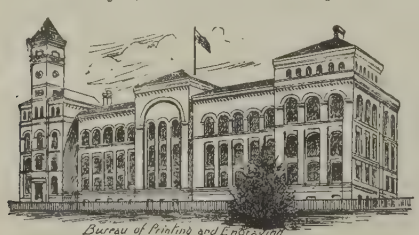
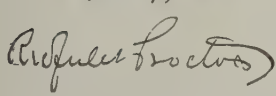
renominated for congress by acclamation. He was opposed by Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky, who up to the nomination of Mr. Foster had been a republican. Mr. Sloane was president of a railroad which ran through the district. After an intensely interesting campaign Mr. Foster triumphed by a majority of 776. Mr. Blaine as speaker assigned him to the ways and means committee of the forty-second congress, and he was also appointed on a subcommittee on internal revenue matters. While engaged in the discharge of the latter duty he discovered the ramifications of what was then known as the "Sanborn contract," and unearthed the frauds connected with it. In the course of this investigation he encountered Benj. F. Butler, who attacked him on the floor of the house. In this controversy he displayed a thorough knowledge of the subject with which he was dealing and exhibited a talent for debate with which he had not hitherto been credited. The result of this contest was a decided triumph for Mr. Foster, the law authorizing the Sanborn contract being repealed without opposition in either house, while the encounter with Gen. Butler gave him a national reputation. The ways and means committee took up the question of the moiety laws, then prevailing in customs matters. Mr. Foster took an active part in the investigation and in the debate that followed, which resulted in the repeal of these laws as well as in the Pacific mail investigation, which took place in this committee. He was also placed on a committee to make an examination of Louisiana affairs, and as chairman of a subcommittee visited New Orleans. He witnessed the organization of the Louisiana legislature in January, 1875, when Wiltz assumed to be speaker, took possession of the gavel by force, and entertained a motion to unseat sixteen republican members and to seat an equal number of democratic members. He afterward saw the U. S. troops, at the instigation of Gov. Kellogg, remove the democrats and install the republicans again in their places. Mr. Foster dealt with the subject in a manner which he deemed fair, pointing out the wrong-doing of both the democratic and republican parties. This report created quite a sensation at the time, and for a while it seemed as though he had injured his prospects of continuing in public life. In point of fact it strengthened him with all fair-minded people, for he was re-elected to congress in 1874 by a majority of 159, the district at the time giving a democratic majority of 1,650 on the state ticket. In this congress he was on the committee on appropriations, of which Samuel J. Randall was the chairman. In 1876 he was once more nominated by acclamation. In his district resided Gen. Hayes, who was then the republican can-



didate for President. The democratic national committee felt that if they could succeed in defeating Mr. Foster in October they would score a strong point against the popularity of Gen. Hayes, and proceeded to take special charge of the democratic canvass in the district. Mr. Foster won, however, by 276 votes, and was again placed on the committee on appropriations, once more serving as the leader of his party on this subject. He was the only republican member from Ohio who voted for the electoral count bill, which resulted in the election of President Hayes. In 1877 the democrats carried the legislature of Ohio and in redistricting the state gave Mr. Foster a district with a democratic majority of 5,000. The republicans of the Toledo district tendered him a nomination for congress, which he declined, accepting one in the district made for him, though he knew defeat was inevitable. The result was a majority for the democratic candidate of only 1,300. At the republican convention held in Cincinnati, June, 1879, he was nominated for governor by a majority of seven and a half votes over Judge Taft. He began this campaign June 29th, and with the exception of a few brief intervals in July every week day until the election, Oct. 14th, was spent in making this canvass. He was elected over Gen. Thomas Ewing, the democratic candidate, by a majority of 17,000 votes. He gave close attention to the details of organization in his state campaign, and was not only the candidate, but to a large extent the committee, directing personally almost every movement. It was in this campaign that the democrats dubbed him "Calico Charlie," intending it as an epithet of opprobrium, being a reference to the fact that he was simply a merchant and dealer in dry goods. The application of this epithet proved a complete boomerang to the opposition. Toward the close of the campaign, as the excitement grew more and more intense, whole towns and cities were decorated with calico, bands were dressed in it, almost all the neckties worn by republican ladies and gentlemen were made of calico, and finally newspapers were printed upon it. In 1881 he was re-elected by 25,000 majority. In his administration of the office he gave special attention to the management of the public institutions, undertaking to free them from partisan superintendence. His boards were composed of three republicans and two democrats, chosen on account of their merit and ability. He threw the responsibility of the management of each institution entirely upon the board of trustees, refusing in all cases to recommend people for place. This course resulted in a marked improvement in the management and a large saving in the cost of maintaining these institutions. He also took a position in favor of the taxation of the liquor traffic, in opposition to the liquor interests, which demanded free trade; and in opposition to the prohibitionsts, who demanded the cessation of the traffic. The result of the legislation was the passing of the taxation law and the submitting to the people of two constitutional amendments, one favoring prohibition and the other license or taxation. Both amendments were defeated, together with the entire republican ticket. For a time Mr. Foster became quite unpopular with his party, many of them charging him with leading them to defeat; but he was soon fully vindicated, as the party took up his views, and decided in favor of the measures he had proposed in the early stages of the contest over the question of the liquor traffic. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him chairman of a commission to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians, which was successful in achieving what the government had been trying to accomplish for many years. In January, 1890, he received the votes of the republican members of the Ohio legislature for U. S. senator, and in this year, he again became a candidate for congress in the district which the year before had given Campbell for governor a majority of 1,960. He came within 194 votes of success. Mr. Foster was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Harrison Feb. 27, 1891. This nomination was received with great favor by all parties in all sections of the country. The successful adjustment of the four and one-half per cent. loan which matured Sept. 1, 1891, was one of the prominent events of his first official year. Of the $50,869,200 four

and one-half per cent. bonds which were outstanding July 1, 1891, $25,364,500 were presented by the holders for continuance at two per cent. per annum, and the remainder were called for redemption and paid upon presentation. No other finance officer has ever negotiated a public loan at so low a rate of interest as two per cent.

PROCTOR, Redfield, secretary of war, and senator was born at Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1831. Leonard Proctor, his grandfather, was an officer in the revolution, and participated in various battles, including Trenton and Monmouth. After the war he moved to Vermont, and settled in an unbroken forest, where he founded the beautiful village of Proctorsville. His son, Jabez, the father of Secretary Proctor, was a successful farmer, merchant and manufacturer. As a member of the whig party he became an influential citizen of Vermont, was several times a member of the governor's council and a presidential elector from Vermont in 1824 and 1836. He was married to Betsy Parker, and Redfield was the youngest of their four children. The son obtained a good preparatory education and then entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1851. He completed the course at the Albany Law School in 1859, was admitted to the bar at Albany and Woodstock, Vt., the same year. During the succeeding two years he practiced law in the office of his cousin, Judge Isaac F. Redfield, at Boston, Mass. In June, 1861, he entered the 3d Vermont regiment as lieutenant and quartermaster. In July of the same year, he was placed on the staff of Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, and in October was commissioned major of the 5th Vermont volunteer militia. With this regiment he served one year around Washington and on the Peninsula. In October, 1862, he was made colonel of the 15th Vermont, a nine months' regiment, and commanded it at the battle of Gettysburg, and until its term of service ended. He was universally popular as a military officer. After the war Col. Proctor formed a law partnership at Rutland with W. G. Veazy, afterward associate justice of the state supreme court, but in 1869 relinquished the practice of law and accepted the office of manager of the Sutherland Falls Marble Co. In 1880, when that company with another united as the Vermont Marble Co., one of the largest companies of its kind in the world, Col. Proctor was chosen president and in this position displayed rare executive abilities. He took a keen interest in the welfare of the one thousand workmen employed by the company, and presented them with a library of three thousand volumes. He began his political career as a selectman in Rutland; was elected to the Vermont house of representatives in 1867, 1868 and in 1888 was a member of the state senate, and president *pro tem.* of that body, in 1874 and 1875. The general law authorizing the formation of corporations in Vermont, was drawn and introduced by him while in the state senate, and has resulted in a great diminution of special legislation. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the same ticket with Gov. Fairbanks in 1876 and was chosen governor in 1878 by a majority of twenty thousand votes. His administration of that office resulted in a reduction of state



expenses, the passage of a law establishing savings banks, a law requiring the direct payment of taxes to the state, a law compelling every taxpayer in the state to swear to this list, and a revision of the statutes of the state. In March, 1889, he was chosen secretary of war by President Harrison and filled that position until Nov. 2, 1891, when he was appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Page, of Vermont to succeed Hon. George F. Edmunds, who resigned. He took his seat Dec. 7th, at the opening of the fifty-second congress.

While secretary of war, his earnest oversight of the army extended to its every interest and equally to the numerous branches of its organization. It was in all directions a reformatory work. The special attention of the secretary was given to coast and border defense, the building of modern guns for fortification and field service, the reorganization of the army, and the preparation of new tactics to meet modern conditions. He gave unremitting attention to the subject of bettering the condition of enlisted men and raising the standard of recruits. The rations were improved, the rewards for soldierly conduct raised, the difficult subject of punishment received close attention, and the needed reforms under his department were instituted. As a result, the army has rapidly improved in its enlisted force, and contentment has reduced desertion to the lowest point in the history of the army. Under the lead of Secretary Proctor more wholesome legislation was secured for the army than at any previous time during an equal period. The country has reason both for surprise and deep satisfaction in the progress which his administration shows in the work of national defenses and in the success which has attended American skill in the production of modern steel guns. The secretary gave his attention to this vital subject the moment he entered upon his duties. His personal experience at the time of the St. Albans raid gave the question of lake border defense its proper weight in his mind in its relation to the great and pressing problems of harbor protection. He gave himself to these questions with untiring attention and industry. His work was quiet but most effective. The general of the army and the chief of engineers actively co-operated with him. He soon created unusual interest in the various committees of the house and senate having to do with this matter. His plain and practical presentation of the fact that our great cities both on the sea and the lakes, were utterly defenseless soon carried conviction and received general support for the proposition to give all the money which could be profitably expended within the year for the purchase of sites for fortifications, and for the construction of batteries, mines, the great gun factory at Watervliet, N. Y., for the

manufacture of heavy guns for sea-coast defense. Senator Proctor, was married May 26, 1858 to Emily J. Dutton, daughter of Hon. Salmon F. Dutton, of Cavendish, Vt. They have four children. The eldest son, Fletcher D. Proctor succeeded his father as president of the Vermont Marble Co. in 1889. He served in the state house of representatives in 1890 and 1891.

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ELKINS, Stephen Benton, secretary of war, was born in Perry county, O., Sept. 26, 1841. His ancestors were Virginians, and his grandfather was a man of considerable wealth and a slaveholder.

He sympathized, however, with President Jefferson's emancipation scheme, and he removed to Ohio and bought a great lot of land in the southern part of the state. Among other property he owned about three thousand acres in the Hocking Valley, and this land is now worth at least a million and a half of dollars. It is in the best of the coal fields and it was sold by Mr. Elkins's father for little or nothing. Secretary Elkins's grandfather settled in Perry county, and Elkins was born within a short distance of where Gen. Sheridan was born, and not far off from the birthplace of Jeremiah Rusk, the secretary of agriculture. His parents subsequently removed to Missouri, where he received his early education in the public schools, and afterwards entered the University of Missouri from which he was graduated in the class of 1860. Mr. Elkins, having chosen the law as his profession, began its study, and in 1863 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he crossed the plains to New Mexico, where he soon became proficient in the Spanish language then generally spoken throughout the territory, and practiced his profession with much success and profit. Though not actively engaged in recent years in the practice of the law he stands well in the profession. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature, and shortly afterwards was made attorney-general of the territory. In 1868 he was appointed U. S. district-attorney by President Johnson. He was very efficient in the execution of the act of congress providing that there should not be slavery or involuntary servitude in the territories or District of Columbia, under which several thousand peons or slaves, held by the Mexicans, were set at liberty. He was the first to put the act into effective operation. In 1873 he was elected to congress from New Mexico, beating his opponent, a native Mexican, by 4,000 majority. He was nominated and elected to the next congress, although traveling in Europe at the time. During his first term he was made a member of the republican national committee upon which he served for three presidential campaigns. In congress Mr. Elkins was noted for his industry, ability and effective support of important measures. He was untiring in his efforts to secure the admission of New Mexico as a state and an elaborate speech setting forth the resources and treaty claims of the territory gave him national repute. This speech, logical, ardent and impassioned, placed him in public estimation in the front rank as a reasoner and debater. His eloquent effort alone carried the measure through the house and hushed every opposition which might have retarded its passage. He secured the passage of an enabling act by a two-thirds vote in the house and the same in the senate, but the bill having been amended in the senate the amendment was not concurred in by the house. In congress Mr. Elkins became the trusted personal friend of James G. Blaine, whose nomination for president in 1884 he was largely instrumental in securing. He did much to bring about the nomination of Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and is now ranked as one of the most skillful, sagacious and forcible political leaders in the country. But the chief work of Mr. Elkins's life has not been in law or politics, but in the field of business; here he has shown rare executive ability which has made him known as an unusually strong and successful man. He was for years president of the First National Bank of Santa Fé, one of the most prosperous banks in the West. He is favorably known among bankers, lawyers and business men in New York where he has spent much time in important business negotiations. While residing in New Mexico he became one of the largest landowners in the country, and an extensive owner of mines in Colorado. His later and greater business enterprises have been in West Virginia, where in conjunction with his father-in-law, ex-Senator H. G. Davis, he has devoted himself to the development of the resources of that state, especially of the coal-lands. He has been vice-president of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Co., since its organization, and also vice-president of the Piedmont and Cumberland Railway Co., and has done much to bring capital into the state. He has recently built a beautiful country-seat called "Halliehurst" at Elkins, Randolph Co., W. V., which occupies a mountain site of singular beauty, and commands a superb view of the surrounding country. It contains over ninety rooms and is one of the wonders of modern architecture. He has also a house in New York and he lives in Washington in Senator Palmer's big brown-stone mansion, within a stone's throw of the White House and not far from Secretary Blaine. Mr. Elkins has always been an earnest, active and aggressive member of the republican party. His public addresses show originality, breadth and peculiar insight into the political, industrial and economic questions of the day; they have been widely published and quoted. In politics his rôle has not been that of a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, but rather that of the business man whose remarkable soundness of judgment and skill in the management of men make his opinion respected in the most important councils of his party. A high testimonial to the value of these services to his party was given to Mr. Elkins when President Harrison tendered him the portfolio of the war department, and on Dec. 17, 1891, he became a member of the cabinet. Mr. Elkins is a strong man physically as well as intellectually. He is of a pronounced western type, more than six feet in height, with well-rounded figure, broad, deep chest and a large head set firmly on powerful shoulders. His manners are pleasing and popular, and his tastes scholarly and refined. In his habits he is domestic rather than social, shrinks from crowds and public places, is rarely seen at clubs or even hotels except on business. Is a great reader, and keeps his Latin and Greek books about him in his office or home ready to snatch up at any moment of leisure. In 1888 he delivered before the literary societies of the University of West Virginia an eloquent, forcible, patriotic and very practical address upon American civilization. He believes in America, her people, her future. He believes in his adopted state, and shows his faith by giving his capital, his energies and his time to the development of her mineral endowments, and the opening up of her forests to the commerce of the world. One of the most flourishing towns in the state was founded by him and named Elkins in his honor.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

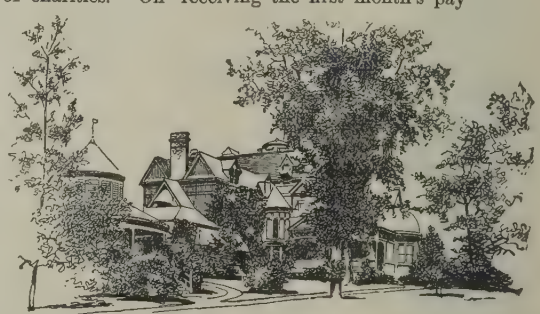
John Hanamaker

MILLER, William Henry Harrison, attorney-general, was born at Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840. His ancestry is English and Scotch. He grew up on his father's farm, attending the country schools and Whitestown Seminary, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1861. After teaching school at Maumee City, O., for a short time, he enlisted in May, 1862, in the 84th Ohio infantry, a three-months' regiment. Being mustered out in September, he took up the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Waite. His studies were cut short, however, by financial necessities, and after acting for a few months as clerk in a law office he accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Peru, Ind. He read law during his leisure and was admitted to the bar at Peru in 1865. He practiced in that city for a short time, holding the office of county school examiner, the only office he ever held until appointed attorney-general. In 1866 he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and undertook there among strangers and without any influential connections the practice of law. He formed a partnership with William H. Coombs, a lawyer of ability, but of small practice. The business of the firm increased so rapidly that a third partner was soon added. In conducting business before the federal courts at Indianapolis, Mr. Miller formed the acquaintance of Gen. Harrison, and on the retirement of Albert G. Porter from the firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines in 1874, he was invited to enter that firm. From then till his appointment as attorney-general Mr. Miller was exclusively engaged in the practice of the law. As his was one of the two or three leading firms of Indiana, he was engaged in the most important litigation before the United States courts and the supreme court of the state. Taking rank with the leaders of the bar, he was known as a man of unquestioned integrity and exceptional industry, and as a lawyer well grounded in the principles and well informed in the precedents of jurisprudence. His work in the firm was general, including all duties required of a lawyer in a large practice. He had no outward connection with politics, but was the trusted adviser of party leaders on politico-legal questions, and whenever political controversies came before the courts he appeared as one of the counsel for his party and its candidates. Among other controversies of this sort, he appeared in the case on the adoption of the amendment of the state constitution in 1878 and the lieutenant-governorship contest in 1886. For many years, and particularly during the campaign of 1888, he was a confidential adviser of Gen. Harrison, and so was naturally chosen to a place in the cabinet when President Harrison was inaugurated. Though well known as a lawyer in his own state, Mr. Miller came to the position of attorney-general without national reputation and untried as an administrative officer. At the outset, matters of exceptional importance and difficulty both in a legal and executive aspect presented themselves. In the Terry case his bold and fortunate action early attracted public attention. On hearing that there was danger that David S. Terry, a very prominent and somewhat notorious lawyer of California, would attack Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, when the latter should go on the California circuit, Mr. Miller promptly directed the U. S. marshal to protect him. In compliance with this order a deputy marshal was detailed to attend Justice Field. Terry was killed in the very act of making a deadly assault on the venerable justice. The authority of the deputy marshal being questioned, and an attempt made to prosecute him by the authorities of California, Mr. Miller avowed the act, and directed the defense of the deputy marshal on the high ground that, independently of all statutes, it was the constitutional duty of the executive to protect the judiciary. On this high plane the issue was fought and the attorney-general sustained, both in the United States circuit and supreme courts, before which latter tribunal he argued the matter in person, greatly adding to his reputation. He maintains a close supervision of all government cases before this court, and has been personally engaged in an unusual number of difficult and important ones, among them the Bering sea litigation, the constitutional validity of the McKinley tariff law, the interstate commerce and anti-lottery laws. On three occasions he has been called to present to the supreme court resolutions of the bar on the death of members of the court. His addresses have on these occasions been characterized by an absence of the ornate and high sounding, but have been marked by that genuine and greater eloquence which has the quality of severe simplicity, self-restraint and directness. In the administrative functions of his office he has inaugurated a vigorous policy, and has endeavored, effectively in many instances, to correct the abuses in the enforcement of the laws, and to secure their impartial administration. He has exercised particular care in recommendations to the president for the appointment of United States judges—an unusual number of whom have been appointed under this administration—with the result that the selections have been generally commended by members of all parties. In 1863 Mr. Miller married Gertrude A. Bunce of Vernon, N. Y. Three children of this marriage, a son and two daughters, are living. In 1889 Hamilton College conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

WANAMAKER, John, U. S. postmaster-general, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. His grandfather was John Wanamaker, a farmer of Hunterdon county, N. J., a descendant of the Palatines who left Germany during the religious persecutions which raged from 1730 to 1740, and about 1815 removed to Dayton, O., and shortly afterward to Kosciusko county, Ind., where he died. He left three sons, all of whom returned East and settled in Philadelphia county, Pa. One of these sons, John Nelson Wanamaker, married Elizabeth D. Kockersperger, a descendant of a French Huguenot who came to America before 1750. John Wanamaker, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest of their seven children. He attended the Philadelphia public schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered a retail store on Market street as an errand boy at a salary of $1.50 per week. After he had served as stock boy, entry clerk and salesman in the largest clothing house in the city, he was chosen, in 1857, the first paid secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, which office he resigned in April, 1861, to engage in the clothing business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Nathan Brown, on a joint capital of $3,500. The amount of the first day's sales at their store was $24.67, and the business for

the year $24,125. His partner's health failing, most of the details of the business devolved upon Mr. Wanamaker. The closest application soon bore its legitimate fruits and by the time of Mr. Brown's death, in 1868, the firm of Wanamaker & Brown was widely known. In May, 1869, Mr. Wanamaker established the house of "John Wanamaker & Co.," on Chestnut street, placing his brother Samuel in charge. In 1871 he enlarged his "Oak Hall" clothing house, on Market street. In 1875 he bought the Pennsylvania railroad freight depot Thirteenth and

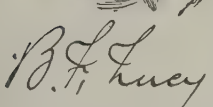
Market streets, and when Dwight L. Moody visited Philadelphia in November of that year, fitted it up as a tabernacle, where from ten to twenty thousand persons daily listened to the great evangelist. In 1876 the depot was remodeled and opened in May as a bazaar for the sale of men's and boys' clothing, hats, shoes, etc. March, 12, 1877, the establishment was reopened as a dry goods mart to which have since been added millinery, upholstery, carpets, furniture, books, toys and almost every kind of goods that go to make up the stock of a general store now the largest in the world. Mr. Wanamaker has spent millions of dollars in advertising, mostly with the newspapers. He has never been reckless in his advertising, however; but, from his earliest efforts a careful supervision of the cost was always made. He began by inserting small cards in the "Public Ledger," and paid for them before publication. It was several years before any accounts were opened with the newspapers. For the first eight years of his mercantile life he did not lose a single day from business. In 1865 he took an active part in the great sanitary fair held in Logan square, Philadelphia, to replenish the funds of the sanitary commission. He was a member of the citizens' relief committee, which was so successful in securing supplies for the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis, and other places in the South. He also rendered efficient service at the time of the Irish famine, helping to raise large sums of money for the flood sufferers of the Ohio valley, and acted as chairman of a number of committees for the relief of towns which had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Wanamaker held a responsible post on the finance committee of the centennial exposition in 1876, and gave considerable attention in 1882 to the arrangements for the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Philadelphia by William Penn. In 1886 and 1887 he was prominent in a movement to secure a supply of purer water for Philadelphia and in 1888 when an attempt was made to dispose of the city gasworks he came forward with an offer to purchase the entire plant, which proposal, though declined, saved the works to the city. In 1882 he was offered the republican nomination as congressman-at-large for the state of Pennsylvania, but declined it. In 1886 he declined to be an independent candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. In 1888 he took an active part in the presidential campaign serving as one of the electors for his state and giving a great amount of time to the work of the republican national executive committee, of which he was a member. After the election President Harrison, at the request of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the leading republicans of Pennsylvania and the republican national committee, invited Mr. Wanamaker to enter his cabinet. He became postmaster-general. Mr. Wanamaker is still in the prime of life and looks ten years younger than he really is. He has always been a careful, abstemious liver, loves exercise and is a rapid walker. On the street, in his office or on the rostrum, he has a calm, easy manner. He does not allow his business to trouble him. Once when asked where he got his education, he replied: "I picked it up as I went, as the tenders on the railroad take up the water from their track tanks." Again, when written to for some part of his biography to be read to young men, he replied: "Thinking, trying, toiling and trusting is all of my biography." Mr. Wanamaker has a million and a half of insurance on his life. In 1868 he presented to each one of his 140 employes, some of whom are still connected with his business, a policy of life insurance for one year. Very early in life he became a member of Rev. John Chambers's Presbyterian church. He organized on South street, near Twentieth, in 1858, a Sabbath-school with twenty-seven members, which has become the renowned "Bethany," with over 2,600 scholars, and 128 teachers and officers. He was for several years president of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., and greatly assisted in the erection of the fine "Association" building at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. He took a lively interest in the founding of the first Penny Savings Bank of Philadelphia, which, although only a few years old is doing a business of a hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Wanamaker is an organizer. He goes forward, inviting others to accompany him; but he does not let go until the operation is thoroughly successful. He inspires confidence in those with whom he is associated to such an extent that success is written on whatever he undertakes. He is much appealed to for all sorts of charities. On receiving the first month's pay



in his position as postmaster-general, he remarked to a friend: "This is the first salary I have earned for over twenty-five years; I do not know what I shall do with it." The Philadelphia "Times" later said: "It is estimated that the postmaster-general's salary for a year would not be sufficient to supply the applicants for donations with a tenth of the requests received through the mail in a week." There is seldom a steamer that arrives without bringing appeals from foreign lands for help, to say nothing of the constant demands upon him for all kinds of benefactions at home. This merchant prince of Philadelphia is so much interested in the work of his cabinet department that, in addition to devoting practically all of his own time to it, he

spends much more than his salary, in the employment of a private secretary and in investigations, rewards, postage, newspaper subscriptions, etc.

Since he has been postmaster-general Mr. Wanamaker has provided quicker transmission of the mails by pushing the railway companies to new achievements in rapid transportation; he has established sea post-offices, whereby foreign mail is distributed and made-up aboard ship, and is ready for immediate transmission to inland cities on arrival at port; he has improved the immediate delivery system, and urged the establishment of the postal telegraph service.



TRACY, Benjamin Franklin, secretary of the navy, was born at Owego, N. Y., April 26, 1830. His father, Benjamin, a man of marked integrity and enterprise, was a pioneer in the settlement of the southern tier of counties in the state of New York. Young Tracy, who exhibited a love of books and study at an early age, began his education at the common school in Owego, and next entered Owego Academy, where he studied for several years, acquiring an excellent English education. He then entered the law office of N. W. Davis, in his native place, as a student, and soon began to try cases in the village justice's court, being admitted to the bar in May, 1851. There he met in legal contests, Daniel S. Dickinson, John A. Collier, A. S. Didlo and others, making his way by this contact to local distinction. In November, 1853, as a candidate upon the whig ticket, he was elected by a surprisingly large majority, district attorney for Tioga county, at that time a democratic stronghold. He was re-elected in 1856, defeating the democratic candidate, Gilbert C. Walker, subsequently governor of Virginia. Tracy and Walker were friends and immediately after the election formed a law partnership. In 1859 he was again tendered the nomination for the district attorneyship, but declined it. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the state assembly by republicans and war democrats in his county, and had a part in the earnest contest which ended with the election of Henry J. Raymond as speaker. Mr. Tracy was appointed chairman of the committee to call future caucuses of the republican members of the assembly. He was also placed on the judiciary committee and made chairman of the committees on railroads and on bills entitled to early consideration. He made his mark on the floor of the house as a debater. In the spring of 1862 Gov. Morgan having appointed him one of a committee to promote volunteering for the civil war in the counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins, he personally recruited two regiments of state volunteers, the 109th and 137th, accepting the colonelcy of the former. Reporting at Baltimore, Md., the regiment remained there until it was transferred to Washington, D. C. In the spring of 1864 it joined the 9th corps of the army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness. Col. Tracy, exhausted by his exertions in the fight, fell near the close of the battle and was carried from the field, but refused to go to the hospital, and continued to lead through the three days' conflict at Spottsylvania, when he utterly broke down and was forced to surrender his command to the lieutenant-colonel. Going north to recruit his health he received and accepted in the following September the colonelcy of the 127th United States colored troops, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the military post at Elmira, N. Y., including the prison camp, and the draft rendezvous for western New York. In this camp there were at one time 10,000 prisoners. In the U. S. house of representatives in 1876, Mr. Hill of Georgia charged upon Col. Tracy's administration of this post cruelties equal to those recorded of the southern prisons, but the charges were at once denied by Col. Tracy in a full and well-worded reply to Mr. Hill, and his denial was forthwith attested on the floor of the house by Mr. Walker, then representative from the Elmira district, although the latter was a political opponent of the colonel. When the war closed Col. Tracy entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict in New York city. In October, 1866, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of New York, and for two years gave especial attention to the prevention of frauds on the United States revenue by whisky distillers, of whose establishments there were something over five hundred in his district. He drew up a bill regulating the collection of taxes upon distilled spirits which, in one year after it became law, resulted in securing $50,000,000 for the United States treasury, instead of the $13,000,000 collected during the previous twelve months, the commissioner-in-chief of the United States internal revenue declaring that if it had not been for the exertions of District Attorney Tracy the internal revenue system of the country would have been a failure. In 1873 Mr. Tracy resigned his position to resume the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y. His connection with important cases was frequent, the most notable of these being the Tilton-Beecher trial, in which William M. Evarts and John K. Porter also took part. In December, 1881, he was appointed by the governor of New York an associate justice of the state court of appeals, to fill a vacancy, and held the judgeship until January, 1883. He then formed a law partnership with William C. De Witt and his son F. B. Tracy, and opened an office in Brooklyn. March 5, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison secretary of the United States navy and was confirmed the same day by the U. S. senate. The secretary entered very zealously upon the prosecution of plans for the rehabilitation and increase of the naval force and reported in April, 1891, that the department was then engaged in the construction of twenty-five vessels, in addition to eleven completed and placed in commission since the spring of 1889;

that the Washington gun-foundry, for the production of heavy artillery, had been brought to a very high degree of perfection, and that under the stimulus of the department, provision for a naval reserve force, or naval militia, to be created on the shores of our great lakes, and in every sea-coast state of the Union, has been begun in Massachusetts, while the system of civil service reform was in progress of application in the administration of the United States navy yards. Secretary Tracy was married in 1851 to Delinda E. Catlin, of Owego, N. Y. Feb. 3, 1890, by the occurrence of a fire in their Washington home, his wife and youngest daughter lost their lives.

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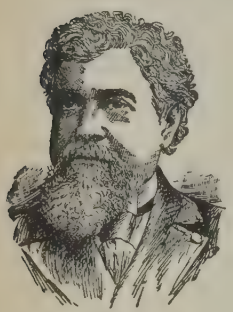
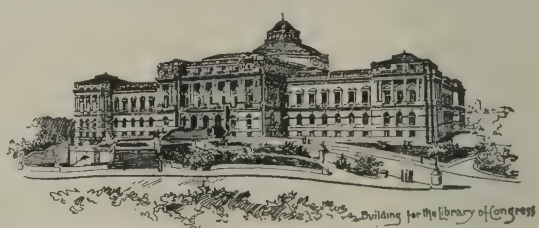
NOBLE, John Willock, secretary of the interior, was born at Lancaster, O. Oct. 26, 1831. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Catherine McDill, of Maryland.



John W. Noble

After obtaining a good preparatory education in the public schools of Cincinnati, he spent one year at Miami University, and then entered the junior class at Yale, from which institution he was graduated in 1851, before he had attained the age of twenty years. He then studied law under the instruction of Henry Stanbery (afterward attorney-general in the cabinet of President Johnson) and of his brother, Henry C. Noble, and was admitted to the bar in 1855 at St. Louis, Mo. He began the practice of law there, but in 1856 removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he formed a copartnership with Hon. Ralph P. Lowe. He served two years as city attorney, and soon rose to prominence. When the civil war opened he joined in defense of the Union, taking part in the battle of Athens, Mo., before he was an enlisted soldier. In August, 1861, he was made a first lieutenant in the 3d regiment of Iowa cavalry, and subsequently became adjutant. He did valiant service at the battle of Pea Ridge in the spring of 1862 and was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Tupela, Miss. He also took part in the successful raids made by Gen. James H. Wilson, the storming of Selma, Ala., the capture of Columbus, Ga., and in numerous minor engagements. For a time he was judge advocate-general of the army of the southwest, and the department of the Missouri, under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, but soon returned to his regiment, with which he served four years. He rose by regular promotion in his own regiment to be colonel, and was breveted brigadier-general by congress "for distinguished and meritorious services in in the field." After the close of the war Gen. Noble resumed the practice of law in St. Louis. In 1867, upon the recommendation of Mr. Stanbery, then attorney-general, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for eastern Missouri. There he encountered great opposition in enforcing the provisions of the internal revenue laws, especially from dealers in whisky and tobacco, who were very rebellious in that state. In this office Gen. Noble, even to a greater degree than before, showed the commanding abilities he possessed, by urging the prosecutions to a successful conclusion until the law was thoroughly enforced and justice administered. Among the offenders brought to justice by him at this period, were the noted counterfeiters Biebusch and Burke. In 1870, after three years of remarkable success, he resigned the position. Shortly after, when in Washington, President Grant invited him to the White House, and in the presence of his assembled cabinet thanked him "for the faithful manner in which he had performed the duties of his office." The president afterwards tendered him the position of solicitor-general, ranking next below a place in the cabinet, but he declined the proffered honor, although it might have led to his selection as attorney-general. In Iowa, Mr. Noble, before the war, had practiced at the same bar, state and federal, with Samuel F. Miller, afterward justice of the United States supreme court, Gen. W. W. Belknap, and George W. McCrary, each afterward secretary of war, and John F. Dillon, afterward judge of the United States circuit court, and other able lawyers. From 1870 to 1888 he pursued his profession with great energy and success, and was in full practice and engaged in the largest cases both in the state courts and in the supreme court of the United States. Among his professional triumphs during this period may be mentioned, the case at Santa Fé, N. M., of Moore and Mitchell *vs.* Huntington, involving $300,000, and won in the United States supreme court; the Little Pittsburg mining case, at Denver, Col., tried before Justice Miller on circuit in St. Louis; the case of Meyer & Co. *vs.* the St. Louis Fire Insurance Co., for loss of cotton at Jersey City, N. J., amounting to about $100,000, and involving difficult questions of law relating to fire and marine insurance; that of the National Bank of Commerce of New York *vs.* the National Bank of the state of Missouri, in which the verdict obtained for the plaintiff before a jury of the United States circuit court at St. Louis, was over $434,000; that of the Granby Mining Co. *vs.* St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co., an injunction against the railroad company compelling the restoration of zinc mines of great value that had been seized by the railroad company; that of St. Louis *vs.* the City Gas-Light Co., a suit in equity, involving property of the company worth $3,000,000, and $1,000,000 in money, in which the company's case was completely won in the state supreme court after two adverse decisions below; the City Gas-Light Co. *vs.* St. Louis, in which there was a verdict for the plaintiff before a jury and on which there was collected $1,000,000 cash from the city. Gen. Noble was also one of the attorneys for Gibson, in Gibson *vs.* Chouteau, a case that went five times through the supreme court of Missouri, three times through the United States supreme court and was twice decided by the secretary of the interior. It involved a conflict between a Spanish grant and a claim under a new Madrid certificate, and was finally decided in favor of Gibson. The records of the United States supreme court and of the state supreme courts indicate that Gen. Noble was able to hold in these tribunals his verdicts in the lower courts—a somewhat exceptional result. His ability as an attorney and his marked individuality as a public-spirited citizen gave him a national reputation, and in 1889 President Harrison appointed him secretary of the interior, a position for which his successful experience and marked executive abilities especially fitted him.



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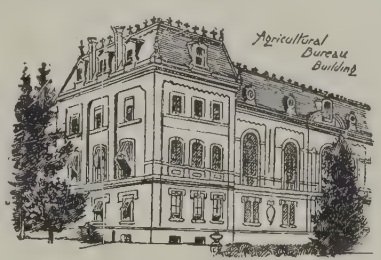
His administration of the duties of this responsible office has been characterized by decision of purpose and a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs, nowhere more marked than in his settlement of questions arising from the opening to settlers of some of the Indian reservations and the organization of the territory of Oklahoma, where the rush for land gave rise to conflict of claims. Yale University and Miami University (O.) have each conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Secretary Noble is prominent in the grand army of the republic and the loyal legion, and is godfather to a post of sons of veterans, named after him in St. Louis. He was married in 1864 to Lizabeth Halsted of Northampton, Massachusetts.

RUSK, Jeremiah McLain, secretary of agriculture, was born in Morgan county, O., June 17, 1830, the youngest of the ten children of Daniel and Jane Fakner Rusk. He obtained his education in the schools near his home and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He has never since relinquished the occupation of a farmer although his varied capabilities have frequently been called into requisition for positions of honor and responsibility. After his father's death, he engaged to drive a stage between Zanesville and Newark, O., thus contributing to the support of his mother and two sisters, who with himself comprised the family then living at home. It was one of the old-time Concord stages that young Rusk at the age of fifteen was proud to drive, and he managed the horses with dexterity. It was then he first met James A. Garfield who, as a canal boy, was driving a single mule along an Ohio towpath, and he often twitted the future president as he rapidly passed him with his well-fed team of four sprightly horses. In 1849 he married Mary Martin of Ohio, and in 1853 moved to Wisconsin and took up a farm in Bad Ax, now Vernon county. In addition to his successful efforts as a farmer, he engaged in stage driving, having established a line between Sparta and Prairie du Chien, and also opened a hotel in Viroqua, the county seat. His success in capturing and bringing to justice a thief who had eluded the grasp of the regular officers of the law, made him so popular that in 1855, he was chosen sheriff, and in 1857 coroner of the county, while in 1861 he represented his section in the state legislature. Sept. 14, 1862, he entered the Federal army as major of the 25th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, a regiment which he had raised. He declined the colonelcy alleging want of military experience, but his soldierly qualities practically gave him the command from the start. His first service was in the Minnesota Indian campaign, and in 1863 he participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In February, 1864, when in command of his regiment, he joined Sherman in the Meridian campaign. He was complimented by his superior officer for the skill with which he handled his regiment in all the engagements about Atlanta. When McPherson fell in front of Atlanta, on July 22, 1864, Rusk was leading the advance and in that hard-fought contest lost one-third of his men. At one time in this battle he was cut off from his command, surrounded by the enemy and ordered to surrender; but by a chivalrous dash he broke through the Confederate line and escaped to his regiment with only a slight wound and the loss of his horse, which fell riddled with bullets. In Sherman's "March to the Sea" Col. Rusk was in command of the advance of the 17th corps by special appointment. On the march through the Carolinas, at the battle of Salkahatchie which took place in February, 1865, there was a race, in which all the divisions took part, to reach the river first. Mower's division was the winner and Col. Rusk was in its advance brigade. Gen. Mower rode up and inquired where the brigade commander was; Rusk replied that he did not know, but he was ready to move, and did not want to be left behind and superseded by another brigade because of the absence of his superior officer. The division commander would not at first listen to his protest, but finally said to one of his staff; "Bring up that colonel who objected to remaining behind, and we will give him a taste of what he is yearning for." Col. Rusk made the attack, carried the point, and crossed the river amid the plaudits of Gen. Mower and all who saw him and his brave men accomplish the daring feat. Here again he lost his horse by a shot from a battery, which at the same instant killed the regimental bugler who rode close behind. Gen. Sprague in a letter to him said: "You are entitled to and I hope will receive the general thanks of the executive and the people of your state for your faithfulness to the troops under your care. The able manner in which you have discharged every duty in the field entitles you to the gratitude of all who love the cause you have served so well." In June, 1865, when mustered out of the service, Col. Rusk was presented by the officers of his regiment with a testimonial acknowledging him "a gentleman, a hero and a soldier." Col. Rusk was subsequently promoted to be brigadier-general by brevet for his gallantry at the battle of Salkahatchie, He returned to his Wisconsin home, and in November, 1865, was elected by the republican party state bank comptroller, was re-elected in 1867, and held the office until, on his own recommendation, it was abolished by amendment to the state constitution. In November, 1870, he was elected to congress by the largest majority ever given a representative from Wisconsin. His career at Washington began March, 1871, at the meeting of the forty-second congress, in which he served on the committee on public lands and militia. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, and a member of that on mines and mining, and being elected a third time in 1874 he served on the committee on invalid pensions and agriculture. A speech delivered by him in the house of representatives on the tariff and its relation to agriculture was used as a campaign document in 1876. He voted against the salary grab bill, and after its final passage turned his back pay into the national treasury. In congress he renewed his former acquaintance with Gen. Garfield, on a strong, and more intimate basis. When the latter became president, he offered Gen. Rusk the positions of minister to Paraguay, minister to Denmark, and chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, but all of these were declined by him. In 1881 Gen. Rusk was elected governor of Wisconsin. A month after his inauguration, the Chicago, Portage and Superior Railway Co. failed, owing two month's pay to 1,700 employes, who became desperate. When citizens appealed to the governor to send militia to quell the disturbance, his laconic reply was "these men want bread not bayonets," and he forthwith sent them provisions. He further required the company purchasing the effects of the defunct road to provide



funds for the payment of these laborers and to reimburse the state for taking care of them during the emergency. While governor he took an active part in promoting the agricultural and dairy interests of the state, and in forming farmers' institutes. During his first term an amendment to the state

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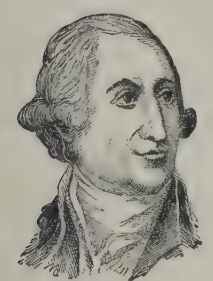
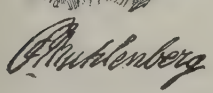
constitution was adopted providing for biennial sessions of the legislature, and extending the gubernatorial office one year. So uniformly popular was his administration as governor, that he was three times honored by re-election, serving continuously from January, 1882, to January, 1889. At a soldier's reunion at Minneapolis in 1884, Gov. Rusk instead of appearing with a gorgeous military escort took with him a band of crippled veterans of the war each of whom had lost a leg or an arm in the service of their country, thus winning the unbounded admiration of all present. During his second term as governor the Milwaukee riots occurred. In this emergency he assumed command in person of the state troops and promptly dispersed the strikers and quelled the riot. The people of the entire state heartily applauded the governor's firmness and prompt action on this occasion. The energy and courage he displayed, won for him a national reputation, and he received praise from all sections of the country. At the republican national convention in 1888, Gov. Rusk's name was considered for the presidential nomination. President Harrison upon the organization of his cabinet in March, 1889, gave him the portfolio of secretary of agriculture, a cabinet office created only one month before the inauguration. His long experience as a practical and successful farmer admirably fitted him for the place which he has since filled with the same success that has attended him in all other positions he has held. Secretary Rusk's, home is in Vernon county, Wisconsin, and includes though he has since made large additional purchases the original tract he bought in 1853 when he first settled in Wisconsin. His first wife died in 1858, leaving three children, of whom the eldest daughter, and the son, Col. Lycurgus J. Rusk, survive. By his marriage with Elizabeth Johnson, his present wife, he has one daughter, Mary, and a son, Blaine Daniel. Secretary Rusk died at his country residence near Viroque, Wis., Nov. 21, 1893.

WINDOM, William, secretary of the treasury, was born in Belmont county, O., May 10, 1827. His parents were both of the Quaker persuasion, his mother, Mercy Spencer, coming of Pennsylvania and his father, Hezekiah Windom, of Virginia stock. William's early life was spent in a log-cabin from which his father had gradually cleared away the native forest. He assisted on the farm at first as a chore boy, but as he grew older and stronger he did man's work without the advantage of man's pay. As a boy he was fond of books and devoted much of his leisure to such reading as he could get hold of. By helping the neighboring farmers he succeeded in picking up a little pocket-money which he saved and which finally enabled him with slight assistance from his father, to go to the academy at Mt. Vernon, O., where he received the customary academic education and where also to the annoyance of his parents, particularly of his father who seems to have had a peculiar horror of the legal profession, he insisted upon studying law. William was taken from the academy before he had finished his course to be apprenticed to a tailor in Frederickton, O. Finding the tailor's trade or any trade for that matter distasteful he soon obtained the means for returning to the academy at Mt. Vernon, where he resumed his legal studies. Being admitted to the bar in 1850 he established himself at Mt. Vernon as a practicing lawyer. Two years later, having already made himself many friends, he was elected on the whig ticket prosecuting attorney for Knox county by a majority of 300, a noteworthy fact since that county had previously gone democratic by a majority of 1,000. In 1855 he established himself in Winona, Minn., where he resided many years. In 1856 he married Ellen P. Hatch, daughter of a well-known congregational minister of Warwick, Mass., by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters. The son, William D. Windom, is an architect in Boston. The daughters, Ellen H. and Florence B., are well known in Washington society. Mr. Windom was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the republican party. He soon became as popular among his neighbors in Minnesota as he had been in Ohio, and in 1859 he was elected to the thirty-sixth congress, where he was conspicuous in the house of representatives for his services on different committees, including those on public lands, public expenditures and Indian affairs. He was re-elected to the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses. In 1862 he was the successful advocate and champion of the important homestead law. As chairman of the committee on Indian affairs he was the head of the special committee which visited the western tribes in 1865 and also of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867. After the election of Lincoln to the presidency Mr. Windom was a member of the special peace committee of thirty. At the close of the second session of the fortieth congress, although he was strongly urged to accept a renomination, he retired for a time from public life. In July, 1870, he was appointed by the governor of Minnesota to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Morton, deceased, and he was subsequently chosen for the senatorial term ending in 1876, at the expiration of which he was re-elected. In 1881 he resigned from the senate to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as secretary of the treasury. In this position he became a financial authority. A cabinet discussion having arisen on the question of refunding bonds which were about to mature Mr Blaine, the secretary of state, deeming the financial situation a critical one urged the president to call an extra session of congress. Mr. Windom told the president that he thought he could settle the question without the aid of congress by forcing the banks to refund their bonds at three and a half per cent. The president after learning from the attorney-general that this procedure would be legal consented to it. The bondholders accepted Mr. Windom's proposition. The expense of the transaction to the government was about $10,000 for the issue of new bonds, while the annual saving of interest was about $10,000,000. On the accession of President Arthur, Mr. Windom resigned his position in the cabinet, whereupon the Minnesota legislature re-elected him to fill the vacancy in the senate which his withdrawal earlier in the year had caused. He accordingly filled out his own term, but failed of securing a re-election by one vote. He then took up his residence in the city of New York, where he established himself in law practice. In 1880 1884 and 1888 he was a candidate for the presidency, and at the republican convention of 1890 received the ten votes of the Minnesota delegation until the thirty-ninth ballot. On the election of President Harrison, Mr. Windom was appointed secretary of the treasury, and he continued to hold that position until his death. At the annual dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in 1891 he delivered a patriotic speech containing valuable advice with regard to the protection of our shipping, and warnings to the advocates of the free coinage of silver. At the close of his address he

fell dead to the floor of the banqueting-hall. One of his closing sentences was a follows: "As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart, and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood." This speech of Secretary Windom's made a deep impression, and quotations from it were kept standing on the editorial page of the New York "Herald" for more than six months. The date of his death is Jan. 29, 1891.

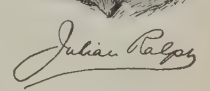
MUHLENBERG, John Peter Gabriel, soldier, was born at Trappe, Pa., Oct. 1, 1746, the son of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, a learned Lutheran minister, who preached in the first church in Philadelphia, and having settled at New Providence (now Trappe), Montgomery co., Pa., died there in 1787. John Peter seems to have been endowed by nature with military ambition, for though, at the urgent request of his father, he consented to be educated for the ministry at Halle, Germany, yet while a student there he joined a regiment of dragoons, from which he was with difficulty released by his friends. He returned to America in 1766, and took up the study of theology, and for several years was pastor of the Lutheran churches of New Germantown, Pa., and Bedminster, N. J. In 1775, at the outbreak of the war, he was preaching in Woodstock, Va., having been ordained a few years before in the Episcopal church, during a visit to England. At the solicitation of Gen. Washington, with whom he was well acquainted, he consented to accept a commission as colonel of a regiment of Pennsylvania militia. Leaving his pulpit, with a farewell sermon, he went into the field, with nearly 300 members of his church under his flag. In that sermon, after eloquently describing the wrongs that this country had received from Great Britain, he exclaimed: "There is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to pray; but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come," and, throwing off his gown, displayed a full military uniform. In 1777 Col. Muhlenberg was commissioned brigadier-general. He assisted in the relief of Charleston, S. C.; took part in the battle of Sullivan's island, and was with Washington at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Yorktown, where he acted a distinguished and brave part as commander of a brigade of light infantry. At the close of the war Gen. Muhlenburg was promoted to the rank of major-general. He returned to Pennsylvania, where he became vice-president of the supreme executive council of that state, of which Benjamin Franklin was president. This was in 1785. He was afterward a member of the first three congresses, and in 1801 was elected to the U. S. senate. Pres. Jefferson appointed him supervisor of the revenue for his state, and, as he preferred that position, he resigned from the senate before taking his seat. In 1803 he was made collector of the port of Philadelphia. A statue of Gen. Muhlenberg, by Blanche Nevin, has been placed in the capitol at Washington. His "Life" was published by his great-nephew, Henry A. Muhlenberg (Philadelphia, 1849). He died near Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1807.





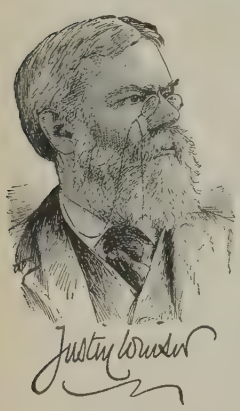
MUHLENBERG, Frederick Augustus Conrad, speaker of the house, was born at Trappe, Pa., Jan. 1, 1750, the second son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. Like his two brothers, he was sent to Halle, Germany, to be educated. Returning to America in the latter part of 1770, he was ordained to the ministry of the German Lutheran church, and became his father's assistant. For three years, after 1773, he was pastor of Christ Church, in New York city, but his outspoken sympathies with the patriots during the revolutionary war obliged him to leave the city, and he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1777 he had several small pastoral charges in his father's district, being persecuted all the while because of his adherence to the American cause. In August, 1779, he retired from the ministry, and entered the Continental congress as the representative of the Pennsylvania Germans, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted. He continued in the public service until the close of his life, his high character and judicial firmness giving him the position of presiding officer of the assembly in his own state, and of speaker in the first and third congresses. He died June 4, 1801.

RALPH, Julian, journalist and author, was born in New York city, May 27, 1853, son of Joseph E. Ralph, M.D. and Selina Mahoney, his wife, both natives of London, who came to America as children. He was educated in the public and private schools, and in 1868 became an apprentice in the printing-office of the Red Bank (N. J.) "Standard." There he began humorous writing, and was made the local editor. In 1871 he founded the Red Bank "Leader," which soon failed. In 1872 he became acting editor of the Webster (Mass.) "Times," but remained in that position only a short time, returning to New York city to become a reporter for the "Daily Graphic." In 1875 he was married to Isabel Mount of Chapel Hill, N. J., and joined the staff of the New York "Sun," as a descriptive and general writer. He remained with that paper twenty years, but during the latter part of the time was chiefly known as a general writer for "Harper's Magazine" and other periodicals. In 1889 he started a literary weekly called "Chatter," which did not succeed. In 1891–92, in the interests of "Harper's Magazine," he traveled 25,000 miles in the United States and Canada; in 1893 he made another trip of 30,000 miles; in 1894 visited Asia as the object of a journey covering 20,000 miles, and in 1897 went to Asia again, by way of Russia. He started on this trip from London, where he had been sent in 1896 as European editor of the New York "Journal." In that capacity he built up probably the most complete system of correspondence ever formed by reliable and responsible journalists, in the cities of Europe, Asia and Africa. He reported the Turko-Greek war from the Turkish side. He is now living in London as a member of the staff of the New York "Herald." He is a prolific writer, and in his specialties, humorous and descriptive work, is unexcelled. In 1884, after having written guide-books of Long Island, Cuba, etc., he published a series of sketches entitled "The 'Sun's' German Barber," notable as the first American venture in pure dialect to prove financially profitable. Among subsequent works are: "Chicago and the Fair" (1892); "On Canada's Frontier" (1892); "Our Great West" (1893); "Chicago and The World's Fair" (1893); "People We Pass: Stories of Life among the Masses of New York City"



(1895); "Dixie; or, Southern Scenes and Sketches" (1896); "Alone in China" and other stories (1896). Writing of him in 1896, Frederic Remington said: "He is easily and quickly at home in the most unheard-of places. . . . He has described the misery of the dirtiest slums and the brilliancy of the gayest scenes. . . . His strength lies in his strong sympathies, his curious and often amusing views of things, his unconventionality, his strong color sense, and the absolute accuracy of his vision. From his long experience and travel and meetings with all sorts of men, he has such a vast fund of information that one almost despairs of ever broaching a subject with which he is not a little familiar."

WINSOR, Justin, librarian and historian, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1831, son of Nathaniel and Ann Thomas (Howland) Winsor. His father was a prominent merchant of Boston, and both parents came of families long settled in Duxbury, Mass., and of Pilgrim ancestry. Justin Winsor studied at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College with the class of 1853. Leaving college before graduation, he studied several years at Paris and Heidelberg. Harvard granted him his bachelor's degree in 1868; in 1887 the University of Michigan and, in 1893, Williams College conferred on him the degree of LL.D. On his return to this country he devoted himself to literary and historical studies. In 1867 he was made one of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, and a year later its superintendent. The nine years of his administration showed a marked development, both in the growth and in the usefulness of the library. His annual reports, rich in statistics and general suggestions, and his bibliographical and historical notes in the catalogues and bulletins of the library, were the beginning of a new era in library science. In 1877 Mr. Winsor became librarian of Harvard University, and this position he held until his death. He enlarged the influence of the library, while his broad scholarship and his ready recognition of the new methods of instruction, then first coming into vogue in the college, made it, to quote his own phrase, "the centre of the university system, indispensable and attractive to all." Not only did he thus increase the value of the library to the college community, but he was always glad to extend its aid, by the loan of books, to scholars residing even at a distance from Cambridge. But Mr. Winsor's interest and services were not confined to the two libraries that were under his immediate charge; in the general library movement, which began in this country with the Philadelphia conference of librarians, in 1876, he was a pioneer. He was the first president of the American Library Association, which was organized in that year. He held this office until 1885, and was again elected in 1897, that he might preside at its meetings, held in connection with the international conference of librarians in London. In his chosen field of American history and cartography, he became a leading authority. His first book, "A History of Duxbury," he published when he was but a boy of eighteen (1849); his last was issued from the press after his death. His most important work was a "Narrative and Critical History of America," in eight volumes (1884–89), in which the different topics were treated by specialists. He planned it, and the general editorial supervision was his. In addition, he himself wrote many chapters, and to most of the other chapters contributed bibliographical notes and appendices, that give to this history its unique value. His thorough acquaintance with the sources of American history and his exhaustive bibliographical knowledge are stamped on every page. The work constitutes a standard and permanent contribution to the literature of American history. He had already edited a similar coöperative work in the "Memorial History of Boston" (4 vols., 1880–81). His most important independent work dealt with the discovery and exploration of America. The first volume, "Christopher Columbus, and How He Received and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery" (1891), with its somewhat severe estimate of the explorer's career and character, aroused much hostile criticism. In 1894 appeared "Cartier to Frontenac: Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in Its Historical Relations, 1534–1700"; in 1895 "The Mississippi Basin: the Struggle in America between England and France, 1697–1763." In 1897 appeared the final volume, "The Westward Movement: the Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghenies, 1763–1798." This series of volumes, in which is traced the history of our country, displays the ripest results of Winsor's studies. "Written in a style at once straightforward and forcible, with little effort at literary adornment, they are essentially books for the scholar, and no student of the development of the American continent can afford to neglect them." They contain, says a recent critic, the "very pith of history." The list of Mr. Winsor's writings, in addition to the books already mentioned, is a long one, and includes both historical and bibliographical works. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals and to the publications of the various societies to which he belonged, in particular the "Library Journal" and the "Proceedings" of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Many of the latter were reprinted in pamphlet form. Among his more noteworthy separate works may be named: "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare" (1876); "Shakespeare's Poems, a Bibliography of the Earlier Editions" (1879); "Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution" (1879); "Halliwelliana, a Bibliography of the Publications of James Orchard Halliwell-Phillips" (1881); "Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography" (1884); "The Kohl Collection of Maps Relating to America" (1886); "Was Shakespeare Shapleigh? a Correspondence in Two Entanglements" (1887). With Rev. George H. Hepworth he compiled "Songs of Unity" (1859). He was an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society for twenty years, its corresponding secretary, 1881–94, and vice-president, 1894–97; he was the president of the American Historical Association, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the American Philosophical Society, a fellow of the American Academy, an honorary member of the Royal Society of Canada, honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and president of the Harvard Memorial Society. A practical tribute to his ability as an authority on matters of geographical knowledge was given by the government in 1896, when he was asked by the Venezuela commission to testify as an expert on the question of the boundary of British Guiana. Although a scholar of high rank and a tireless worker, there was nothing of the recluse about Justin Winsor. His knowledge was always at the service of others; those who applied to him for aid in their studies found in him a willing, sympathetic and resourceful helper. Personally he was one of the most social of men; he has been well described as having a "genius for friendship." He died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22, 1897.



HARPER, James, publisher, founder of the house of Harper & Brothers, was born in Newtown, L. I., Apr. 13, 1795. His father was Joseph Harper, who was born in 1766 and was a farmer at Newtown. The father of Joseph Harper, James Harper, was an Englishman, one of the earliest American Methodists who came to this country. He settled as a schoolmaster at Newtown, about 1740. Joseph Harper married Elizabeth Kollyer, who is described as having been "a woman of vigorous and superior character, of a cheerful piety and kindly humor." James was their eldest child, and when sixteen years of age he and his brother John were apprenticed to two printers in New York. They were both well-trained boys, with sound principles, while James was also possessed of great personal strength, and both were noted for their regular and correct habits. In the office where James served his apprenticeship, Thurlow Weed was fellow-workman, and the two there formed a friendship which lasted through life. James soon became a noted pressman. The two brothers were thrifty, and when they had served their apprenticeship, they were in possession of a small capital, which represented their joint savings. To this was added something from their father's means, and they started a business of their own, a small printing office in Dover street, New York. Here they printed books to order, their first work being completed in August, 1817, when they delivered 2,000 copies of Seneca's "Morals." Their next book was Mair's "Introduction to Latin Syntax;" and in April, 1818, they printed 500 copies of Locke's "Essay Upon the Human Understanding;" and upon this volume appeared, for the first time, the imprint of J. & J. Harper as publishers. From this small beginning, and by exercising care and judgment in all their undertakings, the young firm soon grew to eminence in publishing. They became, perhaps, best known through the publication of their celebrated series known as "Harper's Family Library," a collection made up of standard works of general interest, which was a favorite both in private and public libraries. The placing of two younger brothers, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher, as apprentices to the firm, was in due time followed by their admission as partners, when the style was changed to Harper & Brothers. In 1825 the firm was established at Nos. 81 and 82 Cliff street. James Harper sustained throughout his life his devotion to the cause of temperance and religion. After he removed from his house in Rose street to the upper part of the city, he united with the congregation of St. Paul's church in Fourth avenue. There was nothing bigoted or fanatical about him, and his personal relations with men of different religious views were uniformly of the pleasantest character. He was remarkable for his spirit of toleration and for the kindly way in which he excused the faults and aberrations of others. In politics he was a whig as long as that party lasted, and in 1844 was elected mayor of the city of New York, a position in which he gained the respect of all who had occasion to come in contact with him. He was frequently asked to be a candidate for other important offices, but always declined, preferring to devote himself to his business. One day he was driving near Central Park, when the pole of his carriage broke and the horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Harper and his daughter, who was with him, were thrown violently to the pavement, and while she fortunately escaped serious injury, her father was taken insensible to St. Luke's Hospital, never regained consciousness, and died on the following Saturday, March 25, 1869.

HARPER, John, was born at Newtown, L. I., Jan. 22, 1797. Having been apprenticed to a printer, as was the case with his elder brother, James, he soon gained the reputation of being a first-class compositor and pressman. When the firm became Harper & Brothers, to John Harper fell the duty of financial manager, which included the purchase of all stock, material and machinery. He was a man of calm, judicial mind—never flurried, unusually clear-headed and business-like. All his transactions were conducted, apparently, with ease, and always courteously and with a due sense of justice. In private life John Harper was remarkable for his simple and unostentatious tastes and habits. His chief recreation was driving a lively team of horses, which became well known to the habitués of Harlem Lane. After the death of his brother James, John Harper, although he then became the senior member of the firm, ceased to take an active part in the business. In 1872 he suffered

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a severe paralytic stroke, and a second in 1875, in which year, on the evening of Apr. 22d, he died, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

HARPER, Joseph Wesley, was born at Newtown, L. I., Dec. 25, 1801. He was the third child of his parents, and was always a delicate boy. He was only ten years of age when his brothers, James and John, began their apprenticeship to printers in New York. When Wesley, with his younger brother, Fletcher, began his apprenticeship with J. & J. Harper he was under twenty, but he was industrious and earnest, and he soon mastered the trade of printing. He was an especially skillful proof-reader, and his duty in this direction naturally familiarized him, in the course of time, with the best English literature, which was reprinted by the house and proof-read by him. He became foreman of the composing room, and through the sweetness of his disposition and the generosity of his nature, exercised an extraordinary power over the men who worked under him. When Wesley and Fletcher were admitted to the firm, the former undertook the correspondence—a most important part of the business. Soon after entering the firm he married and settled in Brooklyn, where he reared a large family. He was always in delicate health, and was frequently obliged to make short voyages or trips into the country for the purpose of gaining strength to enable him to carry on his work. He died Feb. 14, 1870.

HARPER, Fletcher, was born Jan. 31, 1806. He was the youngest of the four brothers, and after having served his apprenticeship with the firm and become a partner in 1825, he soon, like the other brothers, fell into his natural place in the house and became one of its sustaining pillars. In the arrangement which grew up naturally, James Harper superintended the mechanical operations of the establishment; John made most of the purchases and became the financial manager of the firm; Wesley read the final proofs of the most important works, while conducting the correspondence of the house; and Fletcher, after being for a time foreman of the composing room, grew into the charge of the publishing departments. It was to his suggestion that the publication of the "Weekly" and the "Bazar" was due; while the idea of the "Magazine" originated with James Harper. Fletcher Harper was not a writer himself, but he was always shrewd and acute in his suggestions to the editors. Like his brothers he was a life-long and consistent member of the Methodist denomination. In private life he was genial and hospitable. Harper & Brothers have grown to be the largest publishing house in the United States, and probably in the world. Before 1825 the firm gave employment to fifty hands and kept ten large hand-presses constantly in use; removing in that year to Cliff street, the demands of their business required the addition of one building after another, and at as early a period as was practicable steam-power was introduced into their establishment, and every new discovery and invention which could be of use to them was applied to their business. The firm began stereotyping their works in 1830. From that time forward they became known for their collections of standard publications, and the firm was rapidly achieving the highest success when, on Dec. 10, 1853, it met with a terrible blow in the destruction of its buildings by fire. A plumber, who was engaged in mending some pipes on the premises, threw a bit of lighted paper in a trough which he thought contained water. It was actually filled with camphine, used for cleaning ink-rollers. It burst into flame, which almost instantly swept through the rooms, and in a few hours the nine buildings, wherein were conducted the operations of the house, were totally destroyed, the loss being nearly a million dollars. The brothers met immediately after this catastrophe at the residence of Mr. John Harper, to make arrangements for rebuilding. Soon after, the present structure was planned, extending between Cliff street and Franklin Square; a fire-proof building, or rather two buildings united by bridges. The Franklin Square building is five stories high above the street, and contains the business offices, warerooms, editorial rooms, and the art and engraving departments. The Cliff street building is six stories high, and therein are conducted the various processes of bookmaking, which are complete from the type-setting

and electrotyping to the stitching, binding and lettering. Fronting Franklin Square, and occupying the first floor above the street, are the book store and counting-rooms, in the latter of which, facing the windows, are to be daily seen the members of the third generation of the Harper & Brothers, engaged in the conduct of the business of the firm. The basement story of the Cliff street building is devoted to the engine-rooms and press-rooms of the "Weekly," "Bazar," "Young People," and "Franklin Square Library." The second story contains the presses devoted to the "Magazine" and book work. Sheets are dried and pressed by steam on the next floor; and on the others are the folding, collating, stitching, binding and electrotyping rooms. The ground area of the building is about three-fourths of an acre. It is thoroughly fire-proof, well-lighted and ventilated. The whole number of employés in the establishment is about 1,000. While, as book publishers, Harper & Brothers have conducted a vast business of the greatest importance to the literature and education of the country, it is in their periodicals that they have made, perhaps, their most extraordinary success "Harper's Magazine," established in 1850, gave a new impetus to periodical literature, which has since become such a field for authorship and artistic effort. Its influence upon art, taste and general culture can hardly be overestimated. A second periodical, in all respects representative of the taste and liberality of the Harpers, and one which

has, moreover, wielded great influence, social and political, is "Harper's Weekly, a Journal of Civilization," whose first number was issued Jan. 3, 1857. This paper, which was suggested and originated by Mr. Fletcher Harper, has been remarkable for the high character of its literary and art work, and not less for the remarkable force and vitality of its editorials. Its services during the civil war were of the greatest value to the country, while hardly less so, in relation to the city of New York, in the vigor and earnestness with which it handled the corruptions of the Tweed "ring." "Harper's Bazar," more particularly devoted to the interest and taste of women; and "Harper's Young People," which supplies appropriate illustrated literature for children, complete the list of periodicals published by Harper & Brothers. Among the editors connected with the Harpers have been Henry J. Raymond, who was editor of the "Magazine" during the first three years of its existence; George Ripley and Dr. Alfred H. Guernsey, who succeeded him in that position; and Henry M. Alden, who has been the editor since 1869. Mr. George William Curtis has had the charge of the "Editor's Easy Chair" of the "Magazine" for many years, besides having the editorial supervision of the "Weekly." The first editor of the "Editor's Drawer" in the "Magazine" was Lewis Gaylord Clark, who was succeeded by S. Irenæus Prime, who was followed by W. A. Seaver and Charles Dudley Warner. The catalogue of the publications of Harper & Brothers is in itself a considerable volume of 200 pages. Prominent in this is Harper's "Library of Select Novels," which was for many years so popular with the readers of fiction, and which included 615 numbers. This series was replaced by Harper's "Franklin Square Library," which ran through 700 numbers; while the "Handy Series," "Half-Hour Series," "Library of American Fiction," and others, have been convenient forms for their respective classes of books. The index to "Harper's Magazine," from the beginning down to 1888, is a large octavo volume, and is a comprehensive key to a perfect library of literary wealth. Fletcher was the last one of all the brothers, passing away, after a long illness, on May 29, 1877.

ALDEN, Henry Mills, author and editor, was born on Mount Tabor, near Danby Borough, Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 11, 1836. He is the eighth in descent from John Alden of Puritan fame. His childhood, up to his sixth year, was spent in a mountain solitude, the Bible, nature and a good mother his only instructors. His parents then removed from Vermont to Hoosick Falls in New York state, where he attended the common schools until he was fourteen, most of his time, however, being given to work in a cotton factory. At fourteen he began to prepare for college, and after two years' study he entered Williams, where he was graduated in 1857, having paid his way through a four years' course by teaching during the winters. Among his fellow-students at Williams were Charles A. Stark, Horace E. Scudder, James A. Garfield, and Ex-Senator Ingalls. He went from college directly to the Andover Theological Seminary, one of the principal attractions there being a well-stocked classical library. The three years he passed at the seminary were given almost entirely to the reading of Greek authors, which bore fruit in two articles on the "Eleusinian Mysteries," contributed by him to the "Atlantic Monthly," which were accepted by James Russell Lowell, then its editor. On the same day when he was graduated from Andover he delivered the master's oration at Williams on the "Hellenic Type of Man." He also wrote the class hymn for the Andover graduation exercises. He was licensed to preach, but was never settled over a church. In 1861 he took up his residence in New York city, where his only acquaintance was his former college associate, Horace E. Scudder. He taught, and wrote editorials for leading daily papers, and in the summer of that year married, at Andover, Susan F. Foster, with whom he had become acquainted during his theological course. For some time he supported his family by writing and teaching, occasionally contributing an article to the "Atlantic Monthly," until August, 1863, when he entered the service of the eminent publishing house of Harper & Brothers, taking Richard Grant White's place as collaborator with Dr. A. H. Guernsey, in writing "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," and in reading manuscript offered for publication. In 1864 he succeeded Mr. John Bonner as the editor of "Harper's Weekly," and since 1869 he has been the editor of "Harper's Magazine." In the winter of 1863–64 he delivered before the Lowell Institute, of Boston, a series of lectures on "The Structure of Paganism," an amplification of his papers in the "Atlantic." Mr. Alden has contributed numerous poems and prose articles to "Harper's Magazine," and is the author of a well-known poem, "The Ancient Lady of Sorrow," and of "God in His World: An Interpretation," a work which, published anonymously in the spring of 1890, created a profound impression among religious thinkers, and passed through several editions within a year. In 1888 he received from Williams College the degree of LL.D.

COCKERILL, John A., journalist, was born in Adams county, O., Dec. 5, 1845. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of fourteen learned the printer's trade in the office of a country newspaper, at West Union, O. In the early part of the civil war, July, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in the 24th Ohio regiment, serving under Gens. Rosecrans and Reynolds in West Virginia, and under Gen. Buell with the army of the Ohio, until 1863, when he was mustered out of service. He was afterward a bugler in the artillery of the Ohio National Guard, in which capacity he saw some service. In 1865 he became owner and editor of the "True Telegraph," a weekly newspaper published in Hamilton, O., and in 1868 edited for a short time the "Daily Ledger," of Dayton, O. Later he became a member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and in 1872 was made managing editor of that journal, retaining the position until 1877, when he went to Europe to act as correspondent during the Russo-Turkish war. Upon his return, in 1878, he assisted in the establishment of the Washington "Post," after which, in 1879, he removed to St. Louis, where he served as managing editor of the "Evening Post-Dispatch." He retained this position until 1883, when he came to New York city to assist in building up the New York "World." He was associate editor, managing editor, and editor-in-chief of that paper, resigning the last-named position in May, 1891, to become editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" and the "Morning Advertiser." When Mr. Cockerill joined the "World" it stood lowest in the list of the five great morning newspapers of the city. He saw it take a foremost position in point of circulation and influence.

John A. Cockerill.

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SIGOURNEY, Lydia (Huntley), author, was born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 1, 1791, only child of Ezekiel and Sophia (Wentworth) Huntley, and, through her father, of Scotch descent. The latter, who took part as a soldier in the revolutionary war, has been described as a man of worth and benevolence; her mother "possessed those well-balanced, unobtrusive virtues of character that marked the New England lady of the olden time." For many years Mr. Huntley was employed by a wealthy druggist, Dr. Daniel Lathrop, and when the latter retired from business he retained his old clerk to assist him in managing his estate. Mr. Huntley and his family lived with the Lathrops, whose social circle included many people of eminence and culture, and thus from her early childhood Lydia was accustomed to the best society. Her attainments were remarkable for those days, including a knowledge of Latin and Greek; and a love of imparting what she knew led her, on finishing her studies, to open a select school for young ladies in association with her intimate friend, Ann M. Hyde. Four years later, at the solicitation of influential families in Hartford, she removed to that city to open a similar school, making her home with the widow of Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth. At the suggestion of a member of the family, she, in 1815, published a little volume of selections from her writings, entitled "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse," and this brought her fair returns in money, and requests for contributions to various periodicals; but, as she relates in her autobiography, "Letters of Life" (1866), with the establishment of fame as a writer, came "a host of novel requisitions." Churches, charitable societies and academies applied to her for hymns or odes for various occasions; friends who had lost children or parents begged for elegies; and strangers about to celebrate wedding anniversaries begged for "a few appropriate lines" from her pen. The tenderness of her heart made it well nigh impossible for her to refuse, and the amount of this gratuitous and ephemeral work produced during her lifetime was enormous, and undoubtedly detrimental to her powers. Miss Huntley's school was highly successful; but in 1819 she gave it up, and in that year was married to Charles Sigourney, a wealthy merchant of Hartford, Conn., who was of French descent, and a widower with several children. He was a man of considerable learning and of artistic tastes, and was able to surround his wife with everything that contributes to a happy domestic life. They soon removed to a stately dwelling overlooking the city, and what is now Bushnell park, but at that date, "out of town," and this was their home for nearly twenty years. Mrs. Sigourney left Hartford but rarely after her marriage, her only extended journey being to Europe in 1840, an account of which was published, with the title "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands" (1840). During this visit she received many attentions from notable people, including letters of appreciation from several monarchs, and two volumes of her poems were republished in London. Her husband's failure in health and in business made literary work a necessity, and Mrs. Sigourney became one of the most voluminous authors of her time, contributing more than 2,000 articles to periodicals and publishing nearly sixty volumes. She was a graceful and finished writer; everything she produced was pervaded with a strong religious sentiment, and her beautiful character was reflected in her pages; but modern taste finds her prose stilted and her poetry lacking in fire. To say that she has been called the "American Hemans" is, perhaps, to characterize her best as an author. No resident of Hartford was more beloved than Mrs. Sigourney, who is remembered there as much for her deeds of charity as for her work in literature. The sick, the afflicted, the orphan, the prisoner, were objects of unceasing ministries, and often she practiced great self-denial in order to carry out her philanthropic plans. Among her works were: "Traits of the Aborigines of America" (1822); "Sketches of Connecticut, Forty Years Since" (1824); "Letters to Young Ladies" (1833; 20th ed. 1853; at least five London eds.); "Letters to Mothers" (1838); "Pocahontas, and Other Poems" (1841); "Scenes in My Native Land" (1844); "Voice of Flowers" (1845); "Whisper to a Bride" (1849); "Letters to My Pupils" (1850); "The Faded Hope," a memorial of her only son (1851); "Past Meridian" (1854); "Lucy Howard's Journal" (1857); "The Daily Counsellor," poems (1858); "Gleanings" (1860); and "The Man of Uz and Other Poems" (1862); "Niagara," "The Death of an Infant," "Winter," and "Napoleon's Epitaph," are favorable specimens of her verse. After a number of years of widowhood, Mrs. Sigourney died at Hartford, June 10, 1865.

L. H. Sigourney

TOWNSEND, George Alfred ("Gath"), journalist and author, was born at Georgetown, Sussex co., Del., Jan. 30, 1841, son of Stephen and Mary (Milborn) Townsend. His mother is supposed to have been a collateral descendant of Jacob Milborn, the Protestant martyr in New York, whose brother was one of the first Anabaptist preachers in Boston. The Townsends were Quakers, and the Milborns Puritans. He received an academic education at Newark, Del., and Chestertown, Md., and was graduated at the Philadelphia High School in February, 1860. While at school he published newspapers, spoke in public and acted as class poet. The night before he was graduated, application was made to him to connect himself with the Philadelphia "Inquirer," which was about to be modernized in imitation of the New York octavo papers. He soon became city and dramatic editor of the Philadelphia "Press," and general writer and critic for its columns, besides writing poems on current events, and writing a play. The New York "Herald" employed him, at the commencement of the civil war, as local agent at Philadelphia. He also went as a correspondent with McClellan's army, and wrote for the "Herald" the account of the seven days' battles on the peninsula. The Chickahominy fever enfeebled him for some time, and after Pope's campaign, in which he wrote an account of the battle of Cedar Mountain, Mr. Townsend went to Europe to recuperate, and contributed articles concerning the conflict to the "Cornhill Magazine," "Chambers' Journal," and other publications. He met Thackeray and other authors, and conducted a home correspondence until his return in 1864, when the benefits of his foreign sojourn were at once seen in his vigorous style and plenitude of ready knowledge. For a time he tried literary work, but finding no adequate market for it in this country, he returned to the war, for the New York "World." In 1866 he visited the scenes of the war between Austria and Prussia, for the

G. A. Townsend

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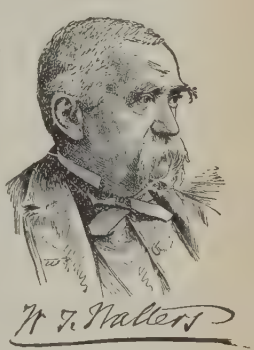
"World." The next year he went to the Paris exhibition, having in the meantime lectured throughout the West, laying there, by actual contact with the people, the basis for a correspondence begun at Washington in 1867, with the Chicago "Tribune," Cleveland "Leader," Cincinnati "Commercial," Missouri "Democrat," and other papers, which has never ceased, and which for many years has taken the form, in the Cincinnati "Enquirer," of a delay telegraph letter of from two to four columns. Mr. Townsend's literary work has been voluminous. It commenced with two large books on Washington city and comparative government in 1869, and was followed by a volume of poems in 1870, two books of European tales, and a collection of his war reminiscences, written in London. He has written a drama on Cromwell, the well-known "Tales of the Chesapeake" and "Bohemian Days," several novels, including "The Entailed Hat," "Katy of Catoctin," and "Mrs. Reynolds and Hamilton," the latter a representation of Alexander Hamilton, "Political Addresses," and "Tales of Gapland."

INGRAHAM, Daniel Phœnix, jurist, was born in New York city Apr. 22, 1804. His early education was obtained at a private school in Morristown, N. J., where he was qualified at the age of thirteen for admission to Columbia College, from which institution he was graduated in 1817. During the next four years he studied law in the office of Richard Riker, recorder of the city of New York. On attaining his majority, Mr. Ingraham was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas, and later in the other courts of the state. He was so successful that in the course of ten years he was one of the best-known lawyers of the city. He was elected assistant alderman from the twelfth ward in 1855, and the two following years represented the same ward in the board of aldermen. In 1838 Gov. Marcy appointed him judge of the court of common pleas in New York city, to fill a vacancy. In 1843 he was reappointed to hold office until 1844, when, by the provisions of the new constitution, the office became elective. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is shown by the fact that he was returned to the office by a large vote, and re-elected in 1851. He was chosen first judge of the court two years later, and held the office until 1858, and was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state in November, 1857, and re-elected in 1865. In 1870 Gov. Hoffman appointed him presiding justice of the supreme court of the first district in New York, a position which he filled with honor and dignity until Jan. 1, 1874, when, having attained his seventieth year, he retired to private life. Judge Ingraham had many cases of the gravest importance tried before him, among others that of Schuyler, who was accused by the New York and New Haven Railroad Co. of issuing and selling $2,000,000 worth of fraudulent stock; of Stokes for the murder of Fisk, and of Cole for the murder of Hiscock. Judge Ingraham's decisions have been acknowledged by the legal fraternity to be among the soundest and most impartial in the judicial history of the state. His career was one of eminent purity, and that during a period when the judicial ermine was many times soiled. His integrity was incorruptible, and though he had many political opponents during his active public career, he compelled their respect and their acknowledgment of the honesty and purity of both his public and private life, and his fidelity to the best interests of the community he served. Judge Ingraham was a great student, devoted to historical and geographical research, and was a member of the New York Historical Society, and of the American Geographical Society. For many years he was one of the elders in the Collegiate Dutch church, in the city of New York. On Jan. 25, 1838, he married Mary Landon, of Connecticut, by whom he had three sons, all of whom are living. He died Dec. 12, 1881.

D. P. Ingraham

WALTERS, William Thompson, merchant and art connoisseur, was born May 23, 1820, near the mouth of the Juniata river, Pennsylvania. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father, Henry Walters, having been a merchant and banker, who determined to educate his son as an engineer. Before he attained his majority he was placed in charge of a furnace at Farrandsville, Pa., where, under his management, in 1838, was successfully produced, on a scale of commercial importance, the first iron ever manufactured in the United States by the use of mineral (bituminous-coked) coal. He went afterward to Pottsville, Pa., where he was identified with the first furnace (the Pioneer, owned by Baird Patterson) in which anthracite iron was made in this country. This led to the speedy development of the vast iron industry of eastern Pennsylvania. In 1841 he removed to Baltimore, Md., and established a general commission business, acquiring a leading position in the trade, especially in Pennsylvania produce, the handling of which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the tide-water canal to Havre de Grace, Md., and the Baltimore and Susquehanna (now the Northern Central) railroad. A few years later he established the mercantile house of William T. Walters & Co., which grew to the enjoyment of credit without limit. He retired from this business in 1883, to devote the succeeding years to great industries that had been developed under his control. His energies have been chiefly given, since then, to the establishment and operation of lines of transportation, both by water and by rail, all having in view the general object of opening to the southern seaboard of the United States the commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of the southern, western and midland country; and of extending to those regions the mercantile and manufacturing advantages of the city of Baltimore. His initial efforts in the development of railroads, however, took another direction, being aimed toward the north; for at an early day he became the controlling director of the Northern Central road, representing not only private stock, but the city of Baltimore and the state of Maryland. Together with the late Col. Thomas A. Scott (q. v.) he has developed this line of communication, and what had been merely a local road was rebuilt, re-equipped, reorganized and extended, so as to make the produce of that territory to the northward, through middle Pennsylvania, tributary to Baltimore. Mr. Walters has also been prominently identified with the organization of nearly every line of steamers sailing from the port of Baltimore. He was president of the first line between that city and Savannah, Ga., and a director of several other companies. He has also devoted much time and attention to opening the southern and southwestern railroad lines of the United States, and organizing them into a system. For years he had held it practicable and profitable to unite the great lakes and the



W. T. Walters

Gulf of Mexico, by a continuous railroad of straight line and easy grades, east of the Alleghany mountains; and the Atlantic Coast Line system, controlled by himself and associates, is the realization of his prevision and exertions. They have the majority interests in the roads from Baltimore, through Washington, Alexandria, Richmond and Petersburg in Va., Weldon and Wilmington, N. C., Florence and Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., aggregating 1,000 miles, while they control lateral railways of over 1,000 miles more, connecting with the main line. Besides these, the system also owns western and southwestern railroads, reaching Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Walters is president of the Atlantic Coast Line, and his son Henry has been for several years its general mananger. Mr. Walters is also chairman of the executive committee of the Texas Pacific Railroad Co. Another thing for which the subject of this sketch has been noted is, his introduction into the United States, in 1866, of eighteen Percheron horses, which, with subsequent importations covering twenty years, are the progenitors of all of that noble breed now in the country. He has published, for private distribution, a treatise on this horse, which he translated from the French of Charles Du Hays. He has also published a handbook upon "Oriental Art," a work upon the sculptor Barye, and "Notes upon Certain Masters of the Nineteenth Century," translated from the French of Albert Wolff, and embodying his comments upon the "One Hundred Masterpieces" exhibited in Paris in 1883. The mention of these latter facts opens the way to speak of Mr. Walters as an admirer and patron of art. He has himself said that with the first $5 he earned he bought a picture, and from the time he began business in Baltimore, now more than fifty years ago, he has devoted a portion of each year's income to the purchase of the best pictures he could secure, buying more largely each year, as increased means allowed him to gratify his ever-growing love for the beautiful. He spent the years 1861–65 in Europe, forming personal associations with artists, studying the history and development of art, and purchasing pictures for the collection he had begun to make. The fruit of his active work in this direction has been the gathering of a collection of paintings, sculptures and bronzes, housed in his residence

(shown in the illustration) on Mount Vernon Place, at Baltimore, which ranks, in certain respects, with the best of European galleries, and is second to none in this country. It has been pronounced by critical authority the most complete collection, with one exception, of French pictures in the world. It is not at all strong in the productions of the old masters, but contains a most notable array of the works of Delaroche, Delacroix, Meissonier, Millet, Millais, Détaille, Decamps, Diaz, Corôt, Couture, Rosa Bonheur, Fromentin, Rousseau, Troyon, Cloys, Gallait, Munkacsy, De Neuville, Breton, Boughton, Rivière, Duprez, Daugbigny, Fortuny, Henner, Bonnat, Ziems, Leys, Achenbach, Cabanal, Alma-Tadema, Gérome and others. It is the fruit of great painstaking and discrimination, and it is said that in his efforts to procure the best pictures of the painters represented, Mr. Walters has, as matter of fact, sold twice as many paintings as are now upon the walls of his gallery—although he has not in any instance purchased a picture for the purpose of sale. He has gathered, besides pictures, rare porcelains, vases, lacquers, jades, arms and armor of various nations and periods, massive bronzes (among his bronzes many by Barye), sculptures in ivory, etc., etc. Rooms in his residence have been chosen for special studies in finishing and decoration, and present examples of different schools or eras of design. He has given to the city of Baltimore rare bronzes which adorn the four public squares adjoining the Washington Monument, and for many years has exhibited his picture-gallery to the public, devoting the proceeds of a slight sum charged for admission, to the Poor Association of the city. He holds the office of trustee of the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D. C., where he is chairman of the purchasing committee. He is also a trustee of the Peabody Institute, and chairman of its art committee. Notable among his traits of character, moreover, has been his alertness to aid individuals in whom he has perceived specific aptitudes. His early appreciation of the genius of W. H. Rinehart (q. v.), the Baltimore sculptor, is in point here. Rinehart ultimately gained a place as one of the greatest of American sculptors, after he had been urged and aided to study, in Rome, by Mr. Walters. And now the latter is trustee of an estate valued at some $85,000, left by the sculptor to be used for the benefit of art. Mr. Walters was married, in 1845, to Ellen, daughter of Charles A. and Anna D. Harper, of Philadelphia, Pa. She died in London, Eng., in 1862, and over her grave in Green Mount cemetery, at Baltimore, her husband placed a monumental figure, in bronze, by his friend and *protégé*, Mr. Rinehart.

WILKIE, Franc B. ("Poliuto"), journalist, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1830. When a mere boy he ran away from home to escape a reprimand. A few days later he was selling matches on the streets of New York. He worked in an office where he had the advantages of a good library, and after an absence of two years returned home. He worked at the trades of stone mason and carpenter, and afterward taught school and prepared himself for college. He earned the expenses of his college education by work on the Schenectady "Star," at the same time learning the printer's trade. In 1857 he went to Davenport, Ia., where he found employment on the "Evening News." He afterward wrote a book, "The History of Davenport." When the war broke out he went to Macon city, Mo., and on June 15, 1861, published from a deserted printing office the first and only issue of a newspaper, called "Our Whole Union." He then became a war correspondent for the New York "Times," remaining with the western armies till the close of hostilities. In 1865 he settled in Chicago and became editorially connected with the "Times" newspaper. He became managing editor of that paper and served faithfully in that position for seventeen years. After the great Chicago fire in 1873 he was commissioned by W F Storey, owner of the Chicago "Times," to erect a new building, and the work was satisfactorily performed. After leaving the Chicago "Times" he devoted his time to literary work.

He wrote several books, which found a market and good sale. He returned to newspaper work and has been an able contributor to the Chicago "Herald" and other newspapers in the West. He is also a contributor to the leading magazines. He was the organizer of the Chicago press club, its first president, and has done much to elevate journalism in the West.

AVERY, Samuel P., art connoisseur, was born in New York city March 17, 1822, one of six children, the eldest son of Samuel P. and Hannah Ann Avery, and brother of Benjamin Parke Avery (q. v.). Samuel had a common-school education, and early manifested a taste for the arts, which determined his life-work. He engaged as a letter engraver with a bank-note company, but soon took up engraving on wood, in which he continued until 1866, working for various illustrated journals, for Harper & Bros. and other publishing houses, but varying his labor by compiling, illustrating and publishing books. He early took an interest in the development of an American school of art, and has materially assisted its growth, being appointed by Secretary of State William H. Seward commissioner in charge of the American fine art department at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. Returning to New York in 1868, he commenced to deal in art works, with which business he was identified for nearly a quarter of a century, as well as with the general progress of art throughout the United States. Frequent visits to Europe have led to intimate connections with celebrated European artists, and to the introduction of many of their finest productions into the best American galleries. He retired from active business in 1887. He was secretary of the art committee of the Union League Club, which called the meeting resulting in the foundation of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1870, of which he has since been a trustee. He has made various gifts to its collections, and is at present the chairman of the committee of art. Mr Avery is a member of the Union League, Century, Grolier, and other clubs in New York, and a life member of the N. Y. Historical, Geographical, Free Library, Archæological, and kindred societies. He founded the Avery Architectural Library, at Columbia College, New York city, in memory of his son, Henry Ogden Avery, architect, who died Apr. 30, 1890. An article entitled "Progress of the Fine Arts in New York during Fifty Years," was contributed by him to "Lossing's History of New York City, 1830–1880."

Samuel P. Avery

AVERY, Henry Ogden, architect, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1852, the son of Samuel P. and Mary A. Avery. Inheriting a fondness for art from his father, Henry entered the Cooper Union Art School, where he developed a special taste for architecture. Admitted into the office of Russell Sturgis, architect, by that gentleman's advice he went to Paris, and in September, 1872, entered the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, where he studied for seven years, coming under the instruction of Prof. Louis Jules André, member of the French Institute. In August, 1879, young Avery returned to his native country, and as assistant to Richard M. Hunt, aided in the execution of important commissions for residences. In the autumn of 1883 he opened an office of his own in New York city, and designed monuments and mortuary chapels, as well as houses of very notable excellence. Mr. Avery was an active member of the "Architectural League," the members of which have placed a bronze tablet to his memory in Columbia College; of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and of the New York Society of the Archæological Institute of America, lecturing before the former society and before the Gotham Art students. "Scribner's Magazine" for October, 1887, contained a careful review by him of the Paris School of Fine Arts. He was treasurer of, and most influential in, raising the fund of $10,000 to endow a scholarship for the benefit of French students in that school, as a mark of the gratitude of American art students to whom its advantages had been freely opened. Since his death, his design for a monument to the "Union prisoners of war" to be erected at Washington, D. C., has been adopted by the National Memorial Association. He died in New York city Apr. 30, 1890.

PETERS, Bernard, editor, was born at Duerkheim, a quaint old German town of the Rhine Palatinate, about twenty miles from Heidelberg, in October, 1827. It was under the influence of that spirit of freedom and ambition, kindled in many a European hamlet by the struggles of the American colonists, that his father, John Philip Peters, came to America in 1834, settling in Marietta, the pioneer town of Ohio. Here Mr. Peters grew to manhood. His father's desire that he should study law seemed for a time to be frustrated by reverses which made it necessary for the young man to devote himself to a clerkship. But young Peters showed his mettle by undertaking in his few spare hours to systematically read law. This he did under the direction of an able preceptor, Ferdinand Buell, one of three lawyers who afterward examined Rutherford B. Hayes when he was admitted to the bar. It was after diligent legal study, under conditions calling for indomitable pluck, that Mr. Peters yielded to the influence of friends who recognized his talents, and persuaded him to enter the Universalist ministry. He studied at the Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y., then in charge of Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, afterward dean of Tufts College, and was ordained in 1852. His first charge was in Cincinnati. He was pastor of All Souls' Universalist church, Brooklyn, when the war broke out, and his stirring sermons from this pulpit aroused the liveliest enthusiasm in congregations that often crowded the church to the doors. The fact that he did not hesitate to lash the elements antagonistic to the Union placed him more than once in positions of personal danger. Under the strain of this exciting period his health suffered so seriously that in 1864 he decided to accept a call to Hartford, hoping for benefit from the change. At Hartford Mr. Peters was induced to accept editorial charge of the "Post," where he did vigorous and telling work. At the outset his "leaders" were written in his study, but after a time he resigned his pastorate, much to the regret of his people, and devoted himself entirely to editorial work that brought him into influential relations. At a later time Mr. Peters accepted a call to Pennsylvania, but work in the ministry again threatened his health so seriously that retirement from pulpit labor became imperative. In 1868 he bought a half-interest in the Brooklyn "Times" from George C. Bennett, who established the paper in 1848. Six

Bernard Peters

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years later he came into control of the paper. Since the time of this change, Mr. Peters has been a leading spirit in Brooklyn. By a policy at once vigorous and temperate he brought the "Times" into the front rank of New York state newspapers. For years it has been the leading Republican paper of Kings county, and by a policy of fairness and independence has secured a clientage vastly wider than the lines of any party. Mr. Peters is a terse and logical writer, and as a public speaker has always displayed distinguished powers. In 1851 he married Camilla W., daughter of Thomas Pollock, of West Virginia.

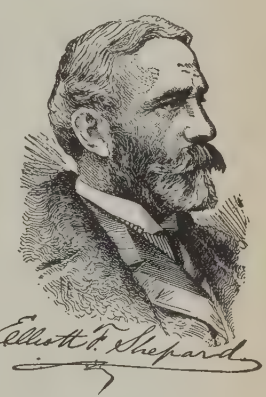
FIELD, Eugene, author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850, of New England parents. His father, Roswell Martin Field, was a lawyer who attained especial prominence during Dred Scott's suit for freedom, by acting as one of the counsel for the plaintiff. Mrs. Field died when Eugene was a child, and he was placed in the care of a relative, Miss French, at Amherst, Mass. He was fitted for college at Monson Academy, and at the age of eighteen entered Williams. Mathematics was not to his liking, but mythology had a fascination for him, and one favorite study was Latin, in which language he carried on a correspondence with his father. The latter's death caused a change in plans, and Eugene's guardian, Prof. John W. Burgess, placed him in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., where he remained nearly two years. His collegiate course was finished at the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1871. Six months (1871–72) were spent in travel in Europe; he then returned to St. Louis, and in 1873 became a reporter on the "Evening Journal," published in that city. In a short time he was advanced to the position of city editor, but later joined the staff of the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Gazette," returning after a few months to St. Louis to become editorial writer for the "Times-Journal." This position was held by him from 1876 until 1879. He was managing editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) "Times" from 1879 until 1881; removing thence to Denver, Col., where for two years he was managing editor of the "Tribune." By that time his reputation as a writer of delicate verse as well as of quaintly humorous articles had spread to the East. In 1883 Mr. Field joined the staff of the "Chicago News." The year 1889–90 was spent with his family in Europe, where he extended his already large acquaintance among literary people, and received many flattering attentions. Mr Field owned a large library, remarkable for the number of "first editions" and rare volumes it contained. His experiences as a collector were given to the public in "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac" (1896), whose final chapter was written the night before he died. His friendships were many and strong, and, as was observed after his death, "in the affections of his readers he occupied a unique place." His sunny nature made him pre-eminently the friend of children, and a reviewer in the "Book Buyer" remarked: "It is doubtful if any other writer has woven so many beautiful child fancies into verse." The same reviewer added: "Even if he had never written anything else, these are sufficient to give him fame. . . . The author's fine sensibilities, tenderness of feeling and grace of versification unite to produce results that touch both the heart and the imagination. . . . The range of thought and feeling is as great in his "Tales" as in the poems. . . . The quality which lifts these stories far above the ordinary level is the romantic coloring which they acquire from the delicacy of the author's fancy, and the abundance and fertility of his imagination." His published works, not already mentioned, are: "A Little Book of Western Verse" and "With Trumpet and Drum" (1890); "A Second Book of Verse" (1893); "Lullaby Land," "Love Songs of Childhood," and "The Holy Cross and Other Tales" (1894); "Songs and Other Verse," "A Second Book of Verse," and an enlarged edition of the "Holy Cross" (1895); "The House" (1896), and "Echoes from a Sabine Farm"; humorous paraphrases of the odes of Horace, written with his brother Roswell. "Songs of Childhood," twenty selected poems, were set to music by Reginald De Koven and published in 1896. Mr. Field was married, in 1873, to Julia S. Comstock of St. Louis. He died in Chicago, Nov. 4, 1895.

CANNON, Henry W., banker and comptroller of the currency, was born at Delhi, Delaware co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1850, son of George Bliss Cannon, and Ann Eliza White. He is of New England ancestry, being directly descended, on his mother's side, from Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower, in Cape Cod harbor. His maternal grandfather served in the revolutionary war, and died in the old "Sugar House prison" in New York. His grandfather on his father's side, Benjamin Cannon, was born in Connecticut, but in 1810 settled in the town of Tompkins in New York state, the name of which was changed to Cannonsville in his honor. Henry W. Cannon was educated at private schools in Delhi, N. Y., and at the Delaware Literary Institute, and at an early age became clerk in the First National Bank of that place. At the age of twenty he accepted a position in the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., which he resigned the following year to organize the Lumbermen's National Bank, at Stillwater, Minn. At twenty-one years of age he was elected cashier, holding the position thirteen years. Aside from banking he was, during this period, engaged in many business enterprises, being secretary of the chamber of commerce, and secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Stillwater Gas and Water companies. During the refunding of the national debt, he bought and exchanged large amounts of government bonds for the banks of Minnesota, and also negotiated large loans for the city of St. Paul, frequently visiting New York and Washington on this business. This brought him in contact with the prominent bankers and government officials of the country, and his financial ability being noticed, he was, in May, 1884, appointed comptroller of the currency, to succeed John Jay Knox. Soon after his appointment as comptroller, the severe financial crisis of 1884 occurred, causing the failure of two large banks in New York, and serious embarrassment to many banking institutions and business men throughout the country. The complications which followed called for the utmost good judgment and financial experience on the part of the comptroller, and it is universally acknowledged that Mr. Cannon conducted the affairs of his office with the greatest skill and sagacity. During the time he held this important position, the corporate existence of no less

than 971 national banks, representing a capital of more than $270,000,000 expired, and the delicate and complicated duties arising from the extension of so many bank charters were successfully accomplished under his supervision. The secretary of the treasury placed such confidence in his judgment that he consulted him in regard to the most important measures connected with his administration of the national finances. In two annual reports Mr. Cannon placed on record his views upon the questions of currency and coinage, and as these views were in accord with those of President Cleveland and the new secretary of the treasury, he was strongly urged to continue in office and carry out his policy, but early in 1886 he decided to resign, and engage once more in the active business of banking. He persisted in his resolution, and the important and difficult work which arose directly after his appointment having been concluded, the $71,000,000 of national bank notes having been counted and found correct, and the general affairs of his office placed in excellent condition, he resigned his post on Feb. 1, 1886, and accepted the vice-presidency of the National Bank of the Republic, in New York. This position he also resigned on Nov. 1, 1886, to accept the presidency of the Chase National Bank of the same city. He, however, retained his seat in the board of directors of the Bank of the Republic, and on resigning, was complimented by the passage of resolutions of regret by the board. The Chase National Bank has, since its organization, ranked as one of the most substantial institutions in New York, but since Mr. Cannon assumed its management, its capital, together with its surplus and undivided profits, has been increased to $1,200,000, and its deposits have risen from $4,100,000 to upwards of $13,000,000. This remarkable increase of business is the result of a judicious and conservative policy, combined with a careful attention to details, and a courteous and considerate treatment of the patrons of the institution. Mr. Cannon, without solicitation upon his part, was appointed, in 1890, to fill the vacancy on the Aqueduct Commission, caused by the death of Commissioner Walter Howe, and has performed the duties of this position with the same ability which has marked his career as a banker. His reputation as a banker is high throughout the country, and his advice is sought not only by bank officials, but by the treasury department. He is a gentleman of great urbanity, and in his personal appearance and address shows intercourse with a refined social life, as well as long association with weighty problems and important public affairs.

STONE, James H., journalist, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., July 19, 1847. He received his education at Kalamazoo College, and at sixteen years of age taught school. A year later he entered fully into newspaper work, in which he had been previously more or less engaged, having done considerable editorial writing before he was fifteen, on the Kalamazoo "Telegraph," of which his father was editor. Since 1864 he has followed journalism, owning and publishing papers at Kalamazoo, Port Huron and Detroit. In 1867–68 he took a year's vacation to prosecute his studies abroad, at Munich and Hanover, and he has also made two other European trips. In 1869 he was clerk of the Michigan house of representatives, and in 1873–75 and 1877, secretary of the state senate. In 1872 he was the youngest delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia which renominated Gen. Grant, and in 1888 was alternate delegate to the convention at Chicago, being reading clerk of that body, as he had been of the convention of 1884. From 1880 to 1884 he was the Michigan member of the republican national committee, as successor to Senator Chandler. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur collector of U. S. internal revenue for the first Michigan district, and having been retired from that position in 1885, by the administration of President Cleveland, he was reappointed by President Harrison, in 1889.

SHEPARD, Elliott Fitch, journalist, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., July 25, 1833. His father, Fitch Shepard, was president of the National Bank Note Co., in the city of New York. Elliott was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1855, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced law for more than a quarter of a century in New York. During the civil war, 1861–1865, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. E. D. Morgan, of the state of New York, who was also major-general of volunteers commanding that department. He presented its colors to the 51st regiment, N. Y. volunteer infantry, which he had been instrumental in raising, in September, 1861, and which was named the Shepard rifles, as a compliment to him. He commanded the depot of state volunteers at Elmira, N. Y., and was instrumental in organizing, equipping and forwarding to the field nearly 50,000 men. He was counsel for the New York Central, and other railroads and corporations, and was instrumental in securing the act creating the court of arbitration for the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He established the Bank of the Metropolis, the Columbia Bank, and the American Savings Bank, and in 1876 founded the New York State Bar Association, of which, subsequently, he was the president. This has since served as the model for the organization of similar associations in other states. In 1884 he relinquished his law business and traveled abroad, visiting Europe, Asia and Africa. Three years later he went to Alaska. He has made his observations during these travels the theme of public lectures. In 1888 he published as a pamphlet, "Labor and Capital Are One," which has had an enormous circulation. In it he declares the modern corporation to be one of the greatest blessings of the nineteenth century, and a distinguishing mark of its civilization. He extols railroads, in particular, deprecates strikes, and advocates arbitration in all disputes between employees and employers. Col. Shepard has long been known as an ardent and active promoter of the scriptural observance of the Christian Sabbath, as president of the American Sabbath Union, having spared no pains, outlay of personal effort, or liberal use of money to help in this and other religious and social reforms in which he is interested. One aspect which his regard for Sabbath observance assumed was the purchase of the control of the Fifth avenue (New York city) stage line and equipments, in order to put an end to its Sunday traffic. In March, 1888, he purchased the New York "Mail and Express," whose prosperity and influence have been vastly augmented by his administration of its business affairs and his control over its columns. The announcement that he had purchased this well-known evening journal was, however, a genuine surprise, his wealth precluding the assumption that he had gone into journalism merely as a business speculation. On several occasions his name has been mentioned in connection with important diplomatic positions, but it is evident that he has chosen to serve



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his political party through the medium of the press, rather than in any public office. The "Mail and Express" was already a republican paper, and it was hinted that its new proprietor intended to use it as a factor for enhancing the popularity and presidential chances of an already exceedingly popular citizen of New York. The policy of the paper was but little changed, however, and it has proven a steadfast supporter of the republican administrations. Upon assuming its control Col. Shepard expressed his intention of making it emphatically a clean, respectable journal, believing that a newspaper editor should be careful to exclude from its columns anything that a gentleman might hesitate to read aloud before his family. He tabooed the publication of the morbid stuff that too often appears in the daily press under the guise of "news," a pabulum which serves no other purpose than the gratification of an unhealthy appetite, if it does not even sow the seeds of vice and criminality among its readers. In adhering to this resolve, and steering clear of sensationalism, Col. Shepard has achieved a decided success, and while retaining most of the gentlemen whom he found in charge of the various departments, he has contrived to distinctly elevate the character of the general staff. A peculiarity of this journal, since Col. Shepard's purchase, has been its fresh daily reprint of a verse from the Holy Scriptures, at the head of its columns. In 1868 Col. Shepard married Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Vanderbilt. He died in New York city, March 25 1893.

MORRISON, Henry Clay, clergyman, was born near Clarksville, Montgomery Co., Tenn., May 30, 1842. In 1856 he experienced religion, and in 1857 his father removed to Graves county, Ky., near Mayfield. Henry taught school from 1860 until 1863, when he was licensed to preach, and early in 1864 became chaplain, at Tupelo, Miss., of the 8th Kentucky mounted infantry, under Forrest. In 1865 the Louisville conference meeting at Russellville, Ky., made him a traveling preacher on the Middletown circuit. In 1866 he was stationed at Bardstown for two years, thereafter at Elizabethtown, Tenn., where he married Mrs. M. E. Ray, of Nelson county, Ky., and from 1869 to 1872 was stationed at Middletown, near Louisville. He then preached for four years at the Shelby street church, in Louisville, four years at the Broadway church, and four years at the Chestnut street church, making twelve years' service in powerful city churches. After two years at Russellville, he was tranferred by Bishop McTyeire, in December, 1866, to the North Georgia conference, and stationed over the First Methodist church, Atlanta, Ga. He was a delegate to the general conference at Nashville, Tenn., in 1883, Richmond, Va., in 1886, and in 1890 at St. Louis, Mo., where he was chairman of a standing committee, and was elected one of the missionary secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which office he now holds. He was instructed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, by Dr. N. H. Lee, during his pastorate in Louisville, and the State Agricultural College of Auburn, Ala., conferred on him the degree of D.D. He has always been an earnest student. Dr. Morrison is one of the foremost clergymen of his denomination, and has fairly won his pre-eminence as a pious and eloquent divine. His methods are as exceptional and effectual as his qualities. Simple, direct, fervent, and practical, he is, to-day, the best possible type of the heart preacher. Although a thinker of the highest order, master of a fluent and virile diction, apt in illustration, logical in statement, original yet orthodox in his theology, and always vivid and picturesquely interesting in his discourse, the soul of his ministration lies in a human sympathy that never fails to vivify and enthrall his hearers.

H. C. Morrison.

THOMAS, Douglas H., banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1847, and was educated at the University of Maryland. His paternal great-grandfather was Dr. Philip Thomas, son of a settler in Kent county, Md., during the reign of Queen Anne of England. He was chairman of the committee of safety, lieutenant-colonel of Frederick county, Md., during the whole of the American revolution, and an elector of George Washington to his first presidency. Another ancestor—John Hanson—was president of the Continental congress in 1781–1782. His paternal great-grandmother was a sister of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1863 Douglas entered the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, of which his father was president, and at the age of eighteen years he was made its teller. He was connected with this bank for eight years, after which he became a member of the firm of Winchester & Thomas, stock brokers. In 1870 he was one of the state centennial board of Maryland, and at the same time a member of the congress of authors. During the railroad riots of 1877, he raised, in twenty-four hours, a company of eighty-five picket men, for service in the 5th regiment, Maryland National Guard, of which, in 1878, he became major. The same year he was chosen cashier of the Marine Bank in his native city, and in January, 1880, of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, of which institution Johns Hopkins was president for twenty-five years. At the age of thirty-nine years, Mr. Thomas was elected to its presidency. He served as finance commissioner for the city of Baltimore with Enoch Pratt, and from 1884 to 1890 was vice-president of the American Bankers' Association. He has been zealous and effective in the arrest and prosecution of bank forgers and thieves. Thus, at one time through his efforts, eight men were "doing the state some service" in the penitentiary.

Douglas H. Thomas.

WRIGHT, Benjamin Hall, engineer, was born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1801, son of Benjamin Wright. He was graduated from West Point in 1822, but left the army the next year to engage in his father's profession of civil engineering. In later life he made experiments in the application of steam to canal navigation. He died at Rome, N. Y., May 13, 1881.

WHEATLEY, Sarah Ross, actress, was born at St. John, N. S., in 1790. She made her *début* on the stage at the Park theatre, New York, in 1805. The following year she married Frederick Wheatley and for a time was absent from the stage, but returned to it in 1811, and acted continuously until 1845. She was a comedy actress of the first order, and during the latter part of her professional career stood unrivaled as a personator of old women. She died in New York in July, 1854.

DAVENPORT, John, clergyman, and projector of a college at New Haven, was born in Coventry, Eng., in 1597. He was the leader of the company of Englishmen who were the first settlers of the colony of New Haven, in 1638, and the pioneer to whose early labors is due the subsequent foundation of Yale College in 1700. Having been educated at Oxford, he began in 1616, when nineteen years of age, to preach in London as curate of St. Lawrence Jewry, and in 1624 became vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman street. In consequence of his Puritan sympathies, he was regarded with suspicion by Laud when he became bishop of London. Davenport still further excited the displeasure of this prelate by his activity in the counsels of a sort of home missionary society, which was formed for the purpose of buying the rights of patronage to church benefices, in order that their privileges might be employed in establishing lectureships in those parishes where Puritans could not get control of the presentation to the vicarage. In 1633, Laud having become arch-bishop of Canterbury, Davenport fled in disguise to Holland, where he was engaged to assist Paget in the English church at Amsterdam. Differing from him on the subject of administering baptism to the children of parents not members of the church, he was obliged to leave. Before quitting England, Davenport had been an early patron of the Massachusetts colony, and a friend of John Cotton, by whose arguments he had been induced to become a Non-conformist. It is probable that while residing in Holland he formed the conception of establishing a colony in New England. Returning to England in 1636, he induced a number of merchants among his former parishioners to carry out his ideas. Others joined them, and they left England in 1637, reached Boston June 26th, and remained there nine months, while engaged in selecting a site for the proposed colony. During his stay in Boston, Davenport was invited to be a member of an important ecclesiastical synod, to take into consideration the case of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, and he was associated with the committee which had been appointed to establish the college afterward known as Harvard. In April, 1638, the colony reached Quinnipiac, to which they gave the name New Haven. Davenport's special idea was to found a self-supporting commonwealth, which should be entirely independent of England, in which "the common welfare of all" was to be secured by placing all civil power in the hands of men whose Christian character was certified by their being members of the church which they had established. Membership in the church was to be essential to the exercise of civil power, though not to the enjoyment of civil rights and privileges. Davenport's statesmanship was particularly shown in his judicial code. If the laws of England were adopted, it was feared that the colony might be subjected to the government of England, from which they had fled. There was no time to make a new code. Accordingly it was agreed, that until they could frame a code branching out into particulars, the law in all the courts of their jurisdiction should be the laws of Moses, as found in the Old Testament, excluding whatever is typical, local, ceremonial, or having reference to the Canaanites, and that these laws should be administered by magistrates whom the people elected yearly. This was a system of laws which was in every man's hand, and which every man read daily in his family. In 1656 the more formal code, which they had contemplated from the first, was adopted. As a safeguard for the proper maintenance of their government, Davenport devised a system of education without a parallel at that time in any part of the world. It contemplated an English

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school for all, a Latin school for such as desired it, a public library, and a college in which youth might be fitted for public service in church and commonwealth. From the first, the idea that New Haven was to be a college town was never lost sight of; but the establishment of the college was deferred in consequence of a remonstrance from Boston, to the effect that a second college in New England would endanger Harvard. In 1660, however, encouraged by a bequest in the will of Gov. Hopkins, the college that was to crown Davenport's system was founded. The Hopkins College, though declared to have been "already founded and begun," never rose, in fact, above the grade of a grammar school, but as such has continued without interruption to this day. For forty years it kept alive among the people of the colony the idea of Davenport that New Haven was to be a college town. How highly Davenport was esteemed in England appears from the fact that in the first years of the great revolution in the mother-country, several members of both houses of parliament invited him to return, with John Cotton, of Boston, and Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, to assist in the settlement of some of the important questions with regard to which there was a division of opinion. But none of these men could be spared from New England. In 1664 Davenport gave protection and offered an asylum to the regicides, Edward Whalley

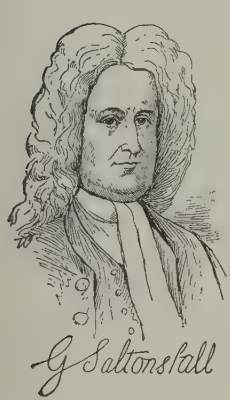
and William Goffe. At this time, the separate existence of the colony was threatened. Gov. Winthrop, of Connecticut, who had been sent to England to obtain a charter for that colony, had succeeded, while there, in prevailing upon Charles II. to grant a royal charter, and this charter included the territory of the colony of New Haven. After a struggle of two or three years, New Haven was forced to yield, and to the great mortification and grief of the people, was absorbed by the Connecticut colony, in June, 1665. For some years New England had been agitated by a controversy on the question whether the children of those who were not church members should be baptized. John Wilson, minister of the First church in Boston, who had been a leader among those who were opposed to the practice, was removed by death in 1667, and Davenport seemed the most suitable man to be called to his place. He was accordingly chosen to succeed him. The people of New Haven were very reluctant to give their consent; but as he himself felt, although he was an old man, that it was his duty to accept, the separation took place. His appearance on the scene of conflict stirred the flames of controversy anew. The result of the division of opinion in the First church of Boston led to the formation of what is now the Old South church. Davenport survived only until March 11, 1670, and died in his seventy-third year. His tomb is in the burying-ground of King's Chapel.

PIERPONT, James, clergyman, and one of the founders of Yale College, was born in Massachusetts in 1661. After graduating from Harvard in 1679, he became, in July, 1685, pastor of the church which had been founded by John Davenport, and found himself among a people in whose minds the Hopkins School had kept alive the tradition that a college was to be established in New Haven. He married the granddaughter of John Davenport, and became the heir of the hopes and plans of the family. A period of prosperity had succeeded the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, and in concert with Andrew and Russell, his ecclesiastical neighbors, who had been his associates at Harvard, it was determined to make another effort to establish a college. It had been early realized that New Haven alone was not strong enough to do this, and it had been suggested, even in 1652, that co-operation should be sought from Connecticut; but New Haven was jealous politically of that colony for having secured its annexation, contrary to its own wishes. There was also an ecclesiastical difference. Connecticut was solicitous to introduce a stronger church system, and desired an ecclesiastical establishment. New Haven feared that the churches would thus be subjected to the civil power, and that religion would be secularized. The operation of the "half-way covenant" was doing away with the antithesis between the church and the world. The necessity of an area for the college larger than New Haven led the promoters of the plan to ask the co-operation of Connecticut. There the plan was favored partly as a means of helping forward a new ecclesiastical constitution for the colony, and this difference in the views of the New Haven and Connecticut founders explains much of the dissension in the early history of the college, and much of the phraseology in the historical sketch of the college by President Clap, who was in sympathy with the views of the Connecticut party. The college was at length founded in 1700. The school was located provisionally at Saybrook, as a compromise between New Haven and Connecticut. Mr. Pierpont, to the end of his life, was the principal person in the direction of the institution. He conducted the correspondence relating to its affairs, and an unconfirmed assertion of S. E. Dwight credits him with giving instruction in the school. At the suggestion of Jeremiah Dummer he solicited aid from Elihu Yale, whose first gift of books arrived about the time of Pierpont's death. He was the reputed author of the celebrated "Saybrook Platform," adopted in 1708. He published a single sermon in 1712, and died at New Haven Nov. 14, 1714. One of his daughters became the wife of Jonathan Edwards; among his numerous descendants were two eminent great-grandsons—Rev. John Pierpont, the poet, and Edwards Pierrepont.

DUMMER, Jeremiah, colonial agent, born in Boston about 1679, was a younger brother of Lieut.-Gov. Wm. Dummer. He was graduated from Harvard in 1699, went to Utrecht for further studies; and then put forth certain Latin dissertations on theological and philosophical topics, and took a doctor's degree. Changing his original plan, which had pointed toward the ministry, in 1710 he became agent at London for the province of Massachusetts.

and held the post until 1721. He was a scholarly and thoughtful man, and showed much activity and feeling in procuring gifts for the nascent college at Saybrook. The first suggestion of Gov. Yale's future benefactions is found in a letter from Dummer, May 22, 1711, to Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven, the chief promoter of the enterprise, in which he speaks of Yale's intention to import an heir from the province, "and to bestow a charity upon some college in Oxford," and adds, "I think he should much rather do it to your college, seeing he is a New England, and I think a Connecticut man. If, therefore, when his kinsman come on, you will write him a proper letter on that subject, I will take care to press it home." He kept his word, and in 1714–15, chiefly in consequence of his efforts, nearly 1,000 books were sent to the college library. Among the donors were Yale, Bentley, Calamy, Whiston, Matthew Henry, Sir R. Steele, Sir I. Newton, and Sir R. Blackmore. He was further instrumental in obtaining Gov. Yale's donations of 1718. In 1712 he published a "Letter to a Noble Lord Concerning the Expedition to Canada," setting forth the efforts made by his province for its conquest, controverting the claim of Sir Hovenden Walker that the cause of this failure of the expedition against Canada was due to the lack of co-operation on the part of the colonies. In his late years he fell into disrepute at home, and was accused of imbibing the views and imitating the practices of Lord Bolingbroke, who employed him in diplomatic affairs, and amused him with promises which were not fulfilled. However far he might depart from the Puritan opinions, he never forgot his country. In 1728 he printed a vigorous "Defense of the New England Charters," opposing the plan of uniting the colonies under a viceroy. This tract, which was reprinted in 1766, was considered a marvel of style for a colonist. He never returned to America, but died at Plaistow, May 19, 1739.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, colonial governor of Connecticut, was born at Haverhill, Mass., March 27, 1666. He was graduated from Harvard in 1684, and ordained in New London in 1691. In 1707 the governor of Connecticut, Fitz John Winthrop, having died while in office, it was found that for a long time his illness had incapacitated him for business, and he had intrusted all his official correspondence to Mr. Saltonstall. There were many complicated questions which required immediate attention, and he was the only person who understood them. In particular, letters were received from the colony's agent at London, asking for fresh advice on a matter of much importance. Mr. Saltonstall had conducted the whole correspondence on the subject, and had drawn up all the instructions in regard to it. It was justly thought necessary that the further conduct of the case should be left in his hands. He was accordingly elected by the assistants to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Winthrop, and was afterward annually elected governor for over sixteen years—a longer term than any other person, before or since. He had been strongly in favor of an ecclesiastical constitution for the colony, and under his influence an order was issued at once for the meeting of a synod at Saybrook in 1707, to which the matter should be intrusted. The "Saybrook platform" which was drawn up by this synod was accepted as the ecclesiastical constitution of the colony. The New Haven divines, who were opposed to anything which would affect the liberty of the churches, at once put on record a statement of the way that they should interpret it, in conformity with their own views. After the death of Rector Pierson in 1708, and of Mr. Pierpont in 1714, it began to be seen that the college was worth something to the town where it was located, and that it was a prize to be coveted. There ensued a lively contest on the question where the institution, still in the weakness of infancy, should have its permanent abode. Saybrook desired to retain it, but Hartford was the principal claimant. The pretensions of Hartford were supported by the lower house in the legislature. Even after the trustees, in 1716, had voted that the site of the college should be in New Haven, the contest was not given up. Wethersfield was the town in which some would place it, and Middletown entered the lists as another competitor. But Saltonstall cast his influence on the side of New Haven, maintaining that the trustees had the right to decide the point, and that their action was regular and valid. The upper house followed his opinion, and the lower house finally yielded. In 1718, a memorable commencement was held in New Haven, the occasion borrowing no small part of its *éclat* from the august presence of the governor, who had erected a stately mansion in the vicinity of New Haven, near the lake called by his name. Partly by special favors from the legislature, Hartford was at length pacified, and all parties were brought together in support of the institution. Gov. Saltonstall urged the conquest of Canada, and supplied troops for the expedition under Sir Hovenden Walker in 1712. The first printing press in the New Haven colony was set up in his house as early as 1709, and in every way he proved himself an able, progressive, and enterprising man; as long as he lived, he was the firm friend of the college, and took a chief part in the direction of its affairs. He died at New London, Conn., Sept. 20, 1724.



YALE, Elihu, patron of Yale College, was born probably in Boston in 1648; son of David Yale, who came to Boston in 1637 with his step-father, Theophilus Eaton, and thence, the next year, to New Haven, where Mr. Eaton was made governor of the new colony. Elihu went to India about 1670 to seek his fortune, entered the service of the East India Co., rose rapidly therein, and was governor of the main British settlement at Madras, or Fort St. George, from 1687 to 1692. Improving his opportunities, he married a native lady, who bore him three daughters, and he went back to England in 1699 with "a prodigious estate" and a vast quantity of native fabrics, many of which he is said to have sold by auction, introducing this practice in 1700. Having no son, he in 1711 sent for a relative from Connecticut to make him his heir. Jeremiah Dummer (q. v.) now tried to arouse his interest in the school at Saybrook, and advised its friends at home to apply to him for aid. In 1715 he joined a number of other persons in making a gift of books. In January, 1718, Cotton Mather wrote to him from Boston in behalf of "a college without a collegian's way of living," and made this important suggestion: "If what is forming at New Haven might wear the name of Yale College, it would be better than a name of sons and daughters." In response to this hint, backed by the zealous Dummer, he sent, "for the benefit of the collegiate school at New Haven," a cargo of presents, which arrived in August, 1718. They included

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rare books, a portrait of George I., and a quantity of goods from the East Indies, which were inventoried at £200, but, on being sold in Boston, brought £562 12s. This amount went toward the expense of the building erected in 1717–18 at New Haven, which forthwith was called "Yale College," a name extended to the institution in 1745. Two or three years later, he sent a small sum, which covered one-fifth of the costs of the rector's house, finished in 1722. He attained the dignities of Fellow of the Royal Society and governor of the East India Co., before his death. His tomb in Wrexham, Denbighshire, Wales, whence his family had come, bears the celebrated lines:

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travelled, and in Asia wed."

Three of these statements are known to be true, and the one about Africa may be so. He could have preserved no recollection of the land of his birth; but his memory is associated with one of its finest institutions of learning. It must be admitted that Yale purchased his fame cheaply; but his gifts were of real value in that day of small beginnings, and also helped to settle the vexed question of location. A copy of his portrait, presented by his last descendant, in 1789, is preserved by the college. He died in England July 8, 1721.

PIERSON, Abraham, first rector (1701–1707) of what afterward became Yale College, was born at Lynn, Mass., in 1641. His father, of the same name (1608–78), came to Boston in 1639, and was pastor at Southampton, L. I., Branford, Conn., and Newark, N. J. Abraham was graduated from Harvard in 1668,

was ordained as colleague of his father at Newark March 4, 1672, and was minister of Killingworth, Conn., from 1694. After James Pierpont (q. v.) he was the most active of the founders of the collegiate school at Saybrook. The founders of New Haven had cherished the idea of a college of their own from the beginning of their settlement in 1638, but in 1652 it was not unreasonably judged to be "too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction." The plan is said to have been revived in 1698, and was certainly taken up with great zeal by the two ministers, James Pierpont, of New Haven, and Pierson, both graduates of Harvard. A meeting was held at Branford in September, 1701, at the house of Rev. Samuel Russell, and some books donated for a library. Pierpont had sent suggestions to Gov. Isaac Addington and Hon. S. Sewall, of Boston, who prepared a draft for a charter. The legislature met Oct. 9th, and some days later, probably on the 16th, passed "An Act for Liberty to erect a Collegiate School." In the next month seven trustees met at Saybrook, and voted to establish the school there, with Mr. Pierson as rector. This office he discharged from his parish, nine miles distant, and its duties can hardly have been arduous. The first student, Jacob Heminway, came in March, 1702; in September seven more were added, a tutor chosen, and a commencement held at Saybrook Point, when N. Lynde gave the use of a house. On this occasion the degree of M. A. was conferred on Nat. Chauncey of Stratford, who had been privately taught, and on four graduates of Harvard. At this time the entire revenue of the school, apart from fees for tuition, was a grant from the legislature of £120 yearly in "country pay," equal to about £80 in cash. Pierson was much respected as a scholar and administrator; he wrote a text-book on Natural Philosophy, which was used for twenty-five years. While Pierson was rector, the college was at the beginning of its existence, and there were few graduates. One of them was Jonathan Dickinson (1706), who became president of the College of New Jersey. The statue shown in the sketch is by Launt Thompson, and stands on the college campus. Rector Pierson died in New Haven March 5, 1707.

ANDREW, Samuel, second rector (1707–19) of Yale College, was born at Cambridge, Mass., 1656. He was graduated from Harvard in 1675, served as tutor there for several years, and gained repute as a scholar and instructor. In 1685 he was ordained pastor at Milford, Conn., where he married the daughter of Geo. R. Treat, one of his parishioners. Certain divisions among his people were healed under his ministry, which lasted through his life. With Pierpont, Pierson, and others he took part in founding the collegiate school at Saybrook, was one of its first trustees, and attended the first meeting of the

corporation, Nov. 11, 1701. On Mr. Pierson's death in March, 1707, he was chosen rector *pro tem.*, and taught the senior class at his house at Milford, the other classes being instructed at Saybrook by tutors Fisk and Hall. The college library, which had hitherto been kept in Mr. Pierson's house at Kenilworth, was now taken to Saybrook. The rector exercised a sort of general supervision by letters, and went annually to "moderate" the commencement, at which not less than two nor more than three were graduated. It was the day of small things with the school, and during the Indian wars, 1709–13, the youth of the colony were more eager to fight the French and the savages, than to seek collegiate training. The Saybrook council was called by the assembly urged by Gov. Saltonstall, and met at the commencement in September, 1708. Mr. Andrew was one of its twelve members, eight more of whom were trustees of the college. They framed, and the assembly at its next session adopted, the "Saybrook Platform," which at once became the constitution of the Connecticut churches. The gift of books from England in 1714–15 was followed in 1715 by a grant of £500 from the assembly for a building. Very serious difficulties arose as to location, settled in October, 1716, in favor of New Haven, which offered larger inducements than its rivals. One of the newly elected tutors took charge of some twelve students at New Haven, the other with a somewhat larger number started a school at Wethersfield, which held its own for three years; and meantime three or four students remained at Saybrook and were cared for by the minister there, a former tutor. The Hartford party did not give up their design until a college building was begun in the fall of

1717 at New Haven, where eight acres had been given. The first commencement at New Haven was held in October, 1717, and five students graduated. The building was completed and occupied in October, 1718, on ground which is now the college campus. Following a plan of Gov. Saltonstall it had three stories and an attic, with a length of about 170 feet and a depth of twenty-two, and contained a library, a chapel and dining-hall in one, and twenty-two sets of rooms, which could hold three students each. In September, 1718, ten students were graduated, and five at a rival commencement at Wethersfield; the names of the latter were afterward included in the New Haven list. The property at Saybrook, after several vain efforts to secure it, was removed under much violent opposition, and by the aid of the sheriff, with the loss of all the records and some 300 of the 13,000 volumes in the library. During the fifteen years at Saybrook, fifty-six persons received the degree of B.A. Through all these years Mr. Andrew's rectorship had been regarded as merely temporary, and his care for the college as secondary to his parochial duties. Its interests now plainly demanded the election of a resident rector, and in March, 1719, the place was taken by his son-in-law, T. Cutler. Three years later Mr. Andrew again took nominal charge for a brief period. Among the pupils of Rector Andrew stands the name of Samuel Johnson, who received honorary degrees at Oxford and Cambridge, and was president of Columbia College He was graduated in 1714. Mr. Andrew died Jan. 24, 1738.

CUTLER, Timothy, third rector of Yale College (1719–22), was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1683. He was graduated from Harvard in 1701, was ordained Jan. 11, 1709, as minister of Stratford, Conn., and preached there for ten years with much acceptance. In March, 1719, he entered upon his brief rectorship at the College of New Haven, the chief event of which was the building of a house for him. This was completed in 1722, and was used by his successors until the end of the century; about half of the cost was supplied by the assembly from the tax on rum, and the rest came from subscriptions, collections in the churches, and a gift by Gov. Yale. Meantime his views, and those of his tutor, S. Johnson, had undergone a change, ascribed chiefly to the perusal of books in the college library; these had mostly come from England, and many of them were the works of divines of the established church. The converts now made no secret of their preference for Episcopacy, and were "excused from all further service," at, or soon after, the commencement in September, 1722. Cutler sailed for England two months later with his friends, Johnson and Browne, received Episcopal orders in March, 1723, was honored with the degree of D.D. by both universities, and made missionary of the S.P.G., and returned to become rector of the new Christ church, Boston, a charge which he held with much repute and usefulness for nearly forty-two years. He put forth a few sermons, and occupied a high place among the few clergy of his faith in the northern colonies. His defection, as that of the head of a school founded chiefly to defend and promote the Congregational system, caused much dismay, and had influence in inducing others to follow his example. Its immediate results in the college were an "additional act" of October, 1723, making the rector a trustee, and requiring a test of soundness in doctrines to be signed by all its teachers; this in some form was in force for a century.

Timothews Cutler

It was during Cutler's brief term of service that one of the most illustrious of all the sons of Yale graduated. Jonathan Edwards received the Bachelor's degree in 1720. Dr. Cutler died in Boston Aug. 17, 1765.

WILLIAMS, Elisha, fourth rector or, more properly, president of Yale College (1725–39), was born Aug. 24, 1694, at Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., where his father, William (1665–1741), was pastor from 1685. He was grandson of Isaac (1638–1708), the second son of Robert Williams, who came from Norwich to Roxbury, Mass., in 1638. He was graduated from Harvard in 1711, studied law, and became clerk of the Connecticut assembly. In 1716, on the removal of the school from Saybrook to New Haven, he gave his help to the tutor who had taken some fourteen malcontent students to Wethersfield, and received the chief credit for their instruction, until 1719. In 1721 he was ordained minister of Newington, near Wethersfield and Hartford, and in September, 1725, he became rector of the college, which he "reformed very much, and advanced useful and polite literature." Further grants were made by the legislature, a second tutor was added in 1728, and in 1737 the trustees appointed from their own number a standing committee, out of which grew the prudential committee, some sixty years later. The gifts of George Berkeley, dean of Derry, and afterward bishop of Cloyne, resident at Newport (1724–31), may have been suggested by his friend S. Johnson, who had been tutor under Cutler and who was then an Episcopal missionary at Stratford. They included some 900 volumes, many of which were text-books, and his estate of Whitehall near Newport, which would be to-day a valuable possession to the college,

Elisha Williams

Yale College Chapel

if it had not been leased in 1763 for a period of 999 years. The small income from this source, $55, goes toward the Berkeley scholarships. Williams held the rectorship with much repute for fourteen years. When he resigned in October, 1739, the number of graduates was 386, and the college was firmly established, and fairly prosperous. Among the graduates while Williams was rector we find a

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number of divines who were famous in their time; among them, Aaron Burr (1735), president of New Jersey College, and Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey (1738). Among the civilians was David Ogden, supreme court judge in New Jersey. After retiring from Yale Williams left the usual walks of the ministry, and developed a versatility which accorded with the manners of the time; as Dr. John Eliot says, he "made a conspicuous figure after he went into the civil line." He was much in the assembly, became a judge of the superior court, published in 1644 a tract on the "Rights and Liberties of Protestants," was chaplain of Connecticut forces in the expedition which took Louisburg in 1745, and the next year colonel of a regiment intended to act against Canada, but which proceeded no further than New London. In 1749 he went to England to get the pay due to his men, was much valued by the best dissenting society, and in 1751 married Elizabeth Scott (1708–76), the hymn-writer, daughter of Rev. T. Scott, of Norwich. Dr. Doddridge, who had introduced him to his wife, thought him "one of the most valuable men on earth," and credited him with "solid learning, consummate prudence, great candor and sweetness of temper, and a certain nobleness of soul, capable of conceiving and acting the greatest things, without seeming to be conscious of having done them." Mr. Williams returned to America in April, 1752, and died at Wethersfield, Conn., July 24, 1755.

CLAP, Thomas, fifth rector or president (1740–66) of Yale College, was born at Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., June 26, 1703, where his great-grandfather of the same name (1597–1684) had settled in 1640, having emigrated in 1630. He was graduated from Harvard in 1722, became minister at Windham, Conn., in 1726, and in October, 1739, was elected rector of the college. His flock was loth to lose him, and the assembly, on the report of a committee appointed to estimate the value of their loss, voted them £53 as compensation. In April, 1740, he began an administration destined to be the longest in the history of the college, except that of President Day. He

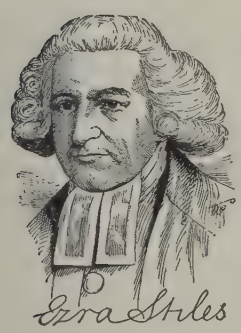
was an able and vigorous man, fond of his own way and resolute to have it, and a scholar of note, particularly in mathematics, astronomy and natural philosophy. He constructed the first orrery in the colonies, put forth in 1743 a classified catalogue of the library which then had about 2,600 volumes, and drafted a new charter, which was granted May 9, 1745, incorporating the "President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven," with the power of removing from and adding to their membership. This was a distinct and important step forward. Others were taken in the erection, in 1750–52, of what is now South Middle College, the oldest of the college buildings remaining; the creation of a chair of divinity, filled in 1755 by Naphtali Daggett, and the holding of separate services on Sunday in the college hall from November, 1753; the building in 1757–58 of a house for the professor of divinity (who was the first to bear that title), and in 1761–63 of a chapel and library, called the Atheneum. In all these proceedings President Clap was the ruling spirit, and in most of them he met vehement opposition. The stand which he took against Whitefield and revivalism, his difference with J. Noyes, pastor of the First church, and especially his withdrawal of the

students from attendance there, and the holding of regular religious services in College Hall, which was denounced as an act of schism, led to a loss, in 1766, of the usual grant from the assembly, and to a proposal, made in 1758, by some disaffected members of the corporation, and embodied in a memorial to the legislature in 1763, of a visitation by the colonial authorities. This the president stoutly and successfully resisted, in an argument which anticipated some of the points made in the famous Dartmouth College case of 1817, but his unpopularity increased chiefly by reason of these contests, and partly from his stanch conservatism which involved him in several doctrinal controversies. A spirit of revolt spread among the students, who were now numerous, 757 graduating under him, an average of twenty-eight each year. He resigned in September, 1766. He published sundry sermons, letters, and tracts, including the "Religious Constitution of Colleges" (1754), and a "History and Vindication of the Doctrines Received and Established in the Churches of New England" (1755), besides the valuable "Annals of Yale College" (1766). The period of his rule, however full of strife, was one of the most momentous and progressive in the life of the institution. Among its minor events was the formation of the first society among the students, the Linonian, in 1753. President Clap had many pupils who attained to eminence. Chief graduates among them, in civil life, were Gov. William Livingston (1741), of New Jersey, William Samuel Johnson (1744), a statesman of high distinction, President of Columbia College, Gov. Oliver Wolcott (1747), of Connecticut, Judge Theodore Sedgwick (1765), of Massachusetts. On the list of divines who were his pupils are Dr. Samuel Hopkins (1741), President Ezra Stiles (1745), Bishop Samuel Seabury (1748), Rev. Elizur Goodrich (1752) Rector Clap died in New Haven Jan. 7, 1767.

DAGGETT, Naphtali, acting sixth (1766–77) president of Yale, was born at Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 8, 1727. He was graduated from Yale in

1748, was Presbyterian pastor at Smithtown, Suffolk Co., L. I., 1751–55, and in the latter year was called to the first chair founded at his alma mater (apart from the presidency), that of divinity. He was acceptable as a preacher, and on the resignation of President Clap, and the refusal of Rev. James Lockwood to take the vacant office, was made president *pro tem.*, in October, 1766. The next year he abolished the strange and aristocratic method of listing the students according to the supposed importance of their families, and introduced the alphabetical order. A new literary society, the Brothers in Unity, was formed in 1768, and in 1770, a second chair, that of mathematics, was established, and filled by Rev. N. Strong, until 1781. J. Howe, J. Trumbull, T. Dwight, and J. Buckminster, were able and efficient tutors during this period, and 330 students graduated. But the college was in financial straits; much of the former disaffection remained within and without its walls. Mr. Daggett's abilities were not especially of the executive order, and it was felt by himself and others that his rule was merely temporary, He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton in 1774, and in March, 1777, declined to act longer as president, and fell back on his former post. Patriotism impelled him to take up a musket, and join in the attempt to repel the British descent on the town on a very hot day in July, 1779, but his strength was unequal to the task, and he fell into the hands of the enemy, who forced him to act as guide, and prodded him brutally with their bayonets, so that he never recovered. He published a few sermons, and an account of the "Dark Day," May 19, 1780. While Daggett acted as president, not a few distinguished men graduated. Such were President Timothy Dwight (1769); Rev. Joseph Buckminster (1770); Rev. Nathaniel Emmons (1767); Gov. John Treadwell (1767); David Humphreys (1771); Abraham Baldwin (1772), president of the University of Georgia, and senator from that state. Dr. Daggett died in New Haven Nov. 25, 1880.

STILES, Ezra, seventh president of Yale College (1778–95), was born at North Haven, Conn., Dec. 15, 1727, where his father was minister. Ezra was graduated from Yale in 1745, and was tutor there 1749–55, meanwhile studying law and practicing it during the two latter years. He made what were said to be the first electrical experiments in New England, with an apparatus presented by Franklin, and when that eminent man visited New Haven, in February, 1755, gave a Latin oration in his honor, and formed relations of permanent intimacy. While pastor at Newport, R. I., 1755–77, he mastered a number of oriental languages, corresponded with Greek bishops, Spanish Jesuits, and travelers and savants in all parts of the globe. After the British occupation of Newport, he, in 1777, took a charge at Portsmouth, N. H., whence his fame as the most widely and variously learned clergyman in America caused him to be presently called to Yale. Though attached to old forms, his opinions both in theology and politics were more advanced than those of President Clap had been, and he would not accept the position until the severe test of orthodoxy, enforced after President Cutler's defection in 1722, was reduced to an assent to the "Saybrook Platform." It was also understood that far more cordial relations with the state should be reached. He entered on his duties in June, 1778, and discharged them with great judgment and efficiency until his death, bringing to the college no little increase of strength and honor. He had already the degree of D.D., conferred by the University of Edinburgh in 1765; it came also from Dartmouth in 1780, and from Princeton, with that of LL.D., in 1784. Abundantly able to teach in any department, he soon had nearly all the work to do, except such as could be carried on by the tutors. The chair of mathematics, vacated in December, 1781, by Prof. Strong, was left empty for thirteen years, and M. S. Wales, who took Dr. Daggett's place in 1782, was partially disabled the next year. The president did much of the preaching, eked out the course in theology, then



taken by students as well as graduates, lectured statedly on mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, instructed the seniors in mental and moral philosophy, and filled his own chair of ecclesiastical history, which had been created at his desire. A firm patriot, he found the college greatly embarrassed by the war, which in various ways had disturbed its order, narrowing the finances, scattering the classes, and calling many of the students to bear a musket or wear a sword. The places of these were more than taken by a less desirable class, who put their names on the roll to gain exemption from enforced service in the war; the number of students which in 1777 was 132 had swollen to 270 in 1783, and four years later sank to 139. The library dwindled from 4,000 volumes in 1766, to 2,700 in 1791; the building of 1718 had gone to decay for lack of repairs, and been partly pulled down in 1776. Amid these discouragements President Stiles steered his way with painful prudence and resolute hope, cheered by a few small gifts or bequests which came in from R. Salter, D.D., in 1781; from D. Lathrop, D.D., in 1782, and from S. Lockwood, D.D., in 1787 and 1791. The college was still mainly clerical, and clergymen were its chief friends. But this was soon to be modified by a healthful process of partial secularization. In 1792 a close alliance was effected with the state, the details of the plan coming from the treasurer of the college, James Hillhouse. The legislature made a grant in 1792, which was increased in 1796 to $40,000, the largest sum bestowed up to that time, and the governor, the lieutenant-governor and the six senior members of the council or upper house became *ex-officio* members of the corporation. A dining-hall and kitchen, afterward used as a laboratory, had been put up in 1782, taking the place of the last remains of the original building; in 1793–94 a dormitory was erected, the present South College. In October, 1794, J. Meigs was made professor of mathematics and natural philosophy—the first layman to enter the faculty. Dr. Stiles published a number of sermons, an "Account of the Settlement of Bristol, R. I." (1785), and a "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I." (1794). He began, but left incomplete,

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an "Ecclesiastical History of New England." The college has forty-five volumes of his MSS., including a diary. His life was written by his son-in-law, Abiel Holmes, D.D. (1798), and by Prof. J. L. Kingsley, for Sparks's "American Biography" (second series, vol. iv.) Under his rule 669 students were graduated, a yearly average of thirty-seven. President Stiles conferred the bachelor's degree on some of the most eminent of American lawyers. One of them was James Kent (1781); another was Jeremiah Mason (1788). Gov. Oliver Wolcott graduated in 1778; Gov. Roger Griswold, in 1780; Judge David Daggett, in 1783; Timothy Pitkin, in 1785. Noah Webster was a class-mate of Wolcott. Among the divines who were his pupils were Dr. Abiel Holmes (1783), Dr. Jedediah Morse (1783), the author of the geography; Dr. Edward D. Griffin (1790); President J. Atwater (1793), of Dickinson College. President Stiles died in New Haven, May 12, 1795, leaving an eminent record as a preacher, scholar, teacher, and administrator.

DWIGHT, Timothy, eighth president (1795–1817) of Yale College, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1752, a descendant of John Dwight, an early settler of Dedham. His father, of the same name, was a graduate of Yale and a merchant; his mother, a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, gave him careful early training. He was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1769, taught for two years in a school at New Haven, and for six years in the college with such brilliant success that the students signed a petition that he should be called to the presidency. At his request it was not presented to the corporation. During a year as chaplain in the army, he was known as a writer of patriotic songs; his poem "America" had appeared in 1772. From 1778 he was farming, preaching, and conducting a school at Northampton, until November, 1783, when he became pastor at Greenfield, a parish of Fairfield, Conn. While here he published, in 1785, his epic, "The Conquest of Canaan," following it with a pastoral, "Greenfield Hill" (1794), in which he described the burning of Fairfield by the British. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton in 1787. He established at Greenfield a most successful academy, in which girls received the same training as boys, and the course went much farther than a mere preparation for college. When called to the presidency of Yale, on the death of Dr. Stiles, he was already not merely a man of note, but distinguished as a scholar, a preacher and an educator. His long and vigorous administration witnessed a great development of the college, and certain radical changes. Hitherto it had been in substance a one-man-power and old-fashioned school, with an autocratic head-master, and a few subordinates. Dr. Dwight was probably the ablest, certainly the most impressive and efficient man, who had yet been at its head. He was progressive, and had to some extent the modern idea of a university. The first step was to revise the college rules, and associate the faculty with himself in its internal government; this was done in 1795. Fagging was abolished in 1804, and fines soon after, and the relation of the students to the faculty was regulated by the rules which govern the intercourse of gentlemen. Besides teaching ethics and mental philosophy to the seniors, he created and filled a department of rhetoric and English literature, discharged the duties of the chair of divinity, which was his in due form from 1805, and exerted on the students a more healthful and direct influence than that of his predecessors. Though stout in maintaining the Congregational system, his theology was somewhat gentler than that of Dr. Stiles, which had been an advance on that of President Clap. He brought in three professors who long survived him, J. Day, to the chair of mathematics, in 1801, and B. Silliman (1802–53), and J. L. Kingsley (1805–51), to the new departments of chemistry and ancient languages. He procured the establishment, in 1801, of a law professorship, filled, until 1810, by E. Goodrich, which was the beginning of the law school organized at a later date, and that of a Medical School, toward which the first steps were taken in 1806, and which commenced work, in 1813, with three professors, Drs. N. Smith, E. Ives, and J. Knight, graduating a class of three the next year. A grant of $20,000 from the state, in 1814, covered the purchase of a building (now Sheffield Hall) for the Medical School. Much additional ground had been bought in 1796, a new house erected for the president in 1797–99, and a dormitory, now North Middle College, and a Lyceum for various uses, in 1801–3. Dr. Dwight's large plans included also a separate divinity school, which came into being in 1822.

Timothy Dwight

He was thus the moving cause of the expansion of Yale from a collegiate school to a university. Beyond the grants of the state in 1796 and 1814, and another of some $9,000 in 1816, little financial aid came in; but the resources on hand were wisely expended, and the library much enlarged. The president's reputation caused a large accession of students; as, against 115 in 1796, there were 217 in 1800, and 313 in 1817. The number of graduates during this period, besides thirty-two in medicine, was 1,137, an annual average of nearly fifty-two. As a vehement Federalist, and opposed to everything French, Dr. Dwight came into collision with Prof. Meigs and some others; but his views were the prevalent ones in his region, and his influence, alike powerful and beneficial, far outlasted his life. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1810, from Harvard. Beyond the poems of his early life, a number of sermons, and a versification, in 1800, of the Psalms omitted by Dr. Watts (one of which, "I love thy kingdom, Lord," is in almost universal use), he published little, leaving his chief works to appear posthumously. Of these, "Theology Explained and Defended in a Series of One Hundred and Seventy-three Sermons" (five vols., 1818), went through a vast number of editions, to one of which (1846) was prefixed a memoir by his son, S. E. Dwight, D.D. His "Travels in New England and New York" (four vols., 1821), from notes taken during a series of vacations from 1796, have been highly valued. Another sketch of his life, by W. B. Sprague, D.D., is in Sparks's "Amer-

ican Biography," second series, vol. iv.; see also Sprague's "Annals," vol. ii. A number of his brothers, sons, and grandsons attained distinction, and one of the latter, named from him, became president of Yale in 1886. During the administration of President Dwight, there were trained at Yale many men who held high places in church and state. Glancing along the catalogue, we find among the graduates in 1796, the name of Benjamin Silliman; in 1797, the names of Lyman Beecher, Gov. S. A. Foot, and James Murdock; in 1799, of Dr. Eli Ives, James L. Kingsley, and Moses Stuart; in 1801, of Gov. Joseph Trumbull; in 1803, of Chief Justice Church; in 1804, of John C. Calhoun and Bishop C. E. Gadsden and John Pierpont; in 1805, of Dr. Gardiner Spring and Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet; in 1807, of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens and Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor; in 1808, of Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll; in 1809, of Prof. J. W. Gibbs and Judge Henry M. Waite, father of the late chief justice; in 1810, of Samuel F. B. Morse, Judge W. W. Ellsworth, Prof. Eleazar T. Fitch, and Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich; in 1811, Gov. R. S. Baldwin and J. E. Worcester, the lexicographer; in 1813, of George E. Badger and Prof. Denison Olmsted; in 1814, of Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, and of Judges J. K. Kane and W. L. Storrs; in 1815, of John M. Clayton, James G. Percival, and Dr. William B. Sprague. President Dwight died in New Haven Jan. 11, 1817.

DAY, Jeremiah, ninth president of Yale College (1817–46) was born Aug. 3, 1773, at New Preston, Litchfield Co., Conn., where his father, of the same name, was pastor. He was descended from Robert Day, an emigrant of 1634, and one of the first settlers of Hartford. Graduating from Yale in 1795, he took charge of Dr. Dwight's school at Greenfield, was a tutor at Williams College, 1796–98, and then returned to his alma mater, where he was made professor of mathematics in 1801. While holding this post he put forth an "Introduction to Algebra" (1814), which was widely used, and revised by the author and Prof. A. D. Stanley in 1852, besides textbooks on mensuration (1814), plane trigonometry (1815), and navigation and surveying (1817). His theological bent was shown in later life in a defence of President Edwards's doctrine of the will, and a refutation of Cousin on the same subject. These, with some contributions to the periodical press, were his only publications. President Dwight, it was believed, had marked him out as his successor, but he would not accept the place until it had been declined by H. Davis, D.D., of Middlebury College, Vt. A clerical character was still considered essential in a college president. He had contemplated and prepared for the ministry long before, and was ordained and inducted into his new office at the same time. His degree of LL.D. came from Williams and Middlebury in 1817, and that of D.D. from Union in 1818, and from Harvard in 1831. However he might lack the prestige and impressiveness of Dr. Dwight, his rule was efficient, happy, and the longest in the history of the college. A quiet man, never strong in health, grave, calm and reticent, he won great respect by his unobtrusive virtues, and carried out the plans of his predecessor with cautious wisdom. With him came an immediate increase of the faculty, and a gradual admission of the all-important principle that this body constituted the best counselors and, in effect, the governors, in all college matters. His former chair of mathematics was filled by A. M. Fisher, that of divinity by E. T. Fitch, while rhetoric, previously taught by Dr. Dwight, was made a new chair under E. C. Goodrich. The former was succeeded by M. R. Dutton in 1822, and he in 1825 by D. Olmstead, who, on the division of the chair in 1836, retained natural philosophy and astronomy, while A. D. Stanley took mathematics. Greek was made a separate department in 1831, and taken by T. D. Woolsey, Latin being still taught by Prof. Kingsley, who in 1842 received as assistant T. A. Thatcher. In 1839 W. A. Larned succeeded Prof. Goodrich, who was transferred to the Divinity School. These additions to the teaching force brought with

them large improvements in the curriculum. Subjects belonging properly to the preparatory schools were excluded, grammar and geography in 1826, and arithmetic in 1830. French, German, political economy and other advanced studies were brought in; and the standard of requirements for entrance was raised, to keep pace with the better and more varied work after admission. A most obvious and needed reform was made in 1830, at the urgency of Horace Bushnell, then one of the tutors, in releasing him and his colleagues from the drudgery of teaching all subjects at the same time, and assigning each to a special department of his own. In 1828 it was vainly proposed to abandon Latin and Greek. The medical faculty was enlarged, on the death of Dr. N. Smith in 1829, by the appointment of three new professors—Drs. T. Hubbard, W. Tully and T. B. Beers; the two former were succeeded by Dr. C. Hooker in 1838, and Dr. H. Bronson in 1841. The Law School was revived in 1826 by the induction of David Daggett into the chair vacant from 1810. He and S. J. Hitchcock had for two preceding years conducted a private law school founded by S. P. Staples, which had a nominal connection with Yale. The connection was now avowed; a third instructor was secured in 1842, and the degree of LL. B., first given in 1843. The Divinity School, to prepare graduates for the ministry, was begun in 1822 with the famous N. W. Taylor as professor of didactic theology. His influence and attractive power were great. He was aided for two years by Prof. Kingsley, and for a much longer period by Profs. Fitch and Goodrich, the latter in 1839 endowing and taking the chair of pastoral theology. That of Sacred Literature was founded in 1826 for J. W. Gibbs, who for two years had been lecturer on this branch. The formation of this school perhaps stimulated that of Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, in 1823, and of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, in 1832. During this period several new buildings were erected—a dining-hall in 1818–19, given over to other uses in 1842; North College in 1820–21; a chapel in 1823–24, the upper stories being used for dormitories and the library; the Trumbull gallery, later the Treasury, 1831–32, to hold the paintings of Col. John Trum-

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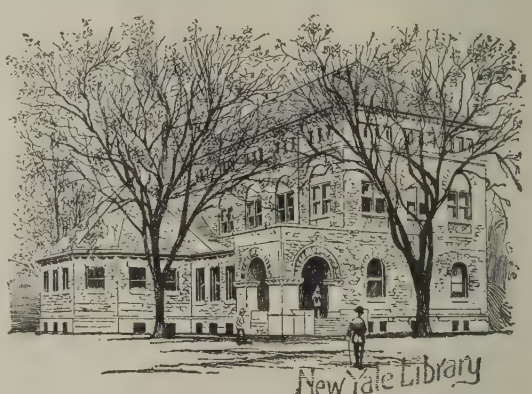
bull, first loaned and afterward sold to the college. The first Divinity Hall was built in 1835–36; and the Library, which cost $34,000, in 1842–46. For these and other expenses the alumni gave $100,000 in 1831–36, chiefly through the efforts of W. Warner, treasurer from 1832. The library was much increased from Dr. A. E. Perkins's legacy of $10,000 in 1836 and several smaller gifts. The state gave $7,000 in 1831. Post-graduate and extra-professional instruction began in 1841 with Prof. E. E. Salisbury in the unsalaried chair of Arabic and Sanscrit. During these twenty-nine years twenty-five lawyers were sent forth, 519 physicians, and in the academic department 2,308, a yearly average of nearly eighty. President Day resigned in 1846, having completed his seventy-third year. He was made one of the corporation, and as such remained, though always in feeble health, until his death in New Haven at the great age of ninety-four years, having lived through the war of independence and that for the preservation of the Union. The number of distinguished graduates during President Day's administration was so great, that it is hardly worth while to mention the names of even a portion of them. In the class of 1820 alone we find the names of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Gov. Mason Brown, and President Theodore D. Woolsey. Passing on to 1828, we notice the names of President F. A. P. Barnard, Prof. H. N. Day, Gov. W. W. Hoppin, and Judge William Strong, of the supreme court. Making a long leap forward to the class of 1837, we perceive the names of Wm. M. Evarts, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Profs. C.S. Lyman and B. N. Martin, and President A. L. Chapin. President Day died in New Haven, Aug. 22, 1867.

WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, tenth president of Yale College (1846-71), was born Oct. 31, 1801, in New York city, where his father, Wm. W. Woolsey, was a merchant. His ancestor came to America in the seventeenth century; his mother was a sister of Rev. Timothy Dwight, eighth president of the college. He was graduated from Yale in 1820, spent a year in legal and two years in theological studies, and returned to his alma mater where, during the two years of his tutorship he awed the most disorderly students. The years 1827–30 were spent in Europe, chiefly at Leipsic, Bonn and Berlin in the study of Greek. In 1831 he took the new chair of Greek at Yale, and entered on his work with much enthusiasm. His edition of the "Alcestis of Euripides" (1834) has not yet been surpassed or set aside. He also edited the "Antigone" and "Electra" of Sophocles (1835–37), the "Prometheus" of Æschylus (1837), and the "Gorgias" of Plato (1842). He was one of the founders of the "New Englander" in 1843, and wrote more than sixty papers for its columns, besides a number for other reviews. In 1845 he visited Athens, and the same year received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University. It was again bestowed in 1886 by Harvard, which had given him that of D.D. in 1847. Like his predecessor, Dr. Day, he received ordination at his entrance into the presidency in October, 1846. Noted for wide and exact scholarship, he had also a direct, manly and scientific mind, great teaching and executive ability, and a character strong and self-restrained. Self-seeking and self-assertion were far from him: he cared to be known only in his work. Giving over Greek to Prof. James Hadley (q. v.), he took the new department of history, political science, and international law, in which he attained great eminence. The twenty-five years of his rule saw not only a great and rapid growth in all directions, but a strenuous uplifting of standards. The lower classes were graded in sections, and the work of the senior year reorganized. Moral philosophy and metaphysics, hitherto taught by the president, were in 1847 committed to Prof. Noah Porter. Other new chairs were instituted: that of geology in 1850 under J. D. Dana; that of history, endowed by B. M. C. Durfee, in 1865, under A. M. Wheeler; a second chair of Greek in 1863, under L. R. Packard; and that of modern languages, endowed by A. R. Street in 1864, and occupied by E. B. Coe in 1867. G. P. Fisher succeeded Dr. Fitch as college pastor in 1854: this chair some years later received an endowment of $50,000 from S. B. Chittenden. Prof. Stanley's place was taken by H. A. Newton in 1853, and Prof. Olmstead's by Elias Loomis in 1860. Scholarships were founded, and the annual charge for tuition, hitherto $33, was raised by successive stages to $90 in 1870. The Alumni Hall was



built in 1852–53, the gymnasium in 1859, and the art school in 1864–66, the latter by A. R. Street, who also endowed two chairs of art, filled in 1869 by J. F. Weir, and D. C. Eaton. Farnam and Durfee Colleges arose in 1869–71. In addition to these benefactions, a fund of $106,000 was raised in 1854, most of which went to the academical department, making possible an increase in the salaries of professors; from 1817 they had received but $1,100 each. The library received some cash and many books: the number of volumes which, in 1850 was 21,000, had risen to 38,000 in 1860, and in 1870 to 55,000. The librarians were E. C. Herrick until 1858, then D. C. Gilman until 1865, and since then A. Van Dame, assisted by F. B. Dexter. The Divinity School lost its early professors between 1858 and 1861, but received valuable accessions in Timothy Dwight in 1858, G. P. Fisher and J. M. Hoppin in 1861, G. E. Day and Leonard Bacon, D.D., in 1866, and Samuel Harris, D.D., in 1871. In 1866 Gov. W. A. Buckingham gave $25,000; a bequest of $50,000 from A. R. Street endowed the chair of ecclesiastical history; the degree of B. D. was first conferred; and an effort was begun which resulted in the raising of $133,000 to build East Divinity Hall in 1869–70. In 1871 a chapel was added by F. Marquand, and $10,000 given by H. W. Sage to found the lectureship on preaching, the results of which are known far beyond New Haven. The Medical School received a new building in 1860, and an entire new staff between 1846 and 1871. Its added professors were Drs. W. Hooker, in 1852, B. Silliman, Jr., in 1853, P. A. Jewett,

Theodore D. Woolsey

in 1856, C. A. Lindsley in 1860, L. J. Sanford in 1863, F. Bacon and S. G. Hubbard in 1864, M. C. White, G. F. Barker, and C. L. Ives in 1867. There were 314 graduates during this period, an annual average of over twelve. The Law School was cared for by Gov. C. Bissell, 1847–55, Henry Dutton, 1847–69, T. B. Osborne, 1855–65. It had 184 graduates and did not increase. Most important of all the changes during these twenty-five years was the development from small beginnings, in the latter years of President Day's rule, of graduate instruction not leading to what were of old called "the three learned professions." Two new chairs were established in August, 1846, and J. P. Norton appointed to that of agricultural chemistry, while

North Sheffield Hall.

B. Silliman, Jr., became professor of practical and applied chemistry, A chemical laboratory was opened in what was the president's house, and several courses in philosophy, philology and science were added by some of the older professors. In 1852 the degree of Ph.D. was first given, and a chair of civil engineering founded, under W. A. Norton. Prof. J. P. Norton was now succeeded by J. A. Porter, whose chair was divided in 1856, he retaining organic chemistry, and S. W. Johnson taking agricultural and applied chemistry. W. D. Whitney became professor of Sanscrit in 1854, Prof. Salisbury retaining Arabic until 1856, and in 1870 furnishing the chair of Sanscrit with an endowment of $50,000. Another great step was taken in 1854, in setting off the instruction in chemistry and engineering as the Yale Scientific School, A chair of metallurgy was added in 1855 and given to G. J. Brush: another, of industrial mechanics and physics, was filled in 1859 by C. S. Lyman. In 1859 J. E. Sheffield bought the old building used by the Medical College, enlarged it, provided it with the necessary apparatus, and presented it to the Scientific School, which took his name the next year. In 1863 it received $135,000 through the state from the sale of United States lands under the act of 1862, on condition of giving free tuition to a certain number of Connecticut pupils. From this time the Sheffield School grew and throve apace, increasing its courses of studies from two to seven, and granting their various degrees. Its chief benefactor expended some $150,000 on an enlargement of the building in 1865, and gave $10,000 for its library: a few years later he furnished some $80.000 for endowments, and erected a second home, North Sheffield Hall, completed in 1873 at a cost of $115,000. About $100,000 had come in meanwhile from other sources, including $28,000 from Mrs. S. K. Higgin, of Liverpool, to endow a chair of dynamical engineering, filled in 1870 by W. P. Trowbridge. Other chairs with their incumbents were physical and political geography, D. C. Gilman, 1863; agriculture, W. H. Brewer, 1864; zoölogy, A. E. Verrill, 1864; botany, D. C. Eaton, 1864; mining, A. P. Rockwell, 1865–68; English, T. R. Lounsbury, 1871; metallurgy, Q. D. Allen, 1871. In 1856 Geo. Peabody gave $150,000 to found and maintain a museum of natural history in connection with the college, but governed by trustees of its own. In the same year a chair of paleontology was established and filled by O. C. Marsh. In July, 1871, the legislature agreed to a change in the corporation, displacing the six senior senators by as many alumni, to serve six years, one to be elected at each commencement. Under this administration no less than 2,259 students received the degree of A.B., an annual average of over 120. Dr. Woolsey retired from the presidency in 1871, and was for the next ten years chairman of the American company of revision of the New Testament. His "Introduction to the Study of International Law" (1860) is highly valued. He also published besides several discourses and editions (1871) of F. Lieber's "Manual of Political Ethics," and "Civil Liberty and Self-government," "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation" (1869); "Religion of the Present and of the Future" (sermons, 1871); "Communism and Socialism" (1880); "Helpful Thoughts" (1882). "Political Science" (two vols., 1877) is the most elaborate but not the most influential of his works. He died, greatly honored, at New Haven July 1, 1889. (See a sketch by J. H. Thayer in the "Atlantic Monthly" for October, 1889.)

PORTER, Noah, eleventh president of Yale College (1871–86), was born Dec. 14, 1811, at Farmington, Conn., where his family had settled in 1640, and of which his father was minister 1806–66. Graduating from Yale in 1831, he had charge of the Hopkins School at New Haven for two years, served as tutor at the college for two more, was pastor at New Milford 1836–46, and at Springfield, Mass., 1843–46. At Dr. Woolsey's assumption of the presidency of Yale, Mr. Porter was called to the new chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics, which was endowed by the proceeds of a fund given in 1823 by S. Clark. In this branch of knowledge he won distinction by his large work on "The Human Intellect" (1868) and his widely used text-book, "Elements of Intellectual Science" (1871). Among his other writings are a discourse on the 200th anniversary of the settlement of his native town, 1841; a prize essay on "The Educational Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits" (1851); "American Colleges and the American Public" (1870); "Books and Reading" (1870); "Science of Nature *vs.* the Science of Man" (1871); "Science and Sentiment" (1882); "Evangeline, the Place, the Story and the Poem" (1882); a "Life of Bishop George Berkeley" (1885); "The Elements of Moral Science," (1885); and a "Critical Exposition of Kant's Ethics" (1886). He was the chief editor of the revised editions, 1864 and 1890, of Noah Webster's Dictionary. His degree of D.D. was conferred by the University of the City of New York in 1858, and by that of Edinburgh in 1886; Western Reserve

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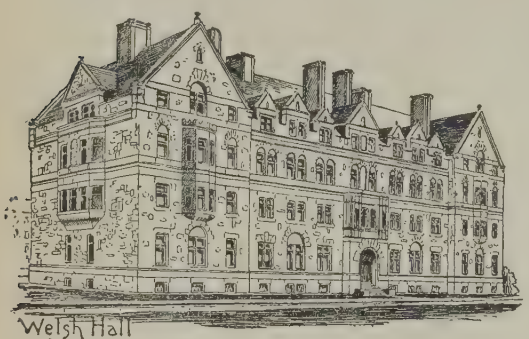
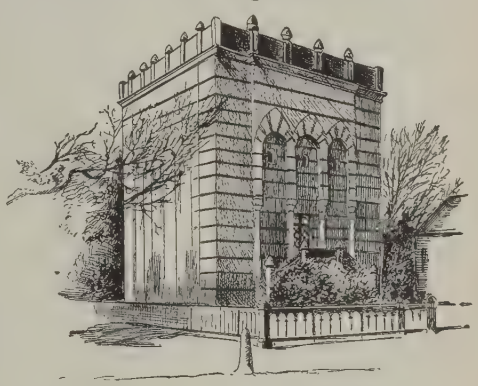
College, Ohio, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1870, and Trinity in 1871. He retained his chair on assuming the presidency in 1871. His administration was a period of great prosperity and rapid growth. In 1872 all the departments except those of theology, medicine and law were united under the common title of the department of philosophy and the arts. A number of chairs were added, made permanent, or filled by new incumbents; the chief of these were mathematical physics, J. W. Gibbs, 1871; chemistry with molecular physics, A. W. Wright, 1871; German, Franklin Carter, 1872; political and social science, W. G. Sumner, 1872; supplementary chairs of Latin, H. P. Wright, 1871 and T.


Welsh Hall

Peck in 1880; of mathematics, E. L. Richards, 1871, and A. W. Phillips, 1881; of English literature, H. W. Beers, 1874; of mental philosophy, G. T. Ladd, 1881; and of natural philosophy, E. S. Dana, 1879; divinity, W. M. Barbour, D.D., 1877; American history, F. B. Dexter, 1877; Greek, T. B. Seymour, 1880; law, E. J. Phelps, 1881; modern languages, W. I. Knapp, 1879. For the academical department a permanent fund of some $163,000 was raised early in this period, the funds being farther increased by large gifts and bequests, among them $115,000 from Dr. T. D. Porter, $86,000 from H. T. Morgan, and $56,000 from H. L. Elisworth; the income of the two latter being for the aid of needy students. The Battell chapel was erected in 1874–76, the physical laboratory by H. T. & T. C. Sloane in 1882 and 1883, and the Lawrence College and Dwight Hall in 1885–86, the latter by E. D. Monroe. Previous gifts provided in whole or part for the erecting of the Peabody Museum in 1876, and for the observatory, which arose in 1882 on ground bought by O. F. Winchester, at a cost of $100,000 in 1879. The library funds were greatly increased by various gifts, and its books by the transfer in 1871–72 of the libraries of the two old societies, the Linonian and the Brothers in Unity. In 1880 the number of volumes had risen to 120,000 and in 1887 to 160,000, a growth far beyond that of the past. In the Sheffield Scientific School five new chairs were founded: mathematics, J. E. Clark, 1873; chemistry, W. F. Mixter, 1875; comparative anatomy, S. I. Smith, 1875; physiological chemistry, R. H. Chittenden, 1882; and physics, C. S. Hastings, 1884. H. W. Farnan, A. J. Du Bois, and C. B. Richards took the places of Profs. Walker, Trowbridge and W. A. Norton. A large addition to the funds was bequeathed by Mr. Sheffield who died in 1882. The number of students was nearly doubled during these fifteen years: 671 took the degree of Ph.B., sixty that of Ph.D., nineteen C.E. and ten M.E. The Art School advanced in its work, admitting pupils of both sexes. J. H. Niemeyer took the new chair of drawing in 1871, and Prof. J. M. Hoppin succeeded Prof. Eaton in 1879. A collection of paintings and casts was founded. The Divinity School gained a post-graduate course of a fourth year, a graduate fellowship, two new buildings, West Divinity Hall, 1873–74, and the Bacon memorial (reference) library in 1881, besides a new chair of Biblical theology, filled by J. E. Russell in 1885. In that year L. O. Brastow, D.D., took the place vacated by Prof. Hoppin in 1879. Large gifts came in from F. Marquand, H. Winkley and A. Otis. No less than 378 graduates received the degree of B.D. —over twenty-five annually. The Law School was reorganized, and for the first time made thoroughly efficient. W. C. Robinson, S. E. Baldwin and J. T. Platt, who had had charge of it from 1869, were, with Francis Wayland, made full professors in 1872; $25,000 was raised for the library, and a permanent fund of $10,000 given by J. E. English. An advanced course for graduates was provided in 1876, with the degree of M.L. after one year's study, and D.C.L. after two. Two more chairs were added: international law, T. S. Woolsey, 1878; and pleading, W. K. Townsend, 1881. L. S. Foster, who died in 1880, left $60,000 to found a chair of common law. The number of graduates was 387, an annual average of nearly twenty-six. Thirty-eight took the degree of M.L. and eight that of D.C.L. The course of study in the Medical School was reorganized and enlarged in 1879. The additions to the faculty were Dr. D. P. Smith, 1873–80, who left his library and instruments to the school; Dr. L. S. Wilcox, 1877–81, and Drs. W. H. Carmalt, and J. K. Thacher, 1879, F. E. Beckwith, 1880, T. H. Russell, 1883, H. E. Smith, 1885, and J. Campbell, 1886. The degree of M.D. was taken by 127 persons during this period, a yearly average of eight. Elective studies made less progress at Yale than elsewhere, partly because of the doubts of the president as to the wisdom of such a change from the old order. A small liberty of choice during the junior year was granted to the academical department under Presi-

dent Woolsey, and this was extended in 1876 to nearly half the work of the higher classes. In 1884 more than half the junior studies and most of those in the senior year were made elective. In 1886 the post-graduate work was enlarged by the accession of Dr. W. R. Harper and A. T. Hadley as professors of Semitic languages and political science. In 1886 Dr. Porter retired from the presidency of the institution, but retained his chair of moral philosophy, although increasing infirmities did not permit many more years of labor. He died March 4, 1892.

DWIGHT, Timothy, twelfth president of Yale University (1886–), was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 16, 1828. He was a son of James, the third son of Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817. The father was born in 1784, and died in 1863, having been a successful merchant. The subject of this sketch was graduated from Yale College in 1849 as the salutatorian of his class. From 1851 to 1855 he served as tutor at his alma mater, studying theology during the last two years of that period at the Yale Theological Seminary. In 1856–58 he studied at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin in Germany. Sept. 16, 1858, he was elected professor of sacred literature in Yale Theological Seminary, and Sept. 15, 1861, was ordained to the ministry of the gospel. In April, 1869, Chicago Theological Seminary gave him the degree of D.D. He received the same degree from Yale College in 1886, and the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1876, and from Princeton College in 1888. In 1886 he was chosen president of Yale College, and was inducted inte office July 1st of that year. In the "New Englander" (now the "New Englander and Yale Review"), of which he became an editor in 1856, he published in 1870–71 a series of articles on "The True Ideal of an American University," which was republished and widely read, and doubtless had very much to do with the changes by which the institution at New Haven, Conn., has, during his administration of its affairs, passed from the status of a college to that of a university. This was effected through the passage by the Connecticut legislature, January, 1887, of the following resolution: "Resolved, by this assembly that the use of the title, YALE UNIVERSITY, by the corporation existing under the name of the President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven, is hereby authorized, and all gifts to, contracts with, conveyances to or by, or other acts affecting said corporation by either of said names, shall be valid; and the acceptance of this act by said corporation shall not operate to subject its charter to repeal, alteration or amendment without its consent." This act was accepted by the President and Fellows of the college May 25, 1887. It may be said that no alumnus of the institution has devoted more thought, time and strength to the promotion of the development of this great educational centre than has its present presiding officer. The exertions he has made, moreover, have not only attested his zeal for its welfare, but have been abundantly rewarded during his presidency by the growth of the university in resources and in usefulness. At the beginning of the first year of President Dwight's incumbency, the new building, named Dwight Hall, was opened for the religious interests of the university, and for the Christian work of its young men, the gift of Elbert B. Monroe, of Connecticut. The opening of the same year witnessed the completion of a new dormitory, named in commemoration of T. G. Lawrance, a member, then deceased, of the college class of 1884. In his first annual report, however, President Dwight, with his well-known regard for the truth of history, connected these two benefactions, which came to fruitage at the time which has been named, with the record of the administration of President Porter, his immediate predecessor, as he also did the benefaction of Albert E. Kent of the Yale class of 1853, whose gift of $75,000 was for the purpose of providing the institution with a new chemical laboratory. During the same year S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave $100,000, afterward increased to $125,000, to provide a new building for the university library. Another friend of the institution offered to it at least $125,000 for a building to be used for lecture and recitation rooms. This friend, Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn, of New York, afterward increased her gift to $180,000. The courses of study in political science were also increased. The number of students pursuing courses in the graduate department was fifty-six. The students in the academical department numbered 570. Various smaller donations were received, for encouraging the study of classical languages and of mathematics in this department, and $5,000 for the purpose of the Sloane Laboratory. The Sheffield Scientific School completed the fortieth year of its existence and began its work with a larger class (104) than it had ever had. The funds of the law department were augmented by a contribution of $25,000 to found a professorship of commercial law and contracts, and its teaching facilities were also increased: 154 pupils attended the school of Fine Arts. Rev. George B. Stevens took the chair of New Testament criticism and interpretation, and the lectures in the Lyman Beecher course, and other courses, by eminent specialists before the Divinity School, were valuable additions to its regular curriculum. Students in the divinity department numbered 108. By the end of the third year of President Dwight's administration the total number of students connected with the university had risen to 1,365, seventy-nine of them being in the department of philosophy and the arts. Prof. George B. Adams took the Larned professorship of American history. Students in the academical department numbered 688. Additional gifts were made for the



furtherance of study in the classical languages and mathematics. An elective course in biology was also opened to the students here. The Sheffield Scientific School continued to grow, its pupils numbering 308, while the Divinity School had 133, and its funds for the aid of needy students rose in gratifying degree. Clinical facilities in connection with the Medical School were largely added to by the completion of a new operating theater at the New Haven Hospital. Prof W. K. Townsend was chosen to the Edward J. Phelps professorship of law, and there were 106 students of law in attendance, with sixty-seven art students and 106 special students in drawing. Legacies fell to the university during the year, which were expected, when realized, to amount to $200,000. The work of education at the university was now carried on in seven departments—the collegiate or academical, the scientific, the theological, the medical, law, art, and graduate studies. By the end of the fourth year after his entry upon office, the income of the first six of these departments was $336,649.61, and the expenses $334,404.08. Begin-

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nings were made for the erection of a new gymnasium, subscriptions for land and building amounting to more than $50,000 being received. The Battell professorship of music was established. Students in the graduate courses numbered eighty-one. E. J. Phelps, LL.D., resumed the duties of the professorship of law, and $50,000 was given by friends to establish a professorship for the study of the English Bible. Prof. Albert S. Cook became professor of English literature. Prof. Elias Loomis, who had

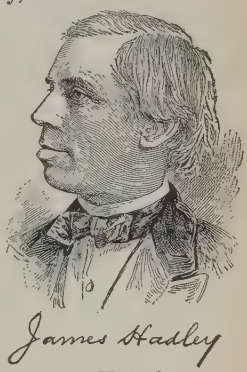
long filled the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy, having served the college and university for twenty-nine years, died, and made to it by will one of the largest donations ever given to the institution by a single individual since its foundation, the principal of the Loomis fund being above $300,000. Nearly or quite $130,000 came in from the estate of Mr. Philip Marett. The Ellsworth scholarship fund, for the aid of students in the academical department, was increased by $13,000, and stood at $94,816.05. A fellowship was established by the gift of $10,000 from Mr. John Sloane of New York city for graduates of the academical department who had shown marked proficiency in the study of physics, and who promised further progress in the same line. The Sheffield Scientific School came into possession of the grounds and mansion formerly owned and occupied by Joseph E. Sheffield, its founder, and the latter was converted into a biological laboratory, with other laboratories of physiological chemistry, comparative anatomy and botany. The endowment of the professorship of Hebrew language and literature in the Divinity School was increased by a gift of $14,000. The department of the Peabody Museum, devoted to geology and paleontology, received important additions. The total of gifts to the university for the year (1889) was $716,000.13, making the aggregate of donations to it since July 1, 1886, $1,244,390. The report of the president for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, mentioned the formal dedication (June 23 of that year) of the Chittenden Library building. The university library fund was increased during the twelvemonth by the sum of $20,000. The old cabinet building, erected in 1819, was taken down and removed, and plans were announced for the building of another new dormitory, the gift of P. N. Welch, of New Haven. The treasurer's report for the year showed a balance of income over expense in every department save the Medical School, the Elias Loomis fund having reached $312,415.51, and then realizing for the university the income of one-third of this amount, the same being used for the purpose of the astronomical observatory. The Alumni University Fund, a new movement, had brought to the institution the sum of $9,238 in its first year of operation. A bequest of $300,000 by Mr. David B. Fayerweather, of New York city, was announced, two-thirds of which was to go to the general fund of the university, and one-third to the Sheffield Scientific School. The university, it was stated, would receive further sums from his estate, viz., the sum of $150,000 for a building to be erected in commemoration of Mr. Fayerweather, and also one-tenth of the residue of what may remain of the estate when its other legacies to individuals and institutions shall have been paid. The total sum thus coming to Yale will hardly be less than $500,000. The general fund of the university was also increased by $15,000 from Mrs. H. T. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, N. Y., and stood at $380,475.09, not reckoning the last-mentioned gift. Instruction in music had been carried forward with gratifying success. The total of university students aggregated 1,645; 104 of them were in the graduate department, fifty-two of them from other institutions of learning. E. T. McLaughlin was elected assistant professor of the English language and literature. Prof. Charles H. Smith took the chair of American history, and Prof. Edward B. Clapp was made assistant professor of the Greek language and literature. 119 elective courses of study were open to the academical students in the senior and junior years. $40,000 were received for the Thomas Glasby Waterman scholarship. Announcement was made of a legacy of $20,000 from the late Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, for a professorship of mathematics in the Scientific School, and that school also became the beneficiary of the act of the U. S. congress donating public lands "to the several states and territories which may provide

colleges, for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." 139 students were in the Theological Seminary, of whom sixteen were members of the graduate or fourth-year class. A legacy of $40,000 for the endowment of scholarships in aid of its students was received and $9,000 from the estate of Mrs. E. W. Colton. $50,000 were given by Morris K. Jesup, of New York city, for the "Charles Jesup Fund," in connection with the seminary, designed for its general

uses. A fine pipe organ was donated for the Marquand Chapel. T. M. Cooley, LL.D., of Michigan, was the Storrs lecturer in the law department, and 111 students were enrolled therein. 181 students received instruction in the Art School. The library of the university received 1,800 volumes by legacy from H. M. Dexter, D.D., of Boston, Mass., abundantly illustrating early Congregationalism in New England, and the life of the Pilgrims of the Plymouth (Mass.) colony. The total of gifts in money to the university for the year was $386,272.81, and with the bequests for the same period, were greater in amount than in any previous year in the college history. The number

of students in 1891 was 1,784. President Dwight was a member of the American committee for the revision of the English version of the Bible from 1872 to its completion in 1885. He is accredited by the latest authority as author of the following publication, in addition to "The True Ideal of an American University," already noted: "Commentary on the Gospel of John, translated from the French of F. Godet, with Preface, Introductory Suggestions and Additional Notes." He was also the editor of several volumes of the American edition of Meyer's "Commentary on the New Testament," to which he added extended notes.

HADLEY, James, scholar and educator, was born at Fairfield, N. Y., March 30, 1821. His father was professor of chemistry in the medical institution which existed there for many years. He received his early education and his training for college from Rev. Dr. David Chassel, a man of Scotch descent and Scotch characteristics, who had charge of an academy in his native village. When nine years of age he was afflicted with a white swelling on his knee, in consequence of a casual injury, which disabled him for life, and this event is held to have been of service in turning his mental activity toward, as well as in stimulating his pursuit of, study. He edited a literary newspaper at a tender age. At fifteen he picked up a Hebrew Chrestomathy, and with some help taught himself the elements of the language. At this time, also, he occasionally heard the recitations of his own class. A little later, Dr. Chassel made him his assistant in hearing other classes. At the age of nineteen and a half years he entered Yale College, in the junior class, and was graduated in 1842. He pursued special studies in almost every term—in one term German; in another, Spanish; in another, the calculus; in another, Hebrew. Devoting a year to further special study, after his graduation, he entered the theological department of the college, and there spent two years, save that from September, 1844, to April, 1845, he acted as tutor in Middlebury College, Vt. In September, 1845, he became tutor in Yale College, and held that position until he was made its assistant professor of Greek in 1848. In 1851 he was elected Greek professor at his alma mater, after the resignation of that professorship by Pres. T. D. Woolsey, and was married on the 13th of August of that year. February, 1865, he was prostrated by an insidious disease which necessitated release from all active service. In September, 1866, a surgical operation became necessary, which was followed by long-continued debility.



In January, 1868, he resumed college work. Early in 1871 a severe cold induced partial relaxation of his vocal organs, and in the beginning of 1872 he was the victim of a similar affection. As a scholar Prof. Hadley was remarkable for the extent of his acquisitions. In addition to familiarity with Latin, Greek and Hebrew, as well as the principal modern languages, including Swedish, he knew the Arabic and Armenian, several Celtic tongues, the Sanskrit and the different forms of the Gothic. And in this extent of linguistic study he was uniformly exact. The variety of his knowledge was, moreover, as remarkable as its exactness. He had a special delight in pure mathematics, and the late Prof. Pierce, of Harvard University, said he could never forgive Yale College for making the man professor of Greek who should have been the first mathematician in the country. In chronology and history he was pre-eminent. He was attracted to the history of Roman law, and prepared a course of lectures upon it, which never failed to command respect, even from those to whom jurisprudence was the study of a lifetime. When he was a youth, indeed, the boys of his village uniformly and unanimously submitted all their disputes to his arbitration as final. He had a strong interest in political science. For the last two years of his life he was president of the American Oriental Society. His mind was broad as well as varied in its knowledge, responding as readily to the achievements of Faraday, as to the sentiment and diction of Tennyson. His knowledge of English literature was exhaustive: as a critic he was surpassed by few, if by any, and the energy of his mind, it has been declared, was as surprising as the spontaneity of its action. This was displayed in his self-reliance, his coolness, his patience in labor, his supreme and honest devotion to truth, and his sense of justice. These qualities gave him great authority among scholars in this country. He was not brought into personal contact with transatlantic scholars, nor did he follow the German method of introducing himself to the scholastic world by writing books, but none who knew his powers and resources ever doubted his capacity for securing a leading rank among European men of study, or of producing written works of high and permanent place in any department of human culture in which he might set his hand. The especial reason for his repute being cisatlantic was, that the field of his usefulness and fame always lay in the direction of instructing others. He accepted this field and wrought in it, embracing it as the noblest calling to which he might aspire. As a college officer, the testimony of one who knew him intimately was, that while "his soul was like a star and dwelt apart," it was no less true that "his heart the lowliest duties on itself did lay." In every sphere of action he was prompt, persevering and thoughtless of himself. While conservative in temperament, he was as ready for change as

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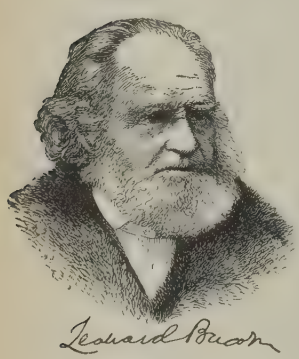
the most ardent of his less experienced colleagues, provided any change could be justified to his judgment. And with all his abilities and acquisitions, it is to be added that Prof. Hadley was a man whose highest and best intellectual achievements were rooted in character—his whole personality exemplifying the truth of the remark of Lord Bacon, that one cannot truly enter the temple of science, any more than the kingdom of heaven, except he shall first become as a little child in his docility to the truth. Moreover, his character was formed and sustained by a steadfast and earnest Christian faith. At the age often he became a communicant in the Presbyterian church. At the age of eighteen the death of a brother awoke his faith, then slumbering, to vigorous activity. The last work of his life was in the interest of the revision of the New Testament, for which he marked with a pencil the phrases and words requiring alteration, in the first three chapters. Prof. Hadley's "Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges" was published in 1860 (N. Y.); his "Brief History of the English Language" was contributed as an introduction to the edition of "Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language," published at Springfield, Mass., in 1864, and his "Elements of the Greek Language" was issued at New York in 1869. His son Arthur, professor of political economy in Yale, inherited much of his father's ability. Prof. Hadley died in New Haven Nov. 14, 1872.

BACON, Leonard, clergyman, was born in Detroit, Mich., where his father was then a missionary to the Indians, Feb. 19, 1802. The father died in 1817, leaving three sons and four daughters. Leonard's preparatory education was obtained at Hartford, Conn. During the year of his father's death he entered the sophomore class in Yale College, and was graduated thence in 1820. In 1824 young Bacon was graduated from Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, his term of study there being a year longer than the usual course. In 1825 he was ordained and installed pastor of the Center Congregational church, New Haven, Conn. This was his only pastorate, and he held the relation in one form or another for fifty-seven years, and until his death. In September, 1866, he became acting professor of revealed theology in Yale Theological Seminary, becoming pastor emeritus of the Center church. In 1871 he was chosen lecturer on ecclesiastical polity and American church history at the same seminary. Dr. Bacon was a distinguished champion of New England Congregationalism, and of the traditions and practices of the Puritan fathers. As a sermonizer he has been characterized as "able but not brilliant. But when any subject of contemporary interest engaged his attention and aroused his enthusiasm, his discourses were able and convincing. Thus, he was a man of much force and of decided individuality, who succeeded in directing the currents of popular thought on many important questions. He loved an argument, not for the sake of displaying his dialectic skill, which was by no means small, but because he was thoroughly in earnest in what he believed and thought, and regarded it as a conscientious duty to argue his case with the heat and vigor of genuine conviction. In his views of

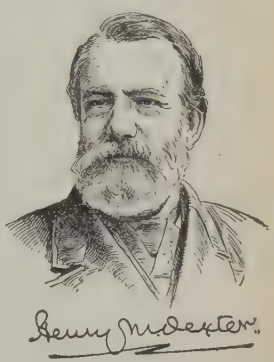


Congregational polity and ecclesiastical government he was ranked as a conservative, and he had an antiquarian taste which predisposed him to habits of special research; but he always kept abreast of the time, and was often considerably in advance of it." His connection with the press was long and creditable. From 1826 to 1838 he was an editor of the "Christian Spectator," a religious magazine published in New Haven. In 1843 he aided in establishing "The New Englander" (now "The New Englander and Yale Review"), a bi-monthly, and kept up his connection with it until his death. In company with Rev. Drs. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Joseph P. Thompson, of New York city, he founded the "Independent," a religious weekly of New York city, and for sixteen years was one of its regular working editors. In 1863 he retired from its active management, although he afterward frequently contributed to its columns. The peculiar characteristics given to the paper by Dr. Bacon continued to mark its career for many years. In March, 1874, he was one of the moderators of the council of Congregational churches, which met at Brooklyn, N. Y., and took part in preparing a rebuke to Plymouth church in that city, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor, for dropping Theodore Tilton from its roll of membership without formal trial. In February, 1876, he was also moderator of the advisory council convened in Brooklyn, at the call of the Plymouth church, in regard to the not altogether savory scandal then well known throughout the country. The views held by Dr. Bacon on the question of slavery were well defined and vigorously promulgated, being in this, as in many other questions of the day, far ahead of his associates. He espoused the scheme for colonization of the negroes in America at an early stage in his career, and was at one time the pillar of the American Colonization Society in New England. He had decided ability as a platform speaker, and used that talent arduously in opposition to the abolitionists and their belief, as expounded by William Lloyd Garrison. About the year 1850 his views on colonization were materially modified. During the civil war he took the most pronounced stand in support of the U. S. government, and occupied common ground with the abolitionists. For many years he was connected with the corporation of Yale College, and was a conservative in regard to its management. He was genial in manner, and had a quiet humor which made his letters and controversial articles interesting to a wider circle than a denominational preacher usually commands. It was said of him when he died: "Leonard Bacon will hold an honorable place in the records of the nineteenth century, and it may be doubted if there be anyone in the Congregationalist body who can adequately supply his loss." He was known during his later years, as the "Nestor" of Congregationalism. Besides innumerable pamphlets and reviews, Dr. Bacon printed: "Select Practical Writings of Richard Baxter," with life of the author (New Haven, 1831; second edition, 1836, 2 vols.); "A Manual for Young Church Members" (1833); "Thirteen Historical Discourses on the Completion of Two Hundred Years from the Beginning of the First Church in New Haven" (1839); "Slavery Discussed in Occasional Essays from 1833 to 1846," of which he once said that to know that it moulded Abraham Lincoln's opinions on slavery was satisfaction enough for having written it; "Christian Self-Culture; or, Counsels for the Beginning and Progress of a Christian Life" (1863); "Historical Discourse at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 22, 1863;" "The Genesis of the New England Churches" (New York, 1874), illustrated; "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon" (1876). He died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 24, 1881.

COTTMAN, Vincendon Lazare, naval officer, was born in the parish of Ascension, La., Feb. 13, 1852. His father, Dr. Thomas Cottman, while surgeon of the emperor of Russia's staff, initiated, with Count Nesselrode, the proceedings for the acquisition of Alaska and other Russian possessions of North America. His mother was a half-sister of Nicholas B. Trist, a *protégé* of Thomas Jefferson, who, while special minister to Mexico, negotiated the famous treaty of Guadaloupe de Hidalgo, by which the United States acquired all the territory north of the Gila river and west of the Rocky mountains. Lieut. Cottman was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, in Maryland, and in 1868 was appointed a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Immediately after his graduation he was assigned to duty on the Alliance, then about to make a survey of the Aleutian islands, and deep-sea soundings of the passage to Japan. He served three years in this expedition, and was then assigned to duty under Com. Selfridge, in making the inter-oceanic survey of the Isthmus of Panama. He was next assigned to shore duty at Honolulu, H. I., in maintaining the ascendancy of King Kalakaua. He also did shore duty in Corea, at the time of the opening of Corea to the foreign powers. The lieutenant served at sea three years on the Alliance, and the same time also on both the Monococy and the Richmond. His next duty was at the U. S. navy yard in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he was then ordered to the N. Y. hydrographic office, of which he soon after took charge; thence he was transferred as a naval instructor to the school-ship St. Mary's. In 1889 he was secretary of the international marine conference, at Washington, D. C., and received high praise from the members of the conference and the press generally for the efficient manner in which he performed the responsible duties of his office. When it adjourned he continued under special duty at the state department, for the purpose of codifying the proceedings of the conference. This being accomplished, he returned to duty under the navy department, and aided in arranging for legislation in reference to the establishment of a national board of marine. Lieut. Cottman, in 1891-92, was senior watch officer on board the Concord, one of the "White Squadron."

WISE, John, clergyman and author, was born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1652; the date of his baptism was Aug. 15th. He was graduated from Harvard in 1673, began to preach at Chebacco, a part of Ipswich, Mass., in 1680, was ordained pastor there Aug. 12, 1683, and spent his life in that charge. In August, 1687, he advised the local authorities to refuse payment of a tax imposed on the province by Sir E. Andros without consent of the assembly. Brought to trial for this offence, he pleaded his rights under Magna Charta, and was told that England was far away and its laws did not apply in his case. Chief Justice Dudley charged against him, and he was fined, imprisoned and deposed. In 1689, after the fall of Andros, he sued Dudley for denying him the benefit of *habeas corpus*, resumed his duties, was asked by the town (which had paid his fine) to draw up a narrative of the matter, and was sent to the legislature. He went to Canada as chaplain to Sir W. Phips's expedition of 1690, and seems to have been as much at home in the field as in his parish. He was a noted wrestler, and once threw a champion who came from Andover to try his powers. His mind and body were alike vigorous; his opinions were those of our time rather than of his own. A democrat, "without fear and without truculence," his spirit rose in arms at any hint of tyranny in church or state. "Questions and Proposals," addressed to the New England churches in November, 1705, were credited to the two Mathers, and aimed to do away with the power of laymen and of separate congregations by substituting that of the associated clergy. Wise meditated upon this for several years, and then "annihilated the scheme" by his answer, "The Churches' Quarrel Espoused" (1710). He returned to the charge in a "Vindication of the Government of the New England Churches" (1717). These have received the highest praise from such critics as Prof. M. C. Tyler and Dr. H. M. Dexter; as a text-book of Congregationalist principles they were reprinted for the use of that communion in 1860. Nor are they fitted merely to ecclesiastical uses: the patriot leaders in Boston had them reproduced in one volume in 1772 as a body of arguments for the cause of freedom. The influence of the book is believed to have been deep and wide; some of the sentences of the declaration of independence are "almost literal quotations" from it. In 1721 Wise showed his native temper by being one of the few ministers who favored inoculation, and incurred much odium thereby. For logic, learning, humor, and rhetorical force, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler thinks him to be "the most powerful and brilliant prose writer of the colonial era." (See "History of American Literature," vol. ii., pp. 104–116, and the "Magazine of Western History" for September, 1888.) He died at Ipswich Apr. 8, 1725.

DEXTER, Henry Martyn, clergyman, journalist and author, was born at Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., Aug. 13, 1821. He was graduated from Yale College in 1840, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1844. Entering the Congregational ministry, he was pastor at Manchester, N. H., 1844–49, and of Pine street (later Berkeley street) church, Boston, 1849–67. From 1851 he edited "The Congregationalist," and from 1858 "The Congregational Quarterly." The former being consolidated with the "Boston Recorder," he resigned his parish to devote himself to its interests and to other literary work, and remained editor-in-chief till his death. He preached at Dorchester, Mass., 1869–71, and was lecturer on Congregationalism at Andover, 1877–80. In 1869 he became a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, and in 1884 of the American Historical Association. He received the degree of D.D. from Iowa College in 1865, its equivalent, S.T.D., from Yale in 1880, and that of LL.D from Yale in 1890.



His interest in ecclesiastical antiquities and denominational history and polity, always active, is shown especially in his late publications. Besides numerous contributions to the "New Englander," "The British Quarterly," "The Encyclopedia Britannica," the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia," the "Memorial History of Boston," etc., he put forth "The Moral Influence of Manufacturing Towns" (1848); "The Temperance Duties of the Temperate" (1850); "Our National Condition and its Remedy" (1856); "The Voice of the Bible the Verdict of Reason" (1858); "Street Thoughts" (1859); "Twelve Discourses" (1860); "What Ought to be Done with the Freedmen

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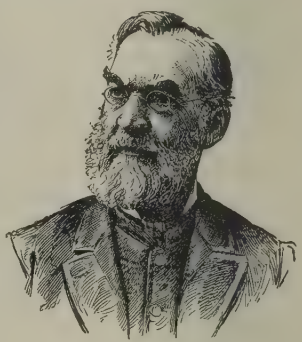
and the Rebels" (1865); "Congregationalism" (1865); "Future Punishment" (1865); annotated editions of Mourt's "Relation," Church's "Philip's War" (1865), and Church's "Eastern Expeditions" (1867); "The Spread of the Gospel in the City Among the Poor" (1866); "A Glance at the Ecclesiastical Councils of New England" (1867); "Pilgrim Memoranda" (1870); "The Church Polity of the Pilgrims the Polity of the New Testament" (1870); "As to Roger Williams and his 'Banishment'" (1876); "The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years," with a bibliography of 7,250 titles (1880); "A Handbook of Congregationalism" (1880); a reprint of a long-lost tract by Roger Williams, "Christenings Make Not Christians" (1881); "Common Sense as to Woman Suffrage" (1885); "Early English Exiles in Amsterdam" (1890); "Elder Brewster's Library" (1890). He left in MS. "A Bibliography of the Church Struggle in England during the Sixteenth Century," with 1,800 titles, and an almost finished work, "A Study of the English and Dutch Life of the Plymouth Men," on which he had been at work for years. Thousands who never read any of these books, and care little for antiquarian polemics, have sung his hymn, "Shepherd of Tender Youth," a free translation (1846) from the original, ascribed to Clement of Alexandria, and often called "the earliest Christian hymn." Dr. Dexter died in Boston, Nov. 13, 1890.

WINSLOW, Hubbard, clergyman and author, was born at Williston, Vt., Oct. 30, 1799, brother of Gordon and Miron Winslow. He was graduated from Yale in 1825, studied divinity at Andover, and at New Haven under Dr. N. W. Taylor, whose doctrines he advocated in his "Controversial Theology" (1832). Entering the Congregational ministry in 1828, he became pastor of the first church at Dover, N. H. the "History" of which he published in 1831, as also a work on "The Trinity," which was praised by Dr. Chalmers. In 1832 he succeeded Lyman Beecher at the Bowdoin street church, Boston; here he remained for twelve years. During this period he edited, with Jacob Abbott and Dr. N. Adams, the "Religious Magazine" (1837–40), and put forth "Philosophical Tracts" (1833); "Christianity Applied to our Civil and Social Relations" (1835); "Young Man's Aid to Knowledge" (1836), of which more than 100,000 copies were sold in America and England. He was at the head of a girls' school in Boston, the Mount Vernon Institute, 1844–54, and active in the cause of education at large. His text-books on "Intellectual and Moral Philosophy" (1852–56), were much used, and after a few years of travel and lecturing he took charge, 1857–59, of the Presbyterian church at Geneva, N. Y., of which he prepared a "History" (1858). In 1860–62 he taught in New York and supplied the 50th street Presbyterian church. His last book was "The Hidden Life" (1863). He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College in 1857, and died while on a visit at Williston, Vt., Aug. 13, 1864.

WISE, John, aëronaut, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 24, 1808. His career was begun at Philadelphia in 1835, and continued, through many difficulties, with great courage and enthusiasm. He met with many accidents, and with discouragement or failure when his hopes were most sanguine and his ambitions highest. He added something to human knowledge by his experiments with parachutes in 1837–38, and with falling bodies in 1851. In passing through a thunder-cloud in September, 1851, the cords of his balloon gave forth musical sounds, and he could hear voices on the earth when a mile above it. He twice vainly petitioned congress for appropriations, in 1843, to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, and in 1851 to construct an air-ship from which explosives could be thrown at an enemy on land or sea; the former project was revived in 1872, and taken up by the New York "Graphic." Wise published "A System of Aëronautics" in 1850. In 1859 he had made some 230 ascensions, chiefly in his native state and in Ohio. In 1872 he retired to a farm in Louisiana; but the spell of the air was upon him, and in his seventy-second year he made another and a fatal attempt. Rising with a few companions from St. Louis, Sept. 28, 1879, his balloon moved northward, and was last seen above Carlinville, Ill. The party must have been drowned in Lake Michigan, for the body of one of them came ashore there some weeks later.

DIMMICK, Francis Marion, clergyman, was born at Uniondale, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Jan. 23, 1827, the son of Martial Dimmick, who removed from Windham, Conn., and settled in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1808. His mother was Oshea Smith, daughter of Ransford Smith, who also went from Connecticut to Pennsylvania. Both families were descendants from Puritan fathers who came to America from England early in the seventeenth century. Francis passed his early life upon his father's farm, and, in 1842, entered Hartford Academy. In 1844 he became a student of Delancy Institute, at Hampton, Oneida Co., N. Y., and subsequently engaged in teaching until he decided to prepare himself for the ministry, when he entered Marietta College, O., from which he was graduated with honor, July 27, 1854. He afterward taught two years at Marietta, and one year at Urbana, in the public high schools. July 2, 1857, he delivered the master's oration at the commencement at Marietta, and was awarded the degree of A.M. In the fall of that year he began his theological studies at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O., from which he was graduated May 10, 1860. Immediately after his ordination he went to Omaha, Neb., where he organized the First Presbyterian church, of which he was pastor for twelve years. In September, 1863, he was married to Kate G., only daughter of Sylvanus and Fanny P. Goodman Wright. In 1872 he removed to Santa Rosa, Cal., where he became acting pastor of the Presbyterian chuch, and on June 11, 1876, was installed regular pastor. On account of impaired health, he resigned this pastorate, and, in 1884, settled in Los Angeles, where he established the Grand View Presbyterian Church, and where he has since resided. Jan. 6, 1887, his wife died, after a lingering illness, and May 31, 1888, he married Ada Chase, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and assistant principal for many years in the young ladies' seminaries at Stamford, Conn., and Santa Rosa, Cal. She is a daughter of Gen. E. B. and Louisa Baldwin Chase, of Lyndon, Vt.



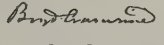
F. M. Dimmick

WORCESTER, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 1, 1770. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1795 and, after two years of teaching and private theological study, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Fitchburg, Mass. In 1802 he accepted a call to the Tabernacle church of Salem, with which he continued during the remainder of his life. In 1810 he was elected the first corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

organized in that year. He published several books on religious subjects and proved himself a brilliant controversialist in a series of letters to Dr. Channing as the representative of Unitarianism. As secretary of the American Board he displayed both zeal and uncommon executive ability. His life was written by his son, Samuel L. Worcester. He died in 1821, at Brainard, Tenn., while on a visit to the Cherokee missions.

WISNER, Benjamin Blydenburg, clergyman, was born in Orange county, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1794. He was graduated from Union College in 1813, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1820, and was ordained pastor of the Old South church, Boston, in 1821. In 1828 he was elected a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and in 1832 one of its three corresponding secretaries. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1828. His publications include a "History of the Old South Church" (Boston, 1830). He died Feb. 9, 1835.

CRUMRINE, Boyd, official reporter of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was born in Washington county, Pa., Feb. 9, 1838. He was a son of Daniel and Margaret Bower Crumrine, and with the exception of a great-grandfather on the maternal side, all his ancestors were Germans from the upper Rhine. The name in Germany was Krumrein. Boyd was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., with a division of the first honor of his class, in 1860, and was admitted to the Washington county bar Aug. 21, 1861. In 1861–62 he served in the civil war, in the 85th Pennsylvania volunteers, but he began law practice in May of the last-named year. In 1863 he was given the degree of A.M., by Jefferson College. From 1865 to 1868 he was district attorney of Washington county, and in 1870 he served under the appointment of Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the ninth census, as deputy-marshal of the United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania, in compiling the social statistics for that census. In 1871 he compiled the rules of practice for the courts of Washington county; in 1872–73 prepared the "Pittsburgh Reports," legal cases not elsewhere reported, in three volumes; in 1878 published "Omnium Gatherum; or, Notes of Cases for the Lawyer's Pocket and Counsel Table," and in 1882 he composed a large part and edited the whole of "The History of Washington County," 1,000 pages, quarto. In April–May, 1887, without application or solicitation on his part, he was appointed by Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania as state reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Since taking office he has published twenty-seven volumes of state reports. In November, 1891, he was elected a delegate to a proposed convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, but a majority of the electors of the state, however, voted against the holding of the convention.



WILLIAMS, John, known in literature as "Anthony Pasquin," was born in London about 1757. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and became a bookseller's hack, working chiefly at translations, and then a journalist in Dublin, employed on the "Morning Herald," and the "Universal Register." He wrote several plays, and published in London a volume or two of poems (1789), and "Legislative Biography" (1795). His radicalism brought him into trouble with the government; and he was prosecuted, fined, and in 1797 adjudged by Lord Kenyon "a common libeler." After this he emigrated to America, edited a newspaper, wrote a life of Alexander Hamilton, the "Hamiltoniad" (1804), and the "Dramatic Censor" (1811), and died in poverty at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1818.

ACKER, David D., merchant, was born in Bergen county, N. J., June 13, 1822, a descendant from old Dutch stock. In 1833 he came to New York a poor boy, and entered the employ of T. & A. S. Hope, dealers in fancy groceries on the corner of College place and Chambers street. This firm, which was started in 1830, became, in 1845, Thomas Hope & Co. This continued until 1857, when the old partnership was dissolved, and David D. Acker, William J. Merrall and John W. Condit formed the new firm of Acker, Merrall & Co. In 1867 this house had been so successful that a branch enterprise was started at Yonkers, of which Mr. Acker was the inspiring element and which he mainly directed. This branch was under the name and style of Acker, Edgar & Co. In 1868 the firm assumed its present name of Acker, Merrall & Condit, and from that time forward continued to advance in standing until it became established at the head of the fine grocery trade of the metropolis. In 1871 a branch was located at Broadway and Forty-second street, and in 1880 another at Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue. In 1874 a Paris agency was started which purchased goods for the New York establishments, and in 1887 the old building on the corner of College place and Chambers street was enlarged by the addition of a structure double its own size. Mr. Acker personally superintended the business of the house. For years he was a prominent figure at Saratoga, going there every season. Part of the year he resided at Fair Lawn, near Paterson, N. J., and part at his city residence on West Forty-third street, and for several years before his death, it was his habit to visit Florida during the spring. The house of Acker, Merrall & Condit employs upwards of 300 men, and owns and uses 125 horses and sixty wagons and trucks, even this large number at times being insufficient. Their bonded warehouse deliveries to the store require from ten to twelve outside trucks at all times. When the business was originally founded in 1830, the goods were accommodated in a store twenty feet by thirty; the establishment now occupies three of the largest business houses in the city. Mr. Acker was a widely known and a universally respected merchant, a conservative capitalist and a public-spirited citizen who did much for New York. He was vice-president of the New York National Exchange Bank and an active and influential member of the Produce and Mercantile Exchanges and Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Holland Society. Mr. Acker was an Episcopalian, attending St. Thomas's church on Fifth avenue, New York, and St. Paul's church in Paterson. He never engaged in politics, and rejected the proposition made by a New Jersey delegation that he run for congress. He died of pneumonia in New York city March 23, 1888, leaving a wife and seven children.

WINANS, William, pioneer clergyman, was born near Braddock, Allegheny Co., Pa., Nov. 3, 1788. He entered the Methodist ministry at

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twenty, and in 1810 went to the neighborhood of Natchez, Miss., where he endured many hardships and rendered eminent services. Throughout his life he was an itinerant in Mississippi and Louisiana. He was a zealous advocate of the colonization society, and a leader in organizing the M. E. Church, South, in 1844–46. That body has had few abler, more devoted, or more efficient ministers. His "Discourses" (1855), are notable for strength of thought and clearness and plainness of style. He died in Amite county, Miss., Aug. 31, 1857.

WINEBRENNER, John, founder of "The Church of God," was born in Frederick county, Md., March 25, 1797. He studied for a time at Dickinson College, entered the German Reformed ministry, and in 1820 became pastor of a congregation in Harrisburg, Pa., and of three in the vicinity. His activity as a revivalist was disapproved by some ministers and others in his synod; in 1825 he published a "Revival Hymn-book" and withdrew from this connection, but by no means from his work, which was continued with increasing zeal and fruitfulness. His converts were organized into "spiritual, free, and independent churches," and ministered to by men like-minded with their leader. The new name was first employed in 1829, and the sect founded in October, 1830, Mr. Winebrenner being "speaker" of its conference. Its object was "the restoration of primitive Christianity in letter and spirit, in faith and practice." It was radically opposed to slavery and intemperance, and approved camp-meetings and experience meetings. Like the "Disciples of Christ," it had no creed but Scripture, and practiced baptism by immersion, but held this to be far less important than faith; like the Dunkards and Mennonites, it added foot-washing to the two sacraments as a rite of permanent obligation on all Christians. The Lord's Supper is received "in a sitting posture, and always in the evening." A few peculiarities like these, dictated by pious adherence to the letter and precedents of the New Testament, are the only points which distinguish the "Winebrennerians," as they are popularly called, from other evangelical bodies. They have now some 500 ministers or elders, and 50,000 or more members, who are chiefly of German descent. They are most numerous in Pennsylvania and the West. The property of the sect is held and its affairs managed by a general eldership, which meets once in three years. Its most cordial relations are with the Free Will Baptists. The only official accounts of it are its founder's "Brief Views of the Church of God" (1840), and his article in D. Rupp's "History of Religious Denominations" (1844). Mr. Winebrenner wrote also "A Treatise on Regeneration" (1844), and "Doctrinal and Practical Sermons," (1860). He edited a "Testament and Gazetteer" (1836), a tune-book—"The Seraphina" (1853), and the "Church Hymn-Book" (1859). He conducted for some years the "Church Advocate," and remained, in effect, the head of the denomination until his death at Harrisburg, Sept. 12, 1860.

McLAREN, William Pratt, merchant and capitalist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 19, 1834, and attended the grammar and parish schools until he came to this country in 1853. He settled first in Boston, and afterward, 1855, went to Montreal, where he carried on the produce business for nine years, besides taking a leading part in public affairs. In 1858 he married Margaret Wyeth, youngest daughter of Jonas Wyeth, of Cambridge, Mass. In 1864 he settled in Milwaukee, and engaged in the produce business there, establishing a branch house in Chicago. In 1885 he relinquished mercantile business, to devote himself to real estate and to the management of some of Milwaukee's large corporations. He was one of the original incorporators of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, of which he was for a term of years a director, as well as a member of its finance committee, and has been long identified with the management of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has always taken an active part in the commercial interests of the city, state, and county. Prominent in the chamber of commerce, he has twice filled the office of vice-president, and is also a director and trustee of the gratuity fund. He was the originator of the plan for the National Board of Trade, in the organization of which he has taken a busy part, and become its vice-president. He is interested in education, having been trustee of Milwaukee Academy, Lake Forest University, Carroll College, and for a long period trustee and president of the board of Milwaukee College, and is actively engaged in works of benevolence, having also been the first president of the Association of Charities and of the Emergency Hospital, vice-president of the Red Cross Society, etc., etc. He is a leading member and office-bearer in Immanuel Presbyterian church, and a staunch republican: though he has never held office, he stands honored among his fellow-men both in church and state.

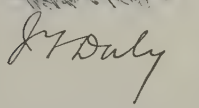
WILLIAMS, Thomas, surgeon, was born at Newton, Mass., Apr. 1, 1718; brother of Col. Ephraim Williams. He studied medicine in Boston, was long connected with the army, visited the forts on the frontier, was attached to his brother's regiment in the affair at Bloody Pond, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1756, and described the campaign about Lake George in letters which are still preserved. He settled at Deerfield, Mass., where he was long town-clerk, judge of probate and of common pleas, and the leading physician in that region. He gathered a fine library for that day, and his professional services were in demand far and wide. He died at Deerfield Sept. 28, 1775.

WINES, Enoch Cobb, penologist, was born in Hanover township, Burlington Co., N. J., Feb. 17, 1806. He was graduated from Middlebury College, Vt., and was for many years a teacher. After two years at St. Albans, Vt., Alexandria, Va., and Washington, he made the Mediterranean trip in the U. S. ship Constitution, and described it in his first book, "Two Years and a Half in the American Navy" (two vols., 1832). He bought the Edgehill School at Princeton in 1833; in 1838 published "Hints on Popular Education," and "How Shall I Govern My School?" and became professor of languages in the Philadelphia High School. 1844–48 he conducted a school at Burlington, N. J. He entered the Congregational ministry in 1849, and held charges at Cornwall, Vt., and East Hampton, L. I. In 1853 he became professor of ancient languages in Washington College, Pa., and in 1859 president of the City University, St. Louis. He had reached his fifty-seventh year, and received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Washington College in 1857, before he found the true work of his life. In 1862 he became secretary of the N. Y. Prison Association, and gave himself wholly to the study and work of prison reform. He and Dr. T. W. Dwight in 1866 visited the prisons and reformatories throughout the country, and the next year reported on the subject to the N. Y. legislature. He was the moving spirit of the national prison congresses of 1870, 1872, 1874, and

1876; at the first of these, held through his efforts at Cincinnati, the National Prison Association was organized, of which he was the secretary till his death. In 1871 he was one of a commission of three to examine the relations of free and prison labor, and in his report urged that prisoners be usefully employed. Not content with his home labors, he went abroad toward the end of 1871 as U. S. commissioner to arrange for an international penitentiary congress, which met in London July 4, 1872, twenty-six governments being represented. By this assembly he was appointed chairman of a permanent international commission, which called a second congress at Stockholm in 1877; here he was honorary president. The theological studies of the middle portion of his life bore fruit in a number of books. His "Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews" (1853) won much praise, and was followed by "Adam and Christ" (1855), "Historical and Farewell Discourses" (1855), "The True Penitent" (1862), "Regeneration" (1863), "Temptation" (1865), and "The Promises" (1865). Of his last and most important work, "The State of Prisons and Child-saving Institutions Throughout the World" (1880), he corrected the last proofs but a few hours before his death at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1879. His labors have been continued by his son, F. H. Wines.

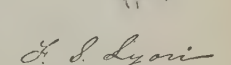
WILLIAMS, John, jurist, was born in Hanover county, Va., about 1740. Bred a carpenter, he became a lawyer in North Carolina, was sent to the Continental congress 1777–78, and held one of the first state judgeships from 1777 to 1790. He died in Granville county, N. C., in October, 1799.

DALY, Joseph F., jurist, was born at Plymouth, N. C., Dec. 3, 1840, and removed in 1849 to New York city, where he read law with S. W. and R. B. Roosevelt, from 1855 to 1862. When he was admitted to the bar in 1865, he succeeded to the business of that firm. While actively engaged in the general practice of the law, he became prominent as a legal adviser, and an advocate of important measures of municipal reform. In May, 1870, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected, upon the democratic ticket, judge of the court of common pleas, upon the erection of that court into a constitutional tribunal with additional judges, his associates upon the ticket being Hamilton W. Robinson, Richard L. Larremore, and Charles H. Van Brunt. In 1884, at the expiration of his term, he was re-elected by a highly complimentary vote, inasmuch as he and his associate on the bench were the only successful candidates on the ticket on which they ran. In 1890 he was chosen by his associates chief judge of the court, to serve until 1899. During the years in which Judge Daly has served upon the bench of the court of common pleas, cases of the gravest character have come before him for adjudication, involving questions of law which required not only intellectual vigor, but high judicial attainments and profound legal knowledge. Meanwhile, he won the unqualified respect of the community A man amiable and kindly in feeling, cool and discriminating in judgment, and deeply conscientious—the dignity of his demeanor and the impressiveness with which he treats cases brought before him have combined to exhibit him in the light of an upright judge. As a student, he acquired habits of patience and industry, and since reaching the bench he has been conspicuous for constant and persistent hard work.



WINSLOW, Kate Reignolds, actress, was born in England in 1814. Her father, who was a soldier, was killed at the battle of Waterloo. She came to the United States at the age of fourteen and, adopting the stage, appeared in child's parts in various western theatres. While thus engaged she attracted the attention of Edwin Forrest, who secured her an engagement at the Broadway theatre, New York, where she made her *début* as "Virginia" to the "Virginius" of Forrest. Later she was engaged by William E. Burton, and as a member of his company soon became one of the best-known and most popular actresses appearing before the New York public. Following this she was for several years leading lady in the brilliant stock company directed by Laura Keene. She visited England in 1868 and filled a successful engagement at the Princess theatre in London. Upon her return to America she became a star, and as such for a number of years filled engagements in all of the principal cities, East and West. A beautiful woman and a finished and versatile actress, she displayed exceptional powers in the personation of serious rôles and the heroines of Shakespeare's dramas and comedies. She was married in December, 1857, to Henry Farren. The latter died in St. Louis in 1860, and some years later the widow became the wife of Irving Winslow, a well-to-do Boston merchant. She took her farewell of the stage soon after her second marriage and has since lived in retirement in Boston. In 1887 she published an autobiographical volume, entitled "Yesterdays with Actors."

LYON, Franklin Smith, educator, was born at Buckland, Mass., Feb. 27, 1819. When he was three months old, his parents moved to Cassadaga, N. Y., where he spent his youth working on a farm in summer, and attending the neighborhood schools in the winter. From sturdy ancestors he inherited a physique with great powers of endurance, which stood him in good stead during the long term of his professional life. Along the family line are a few names not unknown to fame, such as John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower, and Mary Lyon (*q. v.*), well known as the founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, who was an aunt of the subject of this sketch. In 1847 Franklin entered Madison (now Colgate) University, and subsequently attended the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the class of '52. Going immediately to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee nation, he took charge of the male seminary there, which prepared Indian youths for college. In 1856 he removed to Albion Academy, N. Y., where, after teaching four years, he became principal, remaining at the head of the school until 1864, when it became his duty to return to his father's home and care for his aged parents. After the death of his mother he was elected (1867) professor of English in the State University of West Virginia, and was instrumental in building up the institution. In 1870 he took charge of Fenton Seminary, in Michigan, a Baptist school founded by his sister, and conducted by her until her death. In 1871 President Grant appointed him U. S. Indian agent for the Creek tribe, in which position he was an honored and trustworthy public



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servant for two years. In 1873 he was again elected professor and vice-president of the State University of West Virginia, and continued there for twelve years. In 1885 he was made president of Broaddus Female College, Clarksburgh, W. Va., but after three years, at the age of sixty-nine, he retired from active life, removing to Fredonia, N. Y., near his early home, where in rest and quietude he could enjoy a peaceful old age. Prof. Lyon was married at Albion, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1853, to Harriet A. Johnson. Of his four daughters, two are married; one to D. B. Purinton, president of Denison University, O.; the other to Rev. George B. Foster, professor of philosophy in McMaster's University, and pastor of the First Baptist church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Prof. Lyon is a man of vigorous and cultivated mind, lofty devotion to duty, and strong religious convictions, who has served well his day and generation.

MARSH, Eli J., jurist and journalist, was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Aug 2, 1833, of English parentage, his father, who was a farmer, having emigrated to this country when quite young. His mother, Sarah Membery, was born in Devonshire, Eng., the daughter of a sea captain of considerable wealth, who emigrated to America during his daughter's girlhood. Eli was the eldest of nine children, and made the best of the good facilities for an education with which he was favored, fitting himself for a teacher, which occupation he followed until he was admitted to the bar. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1858, and after being admitted to the bar began the active practice of his profession, which was interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war. In May, 1861, he enlisted as first lieutenant with the 35th N. Y. volunteer infantry, and served until the expiration of his time, when he was mustered out as captain. He re-enlisted in the 186th N. Y. volunteer infantry, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and participated in many of the prominent battles of the war, being with Gen. Grant in his operations around Richmond, and up to the time of Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war, he settled in Chillicothe, Mo., where he resumed his law practice and immediately took a leading place at the bar. He served as city attorney for two years, was a member of the board of education, which established the fine school system for which Chillicothe is famous, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1868, and after serving in this capacity, was three years postmaster of Chillicothe, acceptably filling the office for a period of fourteen years, resigning in 1885 to assume the editorial chair of the Chillicothe "Tribune," the leading republican paper of northern Missouri, which he conducted with recognized ability until January, 1890, when he disposed of his interest to resume his law practice. He has always been a consistent member of the republican party. In 1859 he was married to Mary Skinner, daughter of Judge Calvin Skinner, of Adams, N. Y., a woman of much grace and refinement of manner. He is a man of extensive literary attainments, being well versed in the Latin, French and German languages.

E. J. Marsh.

WINSLOW, John, colonial officer, was born at Marshfield, Mass., May 27, 1702, eldest son of Judge Isaac Winslow (1670–1738) and grandson of Gov. Josiah. In 1740 he was captain of the Boston Company which took part in the abortive expedition against Cuba. In 1752 he was a commissioner to treat with the Indians at Fort St. George, Me., and in September, 1755, as major-general of the Massachusetts troops, had charge of the removal of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. In this he merely carried out the orders of Gov. Shirley, who was inspired by Gov. Lawrence of Nova Scotia; he had the grace to say that he disliked the business. In 1756, with a New York commission as major-general, he took command at Fort William Henry on Lake George, but the French avoided a battle. In 1758–59 he led an expedition to the Kennebec. In 1762 he was a commissioner to fix the eastern boundary of Maine, and became presiding judge of common pleas for Plymouth county. In his later years he was a member of the legislature and the council, and president of the Old Colony club, out of which grew the Pilgrim Society. The town of Winslow, Kennebec Co., Me., incorporated in 1771, was named from him. Though engaged in no conflict of note, he was esteemed one of the ablest soldiers of his time and section. Several of his relatives were loyalists and removed to Nova Scotia, but his son, Dr. Isaac Winslow (1739–1819), remained at Marshfield. Some relics of the general are still preserved at Plymouth. He died at Hingham, Mass., Apr. 17, 1774.

WORK, Henry Clay, composer, was born at Middletown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1832. As a boy he was taken to Illinois, but afterward returned home. There he was apprenticed to a printer, learned the elements of music, and composed songs. In 1865 Work went to Europe, and on his return settled on a farm at Vineland, N. J. There, years afterward, he returned to song-writing, and furnished many pieces to Chicago publishers. He also, at that time, invented a knitting-machine, and several mechanical toys. Among his popular songs are: "Lily Dale," "We are coming, Sister Mary," "Wake, Nicodemus," and "Marching through Georgia." The last-named has attained a permanent hold on the public.

WRIGHT, Benjamin, pioneer, was born at Savannah, Ga., Apr. 2, 1784. His father was an officer in the revolutionary army, and a cousin of Sir James Wright, royal governor of Georgia. The son served in the war of 1812, and, as a lieutenant of the 39th infantry, was first to mount the Indian works at the battle of Horse Shoe, March 27, 1814, which put an end to the Creek war. He was made captain, but left the army in June, 1815, and removed to southwestern Tennessee, building the first house in what became Purdy, McNairy Co. He had much to do with persuading the Choctaws and Chickasaws to cede their lands in that region. He served in the war with Mexico, and died at Purdy Jan. 30, 1860. Two of his sons have attained eminence.

WILLIAMS, Stephen West, physician and author, was born at Deerfield, Mass., March 27, 1790, son of Dr. William Stoddard Williams (1762–1828), and grandson of Dr. Thomas Williams (*q. v.*) He studied medicine under his father in New York, and practiced for some years in his native town, and made botanical explorations and collections in the vicinity, of which he published a report in 1819. He became an officer of the state and county medical societies, lectured before the Berkshire Medical School, 1823–31, and at Dartmouth, 1838–39, and published a "Catechism of Medical Jurisprudence in 1835, and "American Medical Biography" in 1845, besides an edition of Bedingfield's "Compendium of Medicine," in 1818, and many contributions to professional and scientific journals. He was also much interested in historical and antiquarian researches, and prepared a "Memoir of John Williams" (1837), and a "History of the Williams Family," in 424 pages (Greenfield, Mass., 1847). He held for a time

the chair of materia medica in an Ohio college, and in 1852 removed to Laona, Winnebago Co., Ill., where he died July 6, 1855.

SMITH, Hoke, lawyer, was born at Newton, N. C., Sept. 2, 1855. He is descended from the best Puritan and Cavalier strains of this country, and has shown the highest characteristics of both. His father, Prof. H. H. Smith, of revolutionary stock, was a distinguished educator in New Hampshire, and his mother, Mary Brent Hoke, comes from a famous family of jurists and public men of Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Smith went to Atlanta, Ga., in 1872, to read law, taught school awhile in Waynesboro', Ga., concurrently studying law, and was admitted to the bar at Atlanta in 1873, beginning practice there at seventeen years of age. He was chairman of the Fulton county democratic executive committee, in 1876; canvassed northwest Georgia in 1877, advocating Atlanta for state capital, against Farish Furman who spoke for Milledgeville; was delegate to the state democratic convention of 1882, which aided in abolishing the long-established two-thirds rule; president of the Young Men's Library in 1881–82–83, and inaugurator of the unique and successful Art Loan of 1882. In June, 1887, he organized and became president of the Atlanta "Evening Journal," which under his sagacious management has developed into the leading afternoon paper of the South. Mr. Smith is a bold and energetic man, versatile, studious and practical, whose strong methods win success in everything he attempts. At thirty-five years of age, starting with nothing and among strangers, he is one of the foremost lawyers of his state with a practice of $25,000 a year, one of the largest real estate owners in Georgia, the head of a great newspaper and president of the board of education of Atlanta, and all this success of his own making. As a lawyer he has been original, learned and indefatigable, grasping the principles and mastering the methods of the profession, and succeeding immediately as a skillful pleader and a strong speaker. He leads in Georgia in that largest field of jurisprudence—corporation and commercial law. He is a pioneer in great public questions, has litigated great suits, and won large verdicts, having been especially successful against railroads. Mr. Smith married the youngest daughter of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, and is devoted to his family, with which he spends all his leisure time.

Hoke Smith

WINSLOW, Miron, missionary, was born at Williston, Vt., Dec. 11, 1789; brother of Gordon and Hubbard Winslow. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1835 and from Andover in 1838. In 1839 he published "Sketch of the Missions," and sailed in June, under the auspices of the A. B. C. F. M., for Ceylon, where he labored for sixteen years. At Oodooville he started a mission school, in which he was ably assisted by his first wife, Harriet Lathrop Winslow (1796–1833); his "Memoir" of her (1835) was widely read, and translated into French and Turkish. In 1835 Mr. Winslow married Mrs. Catherine Waterbury Carman (1799–1837), whose "Remains" were edited by J. B. Waterbury, D. D., in 1851. Removing to Madras in 1836, he founded a mission, several schools, and a native college, over which he presided from 1840 to 1864. He wrote much for the "Missionary Herald," and published "Reports of the Madras Mission." His Tamil version of the Bible appeared in 1855, his "Hints on Missions to India" in 1856, and his "Tamil and English Dictionary" in 1862; to the latter, begun by Joseph Knight, he gave some three hours daily for thirty years, with the help of native scholars. It contained 68,000 Tamil words, many of them not previously noted and defined, was published at a cost of $20,000, and was praised as "one of the most valuable contributions yet made to oriental philology." Dr. Winslow received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Middlebury in 1864. After forty-four years of labor in the foreign field, relieved by visits to America in 1835 and 1855–57, he sailed for home, but died at the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 22, 1864.

WILLIAMS, Thomas, author, was born at Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., Nov. 5, 1779, was graduated from Yale in 1800, taught for a few years, and was ordained as an evangelist in 1804. He did some missionary work in New York state, and held pastorates at Foxborough, Mass., 1816–21, and elsewhere till 1830, but lived mainly at Providence, R. I., whence he itinerated. He founded the R. I. "Evangelical Consociation," and published many sermons, separately and in volumes. These bear witness to his eccentricities; one of them is headed "Unitrinitarianism," and another "An Avowal of Nothingarianism." He lived to a great age, dying at Providence Sept. 29, 1876.

OAKES, Thomas Fletcher, railroad president, was born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1843, the son of Francis Garaux Oakes, a shipmaster, and a descendant of James Oakes, who, with his brother, Urian, emigrated from England to this country about 1700. Urian Oakes was at one time a president of Harvard. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Eliot School in Boston, and almost immediately upon leaving school became engaged in the railroad business, with which he has been connected for twenty-eight years, having acceptably filled nearly every office connected with railroad affairs, from agent to president. He married Miss Haskell, of Massachusetts, and resides in Vergemere, on Long Island Sound, near the mouth of the Mamaroneck river. He is a man possessing great tenacity of character, eminently just in his dealings, and a hard worker. He is the president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and a director in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. His career has been one of uninterrupted advancement and prosperity, and he is now one of the foremost men in railroad circles in the United States.

T. F. Oakes

WIXOM, Emma, soprano singer, was born at Austen, Nev., in 1862. She has adopted the stage-name "Nevada." After receiving finishing lessons with noted teachers in Vienna, she made a premature *début* in 1880 in "La Sonnambula" at Her Majesty's Italian Opera in London, and was unsuccessful. From England Signorina Nevada went to Italy, where she sang at several opera-houses, and in 1883 was heard at Paris in David's "Perle du Bresil," and in Thomas's "Mignon." In the following year she sang there with the Italian opera company in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" and other musical dramas, and was also engaged for the Norwich Festival in England. Toward the close of that year she was also heard at a concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society in London. In 1884 and later she sang in the United States in concerts and operas, but made no marked impression. She joined the Italian opera company of Covent Garden in 1887. Miss Wixom was married to Dr. R. Parker at Paris in 1885.

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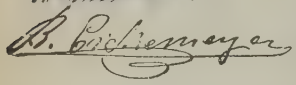
EICKEMEYER, Rudolf, inventor, was born in Altenbamberg, Rhenish Bavaria, Oct. 18, 1831. A record of the name is found as early as 1620, spelled Eichenmaier, probably meaning "oak farmer." The family came originally from Duderstadt, in Hanover. Rudolf's paternal great-grandfather was the first resident of that name in Mainz as early as 1753, and was an engineer in the service of the archbishop of Mainz, as well as professor of mathematics in the University of Mainz during its existence. His grandfather was colonel of engineers in the French army, and later chief of the forestry department of the province. His grand-uncle, also named Rudolf, was a prominent hydraulic and mechanical engineer and inventor, who suggested valuable improvements in fire-arms and armored vessels. His father was an officer in the forestry department of the kingdom of Bavaria, a skillful mathematician and surveyor. His uncle, a prominent engineer, assisted in the construction of the Danube Canal. In fact, the family have all been long noted as engineers and draughtsmen, one of his father's brothers being an architect of considerable ability, one of his cousins chief engineer of the railroads owned by the state in Hesse, and four other cousins engineers and architects in the Bavarian service. Rudolf early in life displayed a fondness for mechanical pursuits, and spent most of his time constructing wagons and miniature mills, one of the greatest disappointments of his childhood being the discovery that a certain original idea of his was old. He had planned to construct a wagon with gearing similar to a tricycle, and while at work on it observed a cripple riding through the street with a machine built on his plan. He was educated at the real-schule, at Kaiserslautern, completing his studies at Darmstadt, joined the rebellion in 1849, and fought under August Willich and Franz Siegel, both prominent officers of our late civil war. He came to America in 1850, and soon after found employment in the Buffalo steam engine works. While employed as a draughtsman in New York he invented an instrument for drawing equidistant parallel lines. He removed to Yonkers, N. Y., in 1854, where he started a machine-shop for general work and repairs, and soon after turned his attention to the construction of hat-making machinery. He invented a machine for folding the edges of leather bands, which did the work of fifty hands, and invented and constructed a number of labor-saving machines for the manufacture of hats, which have since come into general use in this country and in Europe. The old method of stretching and blocking hats was very laborious. To meet this difficulty he invented the ribbed and recessed stretching cone, and with his partner, George Osterheld, built the wool hat-blocking machine. These inventions effected a complete revolution in the manufacture of hats, and have since come to be employed all over the world. He also designed a very useful machine for what is known as the "shaving" process. In 1870 he invented a differential gear for a mowing and reaping machine, which received the award at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 for the lightest draft mower of its class. This has proved one of the most popular machines in the market. The successful application of electricity as a motive power, and the varied uses made of it by Edison and others led him to turn his thoughts in this direction. While other electricians constructed their machines with electro-magnets, he made a dynamo in which the armature was the electro-magnet, and by this change saved one-third to one-half the amount of copper wire heretofore required. For twenty-five years one electrician had followed another in winding the wire on the armature. Mr. Eickemeyer devised the first symmetrical drum armature ever made, and thus improved the efficiency of the machine, reducing the liability to injury to a minimum, and lessening the cost of construction. This has proved a great success as a motor. It has been adopted by the Otis Elevator Co., the Edison Co., and others. Another invention of Mr. Eickemeyer's, of great importance, was the magnetic balance, by means of which iron can be weighed magnetically, equally as well as the same results can be obtained on a pair of scales. All told, he has taken out letters patent for upward of 100 inventions, most of which have proved successful, and have been the means of adding largely to the wealth of our country. He has also held many positions of public trust in the city of Yonkers. He has served a number of years as one of the commissioners of the water board, and ten years as its president, receiving his appointment from a democratic board of aldermen, although a republican in politics. He has been a member of the board of health, and of the board of education for upward of twenty years, and a director of the First National Bank of Yonkers since 1878. He belonged to the National Guard during the civil war, and was in active service during the Pennsylvania campaign. Mr. Eickemeyer died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1895.



WILLARD, Solomon, architect, and builder of Bunker Hill monument, was born at Petersham, Mass., June 26, 1783. Bred to the plow and carpenter-shop, he, while working at his trade in Boston, taught himself to carve in wood and stone, mastered drawing and architecture sufficiently to teach as well as practice them, became very eminent in his profession, and was a founder of the Mechanics' Institute. He introduced the free use of granite, supplied the first paving-stones of that material, and greatly improved the art of working stone. The wooden eagle which long adorned the Boston custom-house was a sample of his early work. He was doing a good business when his plans for the Bunker Hill monument were accepted by the committee; as architect in charge, he labored on this task from 1825 until 1842. He also built the U. S. branch bank in Boston, the court-house at Dedham, and the Harvard monument at Charlestown, besides many minor edifices. He died at Quincy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1862.

WILCOX, Carlos, poet, was born at Newport, Sullivan Co., N. H., Oct. 22, 1794. He was brought up on a farm near Orwell, Addison Co., Vt., was graduated from Middlebury College in 1813, from Andover in 1817, preached in Connecticut and elsewhere, and in December, 1824, was ordained pastor of the North church in Hartford. His health, never strong, broke down under his labors, and he resigned in 1826 According to Dr. Joel Hawes, his organ of ideality was enormous; he strove after impossible perfection, and dealt with each sermon as if it were an epic. After some months of travel he took a charge at Danbury, Conn. He read a poem, "The Religion of Taste," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale, in 1824, and printed, in 1822, at Salisbury, Conn., Book I. of "The Age of Benevolence," of which three more books were left in MS. These, with fourteen sermons and a memoir, were published in his "Remains," at Hartford (1828). His style and character were a faint reflection of Cowper's. He died at Danbury, Conn., May 29, 1827.

SELDEN, John Harris, educator, was born near Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1848. He is of English stock, a descendant of the family to which John Selden, a noted scholar of the sixteenth century, belonged. He was educated at the Brockport Normal School, and at the Illinois Wesleyan University, and in 1874 was appointed principal of the Gowanda Union School at Gowanda, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. After some time, he resigned to accept a similar position in Sherman Union School, Sherman, N. Y., which he held for three years, when he was elected principal of Angola Academy. Under his administration the standard of the school was raised, until it became one of the most prominent and flourishing institutions in western New York. In 1886 he accepted for the second time the principalship of Gowanda Union School and Academy, which he still holds. The number of students has materially increased, and the standard of the school been raised since he assumed management. In fact, all the schools with which he has been connected have shown marked and permanent improvement. In 1875 Prof. Selden married Lora Blackney, daughter of Nathan Blackney, of Gowanda, N. Y. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, a republican in politics, and highly gifted as an instructor and organizer.

John Harris Selden

COLLINS, George J., postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in New York city Oct. 25, 1839. At six years of age he was left an orphan and was taken to Brooklyn by his relatives. At an early age he entered the employ of an uncle, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the federal service in the 12th New York state militia, serving three months. In 1862 he entered the 127th New York state volunteers, and on Aug. 4th of the same year went with his regiment to the war. In September was made sergeant-major, and in November became first lieutenant. He served also as acting adjutant for a time, and for a further period as acting assistant inspector-general of the department of the South. He was in the valley of the Shenandoah during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862, and took part in the siege of Suffolk, in the pursuit, by Gordon's division, of Longstreet's army, and in Gen. Keyes's operations against Richmond in the spring and summer of 1863. In August of 1863 Gen. Gordon's division was sent to Morris island, S. C. Lieut. Collins was in the night attack on Forts Johnson and Simpkins, Charleston harbor, July 3, 1864, the battle of Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864, the battle of Devereux's Neck, December, 1864, and the engagement near the Charleston and Savannah railroad, Dec. 29th. On Feb. 23, 1865, orders were sent by Gen. Sherman, designating Capt. Collins's company H, with its officers and men as a permanent provost guard; the duties devolving on the chief officer were arduous, but were performed in a manner to win him credit with his superiors. Mr. Collins was also appointed by Maj.-Gen. John P. Hatch magistrate of the Charleston city court. He was finally mustered out of service, June 30, 1865, having served in the army for thirty-nine consecutive months. He was elected alderman of the 21st ward, Brooklyn, in 1882, was re-elected district alderman in 1883, and in July, 1890, was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Brooklyn, for the term of four years. In 1865, on retiring from army service, Mr. Collins engaged in the blank-book business in New York city, and married Susan E., only daughter of Jeremiah Johnson Rapelyea, one of the old residents of Brooklyn. Mr. Collins has long been a trustee of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank. At the funeral of Gen. Grant he was one of the guard of honor from Mt. McGregor to the interment at Riverside. He is commander of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, department of New York G.A.R., and is connected with numerous religious, charitable and other organizations.

ZUNDEL, John, organist, was born at Erslingen, Germany, in 1815. In his early days he served as schoolmaster and organist in Germany and the Baltic provinces of Russia, and began life in the United States as organist and music-teacher in Brooklyn, L. I. For a short time he kept a music store in that city. As organist of Plymouth church (H. W. Beecher's) he became distinguished for his solid style and his dexterity and skill in the use of the pedals. Before that time Zundel had been organist at St. George's church in New York city. Eventually he retired from his Brooklyn engagements, at his own request, to spend the autumn of his career in Germany. Zundel composed a few pieces for the pianoforte, some church music and pieces for the organ. His published volumes include an "Instruction Book for the Melodeon"(1853), "The Amateur Organist" (1854), "The Modern Melodeon Instructor," and "The Modern Organ School" (1860). He died at Cannstadt, Germany, in July, 1882.

SMITH, Nicholas, editor and publisher, was born at Blackburn, Eng., Oct. 31, 1837. He came to this country in infancy, and from his eleventh to his twenty-third year worked in the lead mines near Benton, Wis. During this time he made great efforts to educate himself, among other things walking to Galena and back, thirty-six miles, to buy a dictionary which cost him a whole summer's wages. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, but enlisted immediately after as a private in the 33d Wisconsin infantry. He took an active part in the expedition with Grant and Sherman through central Mississippi, in the fall of 1863; also in the siege of Vicksburg, and the capture of Jackson in 1863; was the military commander of the ill-fated steamer John Warner on the Red river expedition in 1864; and was discharged in 1865 with the rank of captain. Since the war he has been editor of the Waukesha, Wis., "Freeman," and of the Prairie du Chien "Union;" legislative correspondent at Madison and Washington, for the Milwaukee "Sentinel;" and city editor and political editor, 1874 to 1891, of the Janesville "Gazette," of which he was for several years a part owner. He was a colonel on the governor's staff in 1880; and from 1885 to 1891 a member of the state board of supervision in charge of all the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state. He is also the press secretary to the Wisconsin republican state central committee. Col. Smith occasionally lectures upon hymnology, of which he has made a special study.

Nicholas Smith

WORCESTER, Noah, founder of the Massachusetts Peace Society, was born at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 25, 1758. His ancestor, William Worcester, became first minister of Salisbury Mass., in 1638; his grandfather, Francis, was pastor at Sandwich, Mass., 1735–45, and afterward at Hollis. His

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father was a member of the convention which framed the New Hampshire constitution. The boy's early opportunities were few; at seventeen he was a fifer at Bunker Hill, and two years later a fife-major at Bennington; in the interval he taught. At twenty, after the fashion of the time, he purchased his freedom from his father, and went to Plymouth, Grafton Co., N. H., where he kept school for nine winters, doing farm work the rest of the year. In 1782 he married and settled at Thornton, a village not far from Plymouth. Here he became town clerk, justice of the peace, and member of the legislature. His career as a theologian and author began in 1785 with a letter answering a sermon of John Murray, the Universalist, on the "Origin of Evil." In a year or two he was licensed to preach and became minister of Thornton, eking out an income by farming and making shoes. In 1792 he put forth a "Dialogue between Cephas and Bereas." In 1802 the New Hampshire Missionary Society was organized, and he became its first evangelist, laboring in the wilder parts of the state for eight years, except when disabled for a time in 1806. In 1809 he produced a tract against "The Baptist Theory and Practice." In 1810 he went to Salisbury, N. H., to preach for his brother Thomas, and published "Bible News." The doctrine of this was condemned by the Hopkinton Association of Merrimac county, which included his temporary charge; he would not give way, and replied in an "Impartial Review" and other tracts. One of these, an "Address to the Trinitarian Clergy" (1812), won the notice of Dr. Channing and other leaders of the new school in Boston, who called Worcester there to edit the newly founded "Christian Disciple," afterward called the "Christian Examiner." In his fifty-fifth year he entered on a wider field with more congenial surroundings; his home from 1813 was at Brighton, Mass., now a part of Cambridge. His "Solemn Review of the Custom of War" (1815) led to the founding of the Peace Society, of which he was secretary until 1828. Harvard gave him the degree of D.D. in 1818; at the end of that year he left the "Examiner" and started the "Friend of Peace," a quarterly, most of whose contents he supplied until 1828. (See his eulogy by Dr. Channing, and his "Memoirs" by Dr. Henry Ware, the younger, 1844.) He died at Brighton Oct. 31, 1837.

POTTER, Orlando B., congressman and capitalist, was born at Charlemont, Mass., May 10, 1823, and is a lineal descendant of John Potter, the original colonist, who settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1639, and who was a signer of the New Haven covenant. His father emigrated from Northford, Conn., to Charlemont in 1819, carrying his effects in two ox-teams. His mother was Sophia Rice, great-granddaughter of Moses Rice, first settler, principal proprietor and founder of Charlemont, who was killed by Indians June 11, 1755, near a fort he had erected to protect the infant settlement. Orlando was the second son of ten children, and took charge of the farm and stock from ten until sixteen years of age. At the latter age he obtained permission from his parents to prepare for college, undertaking to do it by his own exertions. During the next two years, working on the farm spring and summer, attending school autumn and winter, he accomplished this, and entered Williams College in 1841. But his health broke down, and in his sophomore year he left college, took a sea-fishing trip and returning home taught school at Dennis, Mass., until the spring of 1845. Having determined to enter the law school at Cambridge in the coming August, he engaged to teach a class of young ladies during the afternoon, while, to improve his health and add to his slender means, he hired three acres of ground by the shore, which he cultivated as a garden in the forenoon. Having marketed the other products of his garden and closed the school, on Aug. 1st he found himself with fifty barrels of potatoes, for which there was no sale in Dennis. These he took upon a schooner to Provincetown, at the extreme end of Cape Cod, where he peddled them from house to house. He entered the law school, as he had purposed, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1848. Declining partnership with his law preceptor, C. G. Thomas, he opened offices in Boston and at South Reading, Mass., where he did business in the evening. His practice rapidly increased in city and country, and his first year's income was about $3,000. He continued to practice at his two offices until 1853, during which time he assisted two sisters and a younger brother to attend school, paid back, with interest, the small amount his father had advanced toward his education, and laid up $10,000. In October, 1850, he married Martha G., daughter of B. B. Wiley, of South Reading. In 1852 he was retained by two young men to defend a suit against them for the contract price of a new sewing-machine, and getting interested in their invention, and in its success, they requested him to become associated with them, proposing an equal interest upon most favorable terms, which proposal he accepted on condition that he continue his professional practice until the business required his personal attention. He embarked his savings in a manufactory at Boston for this machine, and in 1853 removed to New York city to establish business there in connection with it. S. J. Gordon became connected with him, to continue the law practice at Boston. The sewing-machine business was soon after incorporated as a stock company of which he became president, remaining such until he retired from active business in 1876.

O. B. Potter

During much of this time, however, he was building, always by day's work and under his own personal supervision, stores and warehouses in New York city. In 1869, to recuperate his failing health, he purchased a farm of about 200 acres, on the Hudson river, near Sing Sing, and established his summer residence there. He has since much enlarged the place, personally directing the work upon it, while he comes daily, in the summer, to New York, to attend to his business interests. He has always taken deep interest in the advancement of agriculture, and is at present president of the New York State Agricultural Society. In politics Mr. Potter was originally a whig. In 1860 he supported Mr. Lincoln for president of the United States, but in 1861 attached himself to the democratic party, which he has since supported. It was he who suggested to the U. S. government, in the opening year of the civil war, a plan for its financial policy, which resulted in the adoption of the country's present national banking system, his communication concerning it to Salmon P. Chase, of the U. S. treasury department, being dated New York, Aug. 14, 1861. Mr. Potter's plan was adopted by congress, Feb. 25, 1863, without material modification. As the issue of that act, the government was enabled to prosecute its military operations through the ensuing two years of its struggle for life, and the country since that time has had a national currency based on and secured by the national stocks, while each citizen is supplied with a currency "everywhere of the same value," equal to gold in every part of the national territory. In November, 1882, Mr. Potter, who had held no public office up to this time, with the exception of that of justice of the peace in Massachusetts, was elected to

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congress from the 11th congressional district of New York. He was a member of the committee on banking and currency, and on expenditures in the treasury department, and he originated and introduced measures connected with the financial interests and currency of the country. He declined a renomination in 1884, and in 1886 declined, as well, a nomination for the mayoralty of New York city, at the hands of the independent (non-partisan) citizens. He still, however, devotes as much attention as he has for years past to legislation affecting the interests of the city where he has so long resided. His name is not unfamiliar to the charitable institutions of New York, nor to its poor children, and he has a home for such children upon his own farm, supplied from his own garden and dairy, and under his own care. His legal acumen, independence of judgment and resolute nature, are well illustrated by an experience at Boston, in which he was concerned as president of the sewing-machine company. In a most important patent case, brought against his own and other manufacturing companies, the plaintiff having been examined as the leading witness in his own behalf, Mr. Potter insisted that no testimony for the defence was required; that the plaintiff, upon his own statement, was not the first inventor. Eminent counsel advised a course of procedure, however, based on another view, and the case proceeded through a twenty-four days' trial, with the issue of a disagreement by the jury. The second trial lasted thirty-four days, and ended in a verdict against the associated companies. It was resolved to move for a new trial, and Mr. Potter consented to take part in the argument at that third trial, if he could have his own way. His argument was solely to the point that upon the plaintiff's own testimony, admitting its entire truth, his invention was not prior but subsequent to that of the defendant. At the close of the two hours allowed him by the rules of the court as junior counsel, Judge B. R. Curtis, his associate, declined to use the three hours for argument which was his, giving them to Mr. Potter. The opposing counsel were allowed seven hours for reply, and at their conclusion, the presiding judge set aside the former verdict, ordered a new trial, and sustained the position taken by Mr. Potter, in an opinion so luminous and decisive that the case was not again entered for trial. Reference has been made to the buildings erected by Mr. Potter in New York. Among them are the great fire-proof structure upon Park Row and Beekman street, which bears his name, completed in the spring of 1886; the large business edifice on Broadway, adjoining Grace (P. E.) church, completed in 1888; the large structure at the corner of Lafayette Place and Astor Place, and that at the corner of Astor Place and Broadway. These, and many more owned by him throughout the city, attest his faith in New York as the metropolis of the country. Mr. Potter's first wife having died in February, 1879, he married for his second wife Miss Linsly, daughter of the late Dr. Jared Linsly, of New York. Mr. Potter died suddenly in New York city, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1894.

BITTINGER, John Lawrence, journalist, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 28, 1833. His parents subsequently removed to Rowsburg, O., where he attended the village schools for five years, but on the death of his father, when he was twelve years old, he secured employment with a farmer in the vicinity of his home. This farmer afterward removed to Green county, Wis., and took the lad with him. There he worked on the farm and attended the country schools until his knowledge outgrew the limited acquirements of the teacher. He then improved his time by reading such books as he could obtain, and in 1852 became an apprentice in the office of the "Journal" at Freeport, Ill. At the end of six months he was made foreman of the office, and during the remainder of his three years' term of service, made all the selections for the paper, collected and wrote the local news, and assisted largely in the editorial work. In 1854 he was selected as a delegate to the congressional convention at Rockford, which nominated to congress, for a second term, Hon. Elihu B. Washburn who had previously been elected as a whig, but who, at this convention, was nominated as a republican. This was the beginning of the organization of the republican party in Illinois. In 1855 Mr. Bittinger accepted the position of assistant foreman of the St. Louis "Intelligencer," and in 1857 became foreman of the "Democrat" of that city. The following year he was elected a delegate from the St. Louis Typographical Union to the National Typographical Union, which assembled that year in Chicago, and represented the union at the convention the next year in Boston. He also, in that year, became publisher of the St. Louis "Evening Bulletin." In 1859 he disposed of his interest, and in June, 1860, removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he has since resided. Soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln, Mr. Bittinger was appointed postmaster of St. Joseph, then a most responsible position. The civil war had just begun, and Mr. Bittinger was looked to by his party for all information and recommendations from his section of the state, and the utmost confidence was reposed in his judgment by the leaders of the party. In the summer of 1861 he resigned the management of postal affairs to his deputy and clerks, and volunteered for army service as a private, but after a few months he was commissioned major and made aide-de-camp to Gen. Willard P. Hall, the commander of the department of northwest Missouri. In 1862 he was elected a member of the first republican state convention held in Missouri, served as its secretary, and was appointed a member of the state central committee, and in the fall of that year he was elected to the state legislature, to which he was re-elected a number of times. In his first term he served as speaker *pro tem* of the house, and gave evidence of striking parliamentary ability. In 1862 he purchased a half interest in the St. Joseph "Herald," and becoming its managing editor, soon made the paper the most powerful and influential journal west of the Missouri river. During his eight years' service in the legislature, he secured many benefits for the city of St. Joseph; incorporated and inaugurated the street railroad system, originated and secured the location at St. Joseph of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, and was the first to suggest the bridging of the Mississippi river at that place, and organized and incorporated the company, of which he became one of the most active directors and auditor of accounts. The great bridge was built, and stands to-day a monument to his persevering energy. Mr. Bittinger retired from journalism in 1878, and engaged in other business until he was called to the position of managing editor of the Kansas City "Journal" in 1881. Resigning in 1885, he made a tour of Europe, holding himself free from business engagements until 1889, when he again assumed control of his old paper, the St. Joseph "Herald." Mr. Bittinger's long connection with the press of Missouri and his active participation in public affairs of the state, have given him a wide acquaintance with leading men, and a com-

manding influence. He was the first temporary president of the Missouri Press Association, which was organized in 1867, has been a member of the republican state central committee ever since its organization, and has traveled extensively both in this country and abroad, the result of these journeys having been published in a series of interesting letters from his pen.

WORCESTER, Noah, physician, was born at Thornton, Grafton Co., N. H., in 1812; a son or grandson of Noah Worcester, D. D. He was graduated from Harvard in 1832, studied medicine, taught for a time at Dartmouth College, and took the chair of pathology in Western Reserve College, O. He wrote a book on "Diseases of the Skin" (1844), and died at Cincinnati Apr. 4, 1847.

WIXOM, Isaac, surgeon, was born at Hector, N. Y., March 7, 1803. He received an academical and medical education in the state of New York, practiced medicine in Steuben county for four years, settled in Farmington, Mich., and in 1829 bought a farm and improved it. His practice in medicine and surgery became very extensive. In 1845 he removed to Argentine, Genesee county, and engaged in a large milling and mercantile business in connection with his practice. He was so noted as a surgeon that he was called into other states to perform difficult operations. In 1838–39 he was a representative in the legislature, and in 1842 and 1843 state senator. In 1861 he became surgeon of th 16th Michigan infantry, followed it through twenty-two battles, but at the end resigned, from ill health, and returned to practice. In 1870 he removed to Fentonville, Mich. In politics he was a democrat. He was made a Freemason when young, and took the highest degree known in the United States. In June, 1845, he performed the first successful amputation of the hip joint known in the United States, and afterward performed sixteen successful operations of that kind.

CARR, Julian Shakespeare, manufacturer, was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 12, 1845, and was educated at the University of North Carolina. He entered the Confederate army at the breaking out of the civil war, soon after the close of which he began business as a tobacconist, in a small way at first, but owing to the assiduity and "push" of his management, the enterprise has since attained great proportions. He is president of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co.; of the Durham and Roxboro' Railroad, of the First National Bank of Durham, of the Durham Electric Light Co., the Commonwealth Cotton Factory, and many other organizations. Mr. Carr is an ardent Methodist, devoted to his church and liberal to its institutions and enterprises, at the same time that he extends his benefactions to all Christian charities irrespective of creed. He was delegate to the Robert Raikes Sunday-school convention in London, Eng., in 1878, to the ecumenical conference of the Methodists of the world in the same city in 1881, to the Methodist centennial at Baltimore, Md., in 1887, and from the state at large to the democratic conventions at Chicago in 1884, and at St. Louis in 1888. Trinity College in North Carolina, to which institution he has given $35,000, the Greensboro' (North Carolina) Female College and the University of North Carolina are among the public institutions for which he has made munificent provision. Mr. Carr has been the chief factor in building up the thriving town of Durham, N. C., his present home. From a country cross-road in 1866, it has grown to be one of the most thriving towns in the state, its fine residences, stately public buildings, large manufacturing establishments and general thrift, presenting a marked contrast to the proverbial North Carolina town. In his beautiful home, Mr. Carr has surrounded himself and family with all the evidences of refined taste. His hospitality is as wide-spread as his reputation and acquaintance, which extends into every state of the Union.

RIDGWAY, John J., surveyor of customs at Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1843. His father, Thomas Ridgway, who lived to the age of ninety, was a representative financier, for thirty years president of the Girard life insurance annuity and trust company, and his mother a sister of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Joseph Pancoast. When his preparatory education was completed John studied law with Morton P. Henry, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He then made a tour through Europe, and after his return began to practice his profession. In 1871 the bar association of Philadelphia selected him to engage in suppressing the collection of illegal fees by certain city officials, a work in which he accomplished excellent results. An article which he published in "Lippincott's Magazine," in 1873, was the origin of the now famous Philadelphia Zoölogical Garden, for which he assisted in selecting a site, and drew up the lease and bonds. He contributed liberally to its success, became a director, and ever since its establishment has been devotedly interested in its welfare. He was elected a member of the city council in 1883, was a candidate for city comptroller the following year, but was defeated by the democratic nominee, Col. Robert Dechart, and in 1886 was selected to take charge of the real estate department of the sheriff's office, under W. Elwood Rowan, who soon afterward retired because of ill health. Mr. Ridgway was commissioned by Gov. Beaver as sheriff, a position which he filled acceptably until January, 1888. In December, 1889, President Harrison, without solicitation, appointed Mr. Ridgway surveyor of customs for the port of Philadelphia. Mr. Ridgway served as a soldier in the Federal army during the civil war. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Union League, Pennsylvania and Union republican clubs, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Veteran corps of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, and many social organizations. He is an enterprising and public-spirited man in his native city. He married, in 1867, Elizabeth Fry, daughter of Joseph R. Fry, of Philadelphia, and has three children.

WINSLOW, Edward, loyalist, was born at Marshfield, Mass., June 7, 1714. His father, Isaac (1670–1738), the only son of Gov. Josiah Winslow, was member and president of the council, commander of the forces of the Plymouth colony, judge of probate, and chief justice. Edward was graduated from Harvard in 1736, and became clerk of court at Plymouth, registrar of probate, and collector of the port. In 1776 he removed to Halifax, N. S., and there died June 8, 1784.

John C. Bullitt Jr.

SCOTT, Rufus Leonard, lawyer, was born at Lanesborough, Mass., March 31, 1835, the youngest son of the late Learned and Fanny Dickinson Scott, and a descendant on the paternal side, in the sixth generation, of William Scott, who settled in Hatfield, Mass., about 1668. On the maternal side he is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Nathaniel Dickinson, who removed from Wethersfield, Conn., in 1659 to Hadley, Mass., with the first settlers of that place. All his ancestors were typical New Englanders, thrifty, enterprising and industrious. Rufus was educated at the Lenox Academy and East Williston Seminary, and at eighteen years of age was placed in charge of a public school in his native town. Deciding to adopt the law as a profession, he turned his energies in that direction, and went to New York city. After experiencing various vicissitudes and spending one year teaching in Illinois, he began the study of law in the office of Attorney-General Levi S. Chatfield, and was subsequently, for a time, in the office of the late Judge Joseph Neilson. In 1861 Mr. Scott was admitted to the New York bar, and began practice, in which he has continued to the present time, making his home in Brooklyn. June 26, 1866, he was married to Maria E. Hull, a daughter of Wm. M. and Phœbe Weiant Hull, of Greenpoint. They have three children, Clara Louise, a graduate of Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, class of 1889; Rufus L., Jr., the youngest member of the class of 1891, Amherst College, and Howard Dickinson, a farmer. In politics Mr. Scott is a democrat, and by his persistent and consistent advocacy of reforms has proved a valuable ally to his party. In 1877 he was elected registrar of arrears for the city of Brooklyn, a position which he held for two years, and in which he proposed the plan of advertising the tax sales in pamphlet form, for distribution, with a reference notice in the daily papers, instead of advertising in detail through the press. This measure, though strenuously opposed, subsequently became a law, and the city treasury was thereby relieved from an enormous expense, while tax-payers were more effectually notified of arrears of taxes. In his report to the mayor, in December, 1878, he first recommended the passage of a law enabling the city to compromise claims for taxes against overburdened unimproved property, which claims at that time aggregated over $10,000,000, and in many instances exceeded many times the value of the property assessed. Subsequently, by the aid of mayors Howell and Low, such a law was passed, and its operation brought large sums to the city treasury, greatly reduced the city's indebtedness, and largely increased the taxable resources of Brooklyn, while stimulating, at the same time, real estate values generally. Mr. Scott was a member at large of the board of aldermen during the years 1884–85, receiving the largest vote, at the election, of any of his seven associates, but declining a renomination; and a member of the board of education from October, 1886, to May, 1889, when he resigned to travel abroad. He has taken an active interest in private reforms and the improvement of Brooklyn; was a leader in securing rapid transit for the city; one of the promoters and founders of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, and of the Bushwick Savings Bank, of which he is also trustee and attorney. He has dealt considerably in real estate, and is prominently identified with a movement to secure more bridges between New York city and Brooklyn.

Rufus L. Scott

WILLIAMS, Stephen, clergyman, was born at Deerfield, Mass., May 14, 1693; son of John Williams. He was a captive in Canada 1704–5, but was redeemed by Gov. Vaudreuil, reached Boston a year before his father, and afterward wrote an account of his adventures, which was included in the memoir by S. W. Williams (1837). He was graduated from Harvard in 1713, and was minister at Long Meadow, Hampden Co., Mass., for nearly two-thirds of a century—from 1716 to his death. He bore part in founding an Indian mission at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1734, and was a chaplain in Sir W. Pepperell's expedition against Louisburg in 1745, also in the ill-fated one of Col. Ephraim Williams in 1755, and to the regiment of Col. Thomas Williams in 1756. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1773, and died at Long Meadow June 10, 1782, leaving three sons, all of whom were ministers.

BULLITT, John C., lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Feb. 10, 1824, the son of William C. and Mildred Bullitt. His paternal ancestors were of French extraction, but on his mother's side they were English, and counted among their number one Joshua Fry, who emigrated to America from England before the revolution, and occupied a prominent position in the colonial history of Virginia. Joshua Fry was in command of the colonial troops at the time of his death, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. George Washington. The paternal grandfather of John C. Bullitt removed to Kentucky about 1783, and was president of the convention which framed the first constitution of the state, and his father, William C. Bullitt, was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution which continued in use until it was amended by the constitutional convention held in Frankfort, Ky., 1890–91. The family is a distinguished one, and its members are noted for valuable public services. John C. Bullitt received the best early education that the private schools of the time and place offered, and subsequently entered Center College at Danville, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1842 with the honors of his class. He studied law for three years at the University of Lexington, and was duly admitted to the Louisville bar. He began the practice of his profession at Clarksville, Ky., but afterward returned to Louisville, and in 1849 removed to Philadelphia. His first important case in his more extended field of labor was one that showed the esteem and confidence that the citizens of his native state entertained for him. He was placed in charge of the assets of the Schuylkill Bank, which had been deeded to the Bank of Kentucky to make good the loss sustained by the latter through an overissue of stock made by the cashier of the former. The property, amounting to nearly $1,000,000, was shrewdly managed, and the affair admirably settled. At the dissolution of the whig party Mr. Bullitt became a democrat. He has fine polemical powers, which were shown to advantage in his reply to the late Horace Binney in 1862, his paper, entitled "A Review of Mr. Binney's Pamphlet, of the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Under the Constitution," being regarded by lawyers as a masterpiece of controversial logic. Mr. Bullitt acquired

a large practice in Philadelphia, and quickly took a foremost place at the bar of that city. He was the counsel for the heirs in the Whitaker will case, but his greatest professional triumph was as the leading counsel of Fitz John Porter before the advisory board of officers at West Point in 1878–79. In 1882, in connection with Henry C. Lea and others, Mr. Bullitt prepared a bill entitled "An Act to Provide for Better Government of Cities of the First Class for the Commonwealth." The bill was passed in 1885, the measure went into effect Apr. 1, 1887, and scored a pronounced success. Mr. Bullitt's enterprise induced him to erect the Bullitt Building in Philadelphia, to take the lead in the organization of the Philadelphia Country club, and to advocate the building of a boulevard 150 feet wide, from the Public Buildings to Fairmount Park.

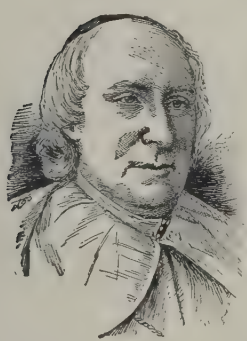
WILLIAMS, Thomas, soldier, was born in New York in 1815. He was taken in youth to Michigan, was graduated from West Point in 1837, served for two years in Florida, taught mathematics at West Point, and was on the staff of General Scott 1844–50. In the Mexican war he was brevetted captain and major for gallantry at Contreras and Chapultepec. He was commissioned captain in September, 1850, served in various garrisons, again in Florida, 1856–57, and in Utah in 1858; became in May, 1861, a major and inspector-general of the department of Virginia, and in September brigadier-general of volunteers. He had command of Fort Hatteras till the spring of 1862, and then went south with Gen. Butler, led a brigade in the Ship Island expedition, helped to open the lower Mississippi, and in the first attempt on Vicksburg led the land forces and cut the canal that was meant to supply a new channel for the river. After this he was sent to Baton Rouge, La., which he held against a Confederate attack under Gen. Breckinridge. He was killed while leading the charge which won the day, Aug. 5, 1862.

SETON, Robert, R. C. priest and prelate, was born at Pisa, Italy, Aug. 28, 1839, during the temporary residence of his parents abroad. He belongs to one of the ancient and prominent families of Scotland, and is a lineal descendant, recognized in Burke's "Peerage," of the Setons of Parbroath. His ancestors were among the steadfast supporters of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. These Setons are the senior cadets of the Earls of Winton, and possess the only original portrait in America, of Queen Mary Stuart. Robert Seton is grandson of one of the eminent women of the Catholic church in this country, Mrs. Elizabeth Seton (*q. v.*), who was a convert to Catholicism, and became the foundress of the sisters of charity in the United States. He is also a relative of the late Archbishop Bayley. His great-grandfather, William Seton, of New York, was an adherent of the British government during the revolution, and was ruined financially by the war, but he was not one of those who left the country. He remained and gave his allegiance to the new republic, establishing the mercantile firm of Seton, Maitland & Co., and his descendants have been among the most loyal of American families. Robert Seton's parents were William Seton, of "Cragdon," Westchester Co., N. Y., at one time an officer of the U. S. navy, and Emily, daughter of Nathaniel Prime, a scion of an old New England family, and founder of the once famous banking house of Prime, Ward & King. After pursuing his preliminary studies under private teachers at home, Robert Seton became a student at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., but deciding afterward to enter the Catholic ministry, he went abroad, and entered the *Accademia Ecclesiastica*, at Rome, where he pursued a complete course of theology, being graduated with the degree of D.D. and ordained a priest in 1865. He spent ten years studying in Rome, and in 1866 was appointed by Pope Pius IX. one of the chamberlains of his court. Being the first American ecclesiastic raised to the dignity of the papal prelacy, he is the dean of all the *monsignori* in the United States. He was made a prothonotary apostolic in 1867, was for several years chaplain to the convent and academy of St. Elizabeth, the mother house of the sisters of charity in New Jersey, and attended in an official capacity the fourth plenary council held in Baltimore in 1884, as as well as synods in New Jersey and New York. He is an interesting speaker, an antiquarian, numismatist, historian, essayist, and linguist, being well versed in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish and Italian. His style as a writer is excellent. In 1876 he was appointed rector of St. Joseph's church, Jersey City, N. J., a position he filled with ability and zeal. He has been a contributor to several Catholic periodicals and journals, and in 1869 published an interesting work in two volumes, entitled "Memoirs, Letters and Journal of Elizabeth Seton." In 1882 he published in one volume his "Essays on Various Subjects, Chiefly Roman," a work displaying exquisite taste, and has since issued for private circulation a pamphlet giving a sketch of the Setons of Parbroath in Scotland and America. He is a life member of the New York Historical Society, and a member of the New England Genealogical and Heraldic Society, before which his instructive lecture on "Papal Heraldry," was delivered. He has also given a course of lectures on "Christian Archæology" in the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C. Monsignor Seton has crossed the Atlantic eleven times, and traveled extensively in Europe and the East, and was a leading member of the first American pilgrimage to Palestine, in 1889.

WHEATLEY, William, actor and manager, and son of Sarah Wheatley (*q. v.*), was born in New York Dec. 5, 1816, and made his first appearance on the stage at the age of ten, at the Park theatre, New York, as "Albert" to the "William Tell" of Macready, the English tragedian. His acting was considered wonderful for one so young, and Mr. Macready made him a member of his company during his tour of the United States. Following this he received a careful training, and in 1842 joined the stock company playing at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia. In 1843 he left the stage for a time and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York and Nicaragua. Returning to the stage he acted for several years, and then in 1853, with John Drew, assumed the management of the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, and retained it until 1861. Niblo's Garden, New York, was opened under his direction in April, 1862, and he continued to direct it until his retirement on Aug. 31, 1868. Mr. Wheatley was a brilliant, finished and versatile actor, and a shrewd and singularly successful manager, identified with many notable productions and revivals. He died in New York Dec. 3, 1876.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Porter, clergyman, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1779, grandson of President Elisha Williams. He was graduated from Yale in 1796, and was pastor at Mansfield, Tolland Co., Conn., 1807–17, and at Newburyport, Mass., from 1821 till his death, Dec. 23, 1826. His sermons, with a memoir, were published in 1827.

CONCANNEN, Luke, first R. C. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born in Ireland, where he received his education. At an early age he entered the convent of the Holy Cross at Lorraine, to receive the habit of the order of St. Dominic, and after finishing his novitiate there he went to St. Mary's, viz., "the Minerva at Rome," where he completed his course of theology. When he was still young he was appointed a professor in the Dominican convent of St. Clements at Rome, which, together with St. Sixtus at Rome, the convent at Lorraine, and another at Lisbon, was kept up by the church in order to preserve the order of English and Irish Dominicans, after the suppression of the convents in Great Britain during the reformation. His career at Rome was one of brilliant usefulness. For several years he occupied the office of *Theologus Casanatenis*, a chair founded at the Minerva in connection with the celebrated library there, instituted and endowed by Cardinal Casanate; he filled the position of prior of the convent of St. Clements, was appointed agent at Rome of Dr. Levy, archbishop of Dublin, and subsequently of all the bishops of Ireland. He enjoyed the personal friendship of the pope, who appointed him to the vacant bishopric of Kilmaednagh, Ireland, which he declined on account of ill health. Dr. Concannen was so highly esteemed at the Propaganda that his influence had much to do with determining the ecclesiastical appointments for his native country. He also took a deep interest in the American missions, being largely instrumental in founding the Dominican convent of St. Rose in Kentucky, to which he was always a generous benefactor. Dr. Concannen was an eloquent and popular preacher in the Italian language, and at the time he was appointed to the bishopric of New York, in addition to his ministerial duties, filled the positions of librarian and professor in the Minerva, secretary of the Dominican province of Great Britain, and several offices connected with the Propaganda and other institutions at Rome. On Apr. 24, 1808, he was consecrated at Rome bishop of New York by Cardinal Antonelli, prefect of the sacred congregation of the Propaganda. He immediately made preparations to assume charge of his new diocese, and was commissioned by the holy see to carry the *pallium* to Archbishop Carroll. The disturbed state of affairs in Italy at that time made his departure both difficult and dangerous. He secured passage on a vessel that was to sail from Naples for America, but was arrested by the government on the pretext that he was a British subject, and imprisoned at Naples, where he died from the effects of the confinement and hardships to which he was subjected. He died at Naples, Italy, June 19, 1810.

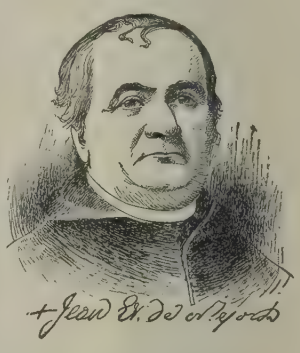


CONNOLLY, John, second R. C. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born at Drogheda, Ireland, in 1750. He received his early education in his native country, and subsequently went to Belgium to complete his studies, whence he proceeded to Rome, entering the Dominican convent of St. Clements to take his theological course. The greater part of his life was spent in various convents of the Dominican order, where he filled different professorships and offices with marked ability. At the death of Dr. Concannen he was appointed prior of St. Clements, and was also agent at Rome for the bishops of Ireland. He was a profoundly learned man, and possessed great executive ability. In 1814 he was appointed bishop of New York by Pius VII., and consecrated at Rome on Nov. 6th of that year. His appointment was not well re-

ceived in America. The nationality of Bishop Concannen had proved an obstacle to his reaching his see, and Bishop Connolly was his countryman; furthermore, he was a subject of Great Britain, which was then at war with the United States. Any European country under the same circumstances would have resented the appointment, and refused the bishop admission within its borders. The result was that his arrival in America was delayed, and when he at last reached New York it was unannounced, and without any formal greeting from the clergy or laity. Soon after Bishop Connolly was ordained, he visited Ireland with a view to obtain priests to take with him to America, but he only succeeded in securing one from Kilkenny College, Rev. Michael O'Gorman, who came with him, and proved a valuable co-laborer. Father O'Gorman founded the first Trappist monastery in the United States, and was consecrated a bishop in 1859. At the time Bishop Connolly assumed charge of the diocese of New York it included the entire state of New York and a part of New Jersey, a territory which is now divided into six dioceses; and, although the Catholic population was estimated at 13,000, there were but four priests to minister to the needs of the people, and but three churches in the entire diocese—one at Albany, N. Y., and two in New York city. The bishop labored zealously, not only performing the duties of his episcopal office, but those of a parish priest and missionary as well. In August, 1824, he consecrated the cemetery of St. Patrick's cathedral. He encountered many difficulties in the administration of affairs through the trustee system that prevailed in the diocese. The churches were in the hands of trustees who not only assumed the management of temporal affairs, but also took the liberty of selecting their own pastors, regardless of the constitution of the church. Bishop Connolly was so situated that he was not at once able to resist or abolish this system. He made the visitation of the entire diocese during the year 1823, and traveling along the line of the Erie canal worked indefatigably among the Irish laborers. He founded the Catholic Orphan Asylum in the city of New York, and placed it in charge of the Sisters of Charity. He first recommended that every state in the Union should be created an episcopal see, and when the Catholics of a territory were willing to build a cathedral they could petition for a bishop. During the yellow fever epidemics in New York, in 1822–23, he was untiring in his attentions to those suffering from the disease. The cathedral was so heavily in debt that he was seriously hampered in the building of new churches, and his desire to erect a theological seminary had to be abandoned, but had he not been so advanced in years he would doubtless have made a way to execute his plan. Bishop Connolly died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1825.

John Connolly

DUBOIS, John, third R. C. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born in Paris, France, Aug. 24, 1764. His father died during his early childhood, and his training and primary education were received from his mother. He entered the college of Louis-le-Grand, where he had Robespierre and Camille Desmoulins for fellow-students. He had been destined by his parents for the army, but feeling himself called to the priesthood, selected the Oratorian Seminary of St. Magloire for his theological studies, and was ordained a priest on Sept. 22, 1787. While still a student, his fine qualities and studious habits attracted the notice of Monseigneur De Jeurgné, archbishop of Paris, who gave him a benefice in the neighborhood of that city. Immediately after his ordination he was appointed assistant in the parish of St. Sophie, and chaplain to the Sisters of Charity, who directed a large institution for the insane and orphans, called the "Hospice de Petits Maisons." There he labored zealously until 1791, when the troubles incident to the French revolution finally made exile from his country his only choice. Through the influence of Marquis de Lafayette and the De Noailles family he obtained letters and a passport, and succeeded in escaping to America in the disguise of a citizen, landing at Norfolk, Va., in August, 1791. Bishop Carroll, who possessed a fine insight into character, at once recognized the ability of the young priest, and placed him in charge of a church at Norfolk. The letters given him by Lafayette were to some of the foremost men in America. He made his residence for quite a while in the house of James Monroe, and was instructed in the English language by Patrick Henry. He was very popular, and when stationed at Richmond was invited to use the capitol for his chapel, as there was no Catholic church in the city. He was subsequently transferred to Alexandria, Frederick and Emmittsburg, and at Frederick he built the first church. In 1809 Mr. Dubois joined the order of St. Sulpice. He was the founder of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, and while performing his duties as its president, was sole pastor at the mountain, rector at Emmittsburg, confessor and superior of St. Joseph's Academy and procurator and treasurer of the college. Besides, he taught a Latin class and two French classes, when the regular teacher was absent, instructed the class of theology, and superintended the building, the farm and the outside interests of the institution. He was moreover, a valuable assistant to Mother Seton in her great work. He was appointed bishop of New York in 1826, and consecrated by Archbishop Maréchal on Oct. 29th of that year in the Baltimore cathedral. The diocese of New York at that time still included the whole of that state and a part of New Jersey, but there was now a Catholic population of 150,000, with eight churches and eighteen priests. The condition of his see was not encouraging, and the bishop encountered difficulties from the outset. The trustees declined to pay his salary unless he appointed such priests as they selected. To this proposition he replied: "Well, gentlemen, you may vote the salary or not, just as seems good to you; I do not need much; I can live in the basement or in the garret, but whether I come up from the basement or down from the garret, I will still be your bishop." His ardor was in no way dampened by the difficulties of the situation; in addition to his episcopal duties he had to perform those of a missionary and parish priest, but his courage and energy were never daunted. His visitations of his see were laborious and untiring, and revealed to him its needs, and without waiting for the assembling of the council in Baltimore in 1829, he decided to visit Europe for the purpose of securing assistance for his work. He received a considerable appropriation from the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, and was able to erect churches at Albany and Buffalo, and clear the debt on the edifice at Newark, while other churches were started



+ Jean Et. Du Bois

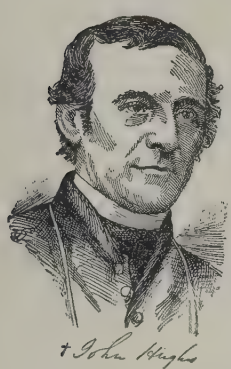
Painted by Healey

Photogravure &

John Hughes. Abp

throughout the diocese. At his instance the Sisters of Charity from Emmittsburg founded the first female academy in the city of New York in July, 1829. On Apr. 13, 1832, Bishop Dubois purchased a farm of 160 acres at Nyack, N. Y., whereon he proposed erecting a college or seminary, but before the main building was entirely completed, all of the buildings were destroyed by fire. In 1837, his health becoming impaired, John Hughes was appointed his coadjutor. Bishop Dubois saw his diocese grow and prosper during his administration. At its close the number of priests had increased to forty-three, and there were twenty-six churches, five asylums, two academies, one college and several parochial schools. He died in New York city Dec. 20, 1842.

HUGHES, John, first R. C. archbishop of the archdiocese of New York, was born at Annaloghan, Tyrone Co., Ireland, June 24, 1797, the son of Patrick Hughes, a respectable farmer of limited means, who emigrated to America in 1816, and purchased a small farm near Chambersburg, Pa. John was the third of a family of seven. He received his early education at a small school in Augher, and afterward attended the high school at Auchnacloy. From early childhood he evinced a strong inclination to become a priest, but by a train of unfortunate circumstances his education was so far interrupted that for a time his hope of entering the priesthood was abandoned. As he had no taste for farm life, his father placed him with a friend, who was a gardener at Favor Royal, the family seat of the Montrays. There John learned horticulture, and devoted his leisure to study. In 1817 he followed his father to America, securing employment at Baltimore, and in 1818 he obtained a position at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, where, in return for his services, he was to receive private instruction until he should be able to enter the regular classes and teach the younger scholars. He was admitted as a regular student at the fall term of the following year. He attained little distinction in the study of rhetoric and polite literature, but when he entered upon his philosophical and theological course, his powerful mental faculties quickly showed themselves. In 1825 he was ordained deacon, and Oct. 15, 1826, was elevated to the priesthood at St. Joseph's church, Philadelphia, Bishop Conwell officiating. He was appointed to the mission of Bedford, at that time a wild, rough district in the western part of Pennsylvania, but was soon afterward called to Philadelphia, and placed in charge of St. Joseph's church, where his sermons attracted general attention. In 1831–32 he built the church of St. John, which under his rectorship became the most prominent Roman Catholic church in the city. He was proposed for the coadjutor bishopric of Philadelphia, when he had been but three years a priest. The diocese was in a very disturbed state at that time, owing to disputes over the trustee system of church government. Father Hughes was from the first a strong opponent of this method of government, made use of every opportunity to express his disapproval, and its ultimate abandonment in Philadelphia was in a great degree due to his efforts. The Roman Catholic church of that time was of little importance in America; there were but few priests, the churches were small, the congregations mainly poor, and the educational institutions of small importance, while the dioceses were far too large for proper supervision. The anti-Catholic agitation was beginning in America, owing to the rapid progress catholicity was making, and the undue prominence the secular press gave to church controversies. Among the many able men in the church none of the prelates except Bishop England, of Charlestown, chose to indulge in controversy. It was Father Hughes, therefore, who accepted the challenge made by Rev. John R. Breckenridge, a Presbyterian minister, in 1830, to discuss the question "Is the Protestant religion the religion of Christ?" Though only a young priest at the time, his innate pugnacity, invincible courage and skill in debate, combined with the faculty of an emphatic presentation of his case, made him peculiarly fitted to accept the challenge. He was also well informed on those branches of theology and history that would be of greatest assistance in debate. The controversy was carried on for several months in the Catholic and Presbyterian papers, and excited so much attention that the articles were afterward collected and published in book form, and had an extensive circulation. In 1834 Mr. Breckenridge renewed his challenge, proposing an oral discussion on the subject "Is the Roman Catholic religion in any or in all its principles and doctrines inimical to civil or religious liberty?" This debate was also published in book form and passed through several editions. Nov. 3, 1837, Father Hughes was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, and Jan. 8, 1838, was consecrated at the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Mott street, New York city, titular bishop of Basiliopolis, and coadjutor to the bishop of New York. Two weeks afterward Bishop Dubois was stricken with paralysis, and the entire management of the diocese fell to the young coadjutor. The see, it will be remembered, comprised the whole state of New York, and a part of New Jersey, but now there were about 200,000 communicants and twenty churches, eight of the latter being in New York city. There were but forty priests to minister to the wants of the people. The churches were deeply in debt, and entirely under the control of lay trustees. It was necessary, therefore, to reorganize the diocese almost from its foundation. The first thing that drew general attention to Bishop Hughes, and indicated the vigorous policy that he proposed to adopt in the diocese, was his opposition to the management of church affairs, temporal and spiritual, by these lay trustees, which resulted in the complete annihilation of that system. He determined to consolidate the church debts, take them entirely from the supervision of the laymen, and have the titles made in his own name. This measure was bitterly opposed, and was at first only partially successful, but with his wonted firmness of character Bishop Hughes maintained his ground. The most urgent debts were in this way liquidated, and an harmonious understanding obtained. Before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing the churches more than quadrupled in number, and most of them free from debt. He founded the theological seminary at Troy, induced a number of religious orders to enter the diocese, particularly those engaged in teaching, and did much to promote free parish schools. In 1838 he purchased property at Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., and there founded St. John's College (q. v.). He possessed a powerful personal influence over the Catholics in his diocese, and was an able and popular leader. In 1840-42 he was engaged in the discussion of the public school question, which brought him even more prominently before the public. He directed his energies particularly against the Public School society, a private corporation that had controlled the management of the public schools of New York city, distributing the money provided by the municipal government for their support, and selecting the books to be



used. After fighting the Public School society two years on the platform, through the press, and in the legislature, the bishop secured its complete overthrow, and the establishment of the present system. In 1841 the school question was brought to issue in the election. Ascertaining that the greater number of candidates of both parties had agreed that no change should be made, Bishop Hughes succeeded in having the Roman Catholics nominate an independent candidate at the municipal election. This policy was repeated the following spring, and resulted in the passage of a bill that became the basis of the present public-school system. By his stand in this matter the bishop secured a stronger influence among his people, a high reputation among Protestants, and a life-long friend in Gov. Seward. At the time of the "Know-Nothing" riots in 1844 the public again felt the force of his character and power. When there was danger that the disturbances which had taken place in Philadlephia in May of that year would be repeated in New York city, he warned the enemies of Catholicism, in unmistakable terms, against any attempt to molest the property of the church, and told the mayor that if a single Catholic church was fired he would not answer for the consequences. The "Freeman's Journal" was then under his control, and he had an extra edition printed, in which he cautioned the Catholics not to attend any public meetings, especially the one called by the "Native Americans" to be held in the City Hall park. He advised Mayor Robert H. Morris, in strong terms, to prevent the demonstration, and boldly asserted that the Catholics would fight if attacked. How far the mayor was influenced by this conference will probably never be known, but it is a matter of record that no disturbance occurred in New York at that time, or when the riots occurred again in Philadelphia. In 1844, the cares of his diocese having become too much for one man, Rev. Dr. McCloskey was consecrated his coadjutor. In 1846, while attending the sixth council of Baltimore, he was summoned to Washington by Buchanan, then secretary of state, ostensibly to consult regarding the appointment of Catholic chaplains for the army, then engaged in the Mexican war, but it is believed that the real object of his being called there was to secure his services as a special peace embassador to Mexico. Bishop Hughes declined the mission, and its exact nature remains unknown. In 1847 he was invited by John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun and other distinguished statesmen, to preach before congress in the capitol at Washington, and chose as his subject, "Christianity the Only Source of Moral, Social and Political Regeneration." In 1850 New York was elevated to an archiepiscopal see, with Boston, Buffalo, Hartford and Albany as suffragan sees, and Archbishop Hughes went to Rome to receive the *pallium* at the hands of the pope. In 1854 the first provincial council of New York was held, and was attended by seven suffragans. Archbishop Hughes soon afterward visited Rome with other American prelates who were invited by Pope Pius IX. to take part in the ceremonies attendant on the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. On Aug. 15, 1858, he laid the corner-stone of the new cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, New York city, which is to-day one of the handsomest church edifices in America. As soon as the civil war was formally declared Archbishop Hughes placed himself on the side of the government, and asserted that the most energetic measures should be adopted for the support of the national authority; and when his friend, Wm. H. Seward, was appointed secretary of state, he wrote him every few days, informing him concerning the state of feeling among the people. President Lincoln, in an autograph letter, bore testimony to the value of the advice given. It was but natural that Secretary Seward should turn to him when it was decided to send unofficial representatives to European governments to present correct facts in regard to the breaking out of the war. He accepted the mission, and left the country as plenipotentiary. About this time he was involved in a contest with Erastus Brooks, editor of the New York "Express," and a member of the state senate on the question of the taxation of church property. Mr. Brooks supported a bill in the legislature, designed to vest the title of all church property in trustees, and stated that Archbishop Hughes owned property in the city of New York aggregating $5,000,000. The archbishop corrected the statement, declaring the property was not his, but belonged to the church. A long discussion in the newspapers was the result, and the archbishop subsequently collected the letters on both sides, and published them in a volume, with an introduction reviewing the trustee system. The bill, which was passed and gave rise to this discussion, was repealed by the legislature in 1863. Archbishop Hughes was engaged in controversies of one description or another from the time he crossed swords with Mr. Breckenridge until the closing days of his life, and to the end was prominently before the people. His last public address was delivered during the draft riots in July 1863, at the request of Gov. Seymour, who believed his influence might mitigate the excitement then raging in the city. He preached his last sermon in June of the same year, at the dedication of a church. Archbishop Hughes was an extraordinary man. He had that in him which would have made him distinguished in any place, and under any circumstances. On two occasions the United States made official application to Rome to have him made a cardinal, so highly were his qualities appreciated by the nation. He was thoroughly devoted to the country of his adoption, and while entertaining a deep affection for his native land, had little sympathy with the Irish revolutionary party, and discountenanced the majority of the Irish Catholic parties, regarding with disfavor all schemes that led to the separation of the Irish in America from the natives of the country. He had a massive and well-formed head, and a fine physique. Generally regarded as a severe man, he was at heart kind even to those with whom he had had the most bitter controversies. He was a man of simple habits, and led an irreproachable private life. He was a strong, direct speaker, whose natural delivery and engaging presence in the pulpit lent a charm to his utterances. Archbishop Hughes witnessed wonderful changes in the church during his administration, all in the line of advancement, and was raised to eminence at a time when a man of his force, pugnacity and combative disposition was imperatively required. His copious writings were generally hurriedly done, but had the faculty of engaging the public, and attaining the end for which they were written. His miscellaneous works, besides those already noticed, include a number of controversial, historical and expository lectures, pamphlets, letters, etc., which

were collected and published in two volumes, entitled "Complete Works of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D." Lawrence Kehoe published his lectures in two volumes of pamphlets, letters, etc., prefaced by a brief biography; and John R. G. Hassard wrote the "Life of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D." Archbishop Hughes died in New York city Jan. 3, 1864.

McCLOSKEY, John, cardinal, and second archbishop of the archdiocese of New York, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1810. His parents were natives of Derry county, Ireland. He was baptized in St. Peter's church, one of the two Roman Catholic churches then in New York city. His father dying when he was ten years old, the care of his education was left to his mother, who, having ample means, gave her son every educational advantage. He was prepared for college at the New York city parochial schools, and was then sent to Mount St Mary's College at Emmittsburg, Md. After a brilliant college career, he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1827. Having decided to enter the priesthood, he at once began his theological studies, and on Jan. 9, 1834, at the age of twenty-five, was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott street, New York (see illustration). He was granted the privilege of continuing his studies for two years at the college of the Propaganda, Rome, at that time a mark of great favor He sailed for Europe in November, 1834, and remained abroad for three years, traveling through France and the different countries of Europe after completing his course at the Propaganda. Upon his return to America he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, New York city, a position which he held for seven years. In 1841 Bishop Hughes appointed the talented young priest president of St John's College, Fordham (q v.) He subsequently resumed the rectorship of St Joseph's church, and on March 10, 1844, was consecrated bishop of Axieren, and coadjutor to Bishop Hughes, with right of succession. He meanwhile continued his pastorate at St Joseph's, and in 1847, when the see of Albany was created, was placed in charge of the new diocese, which then contained only forty churches and a few priests. When he was called to the archiepiscopal see of New York, seventeen years later, there were 113 churches in the diocese, eight chapels, fifty-four mission stations, eighty-five missionaries, three academies for boys, and one for girls, six orphan asylums, and fifteen parochial schools. As bishop, he introduced a number of religious orders, prominent among which were the Jesuits, Oblates, Franciscans, Capuchines, Augustinians, Sisters of Mercy, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Charity, and Sisters of St. Joseph. He founded the theological seminary at Troy, and erected St. Mary's cathedral at Albany. In 1851 he went abroad, where he was received with marked distinction, especially by Pope Pius IX. Upon the death of Archbishop Hughes, in 1864, Bishop McCloskey succeeded to the archbishopric of New York and was installed on Aug. 21st of that year. The see then included New England, New Jersey, and New York Archbishop McCloskey was, in disposition and character, entirely unlike his illustrious predecessor He was able to reap the results of the controversial administration of Arch bishop Hughes, without continuing the controversies. His own administration was like oil on the troubled waters. "He was never hasty or imprudent in his public life, but ever silent, persevering, gracious, winning, and finally triumphant. He had the bearing of a prince, was a ripe scholar, and a bold and devoted churchman. His eloquence was of a tender, deeply religious kind, uttered with fervid sincerity, and in language at once simple and elegant. He was a man of energy and of sleepless vigilance in the discharge of his duty, which he performed in the most unostentatious manner He provoked no conflicts, offered no opinions, but with humility and prayerfulness toiled on in the sphere of his own duties." He was of delicate but commanding physique, and had a countenance which, with its broad, high forehead, was strongly expressive of amiability and benevolence He was energetic in the administration of his diocese, was particularly active in the building of the Catholic protectory in Westchester, erected not only many handsome churches, but the institute for deaf-mutes at Fordham, homes for destitute boys and girls in connection with St. Stephen's and St. Ann's churches, and the Foundling Asylum; and established orphan asylums and homes for aged men and women throughout the city of New York. He especially devoted himself to the completion of the cathedral begun by Archbishop Hughes, to the interior arrangements of which he gave his personal supervision. Archbishop McCloskey attended the Vatican council in 1869, serving on the committee on discipline. In 1874 he again went abroad, principally to look after the construction of altars, statues, stained windows, and interior decorations for the cathedral, to which he contributed $30,000 from his private fortune. On March 15, 1879, he was elevated to the dignity of cardinal in the consistory then held at the Vatican, being the first American prelate to be thus honored. On Apr. 27th of the same year the ceremony of investing him with the insignia of his new office was performed by Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, before the very altar at which he had been ordained a priest and consecrated a bishop. He continued the active administration of his diocese until 1880, when,

on account of failing health, he requested that Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, be appointed his coadjutor, with right of succession. Cardinal McCloskey attended the conclave which was held at Rome in 1878, to elect a successor to Pius IX., and on May 20, 1879, dedicated the new St. Patrick's cathedral. In January, 1884, the golden anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood was celebrated, and on this occasion the clergy of his diocese presented him with an

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address, which read: "Fifty years ago there were in this city but six churches; now there are sixty. There were then but twenty priests in the diocese; now there are 380. At that time there were in the whole United States only nine bishops; now there are fifty-nine. Then there was but one archbishop; now there are eleven, one of whom has been raised to the great senate of the Universal church." Cardinal McCloskey's declining days were marked by the same tranquillity that had characterized his entire life. After his death his body was, with appropriate ceremonies, deposited in the vault under the sanctuary of St. Patrick's cathedral. At that time the New York "Sun" said of him, editorially: "His learning, his piety, his humility, his truly Christian zeal, earned for him universal respect which will be to-day manifested as his body is carried to the tomb. The first American cardinal has died at a time when all Christians are ready to honor his memory as that of a man who has done measureless service in the cause of religion, good morals, and humanity. * * * * * Protestants and Catholics will join in sincerely mourning the first American cardinal as a Christian hero lost." Cardinal McCloskey died Oct. 10, 1885

CORRIGAN, Michael Augustine, third archbishop of the archdiocese of New York, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 17, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Mary English Corrigan, were natives of Leinster, Ireland His father, being in possession of a competence, determined to give his son a liberal education, a determination to which his mother, a woman of fine intelligence and rare energy and strength of character, was largely accessory. She chose for his preliminary instruction St Mary's College, in Wilmington, Del., at the time conducted by Vicar-General Reilly, of Wilmington, and in that institution the young student remained for two years, when he was sent to Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. From the beginning of his collegiate instruction, young Corrigan took the lead in his classes. While in his junior year at St. Mary's he made a tour of Europe with his sister, a young lady of remarkable piety, who greatly influenced his after career. He completed his course of studies at Emmittsburg in 1859, and decided to enter the priesthood Having come to this conclusion, he went to Rome and became one of the twelve students with whom the American College in that city was opened.

He made such rapid progress in his studies that he won a number of medals in the competitions, which were not only for the American College, but free to the students of the Propaganda and the Irish and Greek Colleges. He was specially notable for scrupulous obedience, for his industry and close application, and for his personal consideration for those about him. He finished his course in 1864, passing a rigorous examination and obtaining the degree of D.D., but on the 19th of September, 1863, a year before this, he was ordained in the church of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Patrici, thus becoming a priest a year before the close of his theological studies, the privilege being granted to him as a reward for the excellence of his conduct while in the institution. In July, 1864, Father Corrigan sailed for the United States, and on arriving in Newark was appointed by Archbishop Bayley to the professorship of dogmatic theology and Sacred Scripture and the directorship of the ecclesiastical seminary of Seton Hall College, of which, at that time, Bishop McQuaid was president. Soon after, Father Corrigan was made vice-president of the institution, and in 1868, upon the appointment of Bishop McQuaid to the newly created see of Rochester, Father Corrigan, although then hardly twenty-eight years of age, was appointed by the archbishop to be president of the college, which was one of the foremost of the Catholic educational institutions in the United States. During the absence of Archbishop Bayley at the Vatican council of 1870, Father Corrigan occupied the offices of administrator and vicar general of the diocese, and when, in 1873, the Archbishop was transferred to the see of Baltimore, thus becoming primate of America, upon his earnest recommendation Pius IX. appointed Father Corrigan bishop of Newark, and he was consecrated on May 4th of that year in the old St. Patrick's cathedral by the late cardinal, then archbishop, McCloskey. In his new office, Bishop Corrigan exhibited powers which speedily gained for him the admiration and respect not only of the people of his diocese but of his ecclesiastical superiors. Deeply interested in reformatory and institutional work, establishments of the greatest importance to the welfare of the people about him soon began to rise, almost as if by magic. He dedicated more than half a hundred new churches and gave them pastors, and consecrated the cathedral. He kept a watchful eye over the welfare of Seton Hall College, of which he continued to be president until 1876, founded a number of religious communities, established a reformatory for boys, a refuge for misguided women, and a general asylum for the orphans of his diocese. Bishop Corrigan introduced into New Jersey the Jesuits and Dominicans, and founded the convent for the Dominican nuns of the Perpetual Adoration. On Sept. 26, 1880, Bishop Corrigan was made coadjutor, with the right of succession, to Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York, under the title of archbishop of Petra, and thereafter nearly all the practical work of the archdiocese fell to his hands. By this time the Catholic schools of New Jersey had increased to 150, having nearly 30,000 pupils, with 150 churches and 172 priests. Archbishop Corrigan was now the youngest archbishop, as he had been the youngest bishop, in the Catholic church in America. From the beginning of his ecclesiastical career, honors had fallen to him in a way that was most unusual, except in the case of gray haired and time-honored priests. None of these, however, had changed his manner or course of conduct from the modest and unassuming habit he had adopted at the beginning. In 1884 Archbishop Corrigan was summoned to Rome, and represented New York in the plenary council called to advise the holy father. On Oct. 10, 1885, the death of Cardinal McCloskey made Archbishop Corrigan metropolitan of the diocese of New York, and by a special act of courtesy he was permitted to perform the acts of his office immediately on his accession thereto, instead of waiting, in accordance with the usual custom, for the *pallium*, which he did not receive, in fact, until early in 1886. A profound scholar, Archbishop Corrigan, although not a great orator, is a most agreeable preacher, and never fails to impress his hearers, while never resorting to any of the customary rhetorical means for gaining and holding their attention. Meanwhile his office has been conducted under conditions and circumstances the reverse of peaceful, being not infrequently disturbed by the most bitter and difficult internal dissensions. Through all of these the archbishop, with remarkable tact and judgment, has managed to steer his course in a way to gain the respect even of his opponents, and those who disliked his public attitude as a member of the Catholic hierarchy in America. On Sept. 21, 1888, Archbishop Corrigan celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, in the cathedral on Fifth avenue, New York.

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M. A. Corrigan.

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GARRISON, Wendell Phillips, author and editor, third son of William Lloyd Garrison, was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., June 4, 1840. He was graduated from Harvard in 1861, and became literary editor of the "Nation," New York, at its founding, in July, 1865, and has remained so ever since. Besides sundry contributions to periodicals, he has published a "Genealogy of the Berson Family, of Newport, R. I., 1872;" and in conjunction with his brother, Francis Jackson Garrison, a "Life of Wm. Lloyd Garrison" in four volumes (1885–89); he has also translated from the French of Dr. Fonssagrives, "The Mother's Register," a health record for children; has adapted, for the young, Darwin's "Journal of a Voyage," under the title "What Mr. Darwin saw in his Voyage Round the World, in the Ship Beagle," and compiled "Bedside Poetry: A Parents' Assistant in Moral Discipline."

WHITE, Richard Grant, author and critic, was born in New York May 23, 1822, eighth in descent from John White (1574–1648), one of the first settlers of Cambridge, Mass. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1839, studied medicine and law, and in the same year put forth an "Appeal" from the sentence pronounced on Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, and started the "Alleghanian." Neither this nor his next venture, "Yankee Doodle" (1846–47), lived long. From 1845 he wrote largely for the "Courier and Inquirer," commencing as musical critic, and soon taking up art also; his interest in these topics was deep and lasting, and he handled them with authority. His career as a writer for the magazines began in 1853 with an article on Beethoven in the "American Magazine." He was connected with the "Courier and Inquirer" till 1859, and was for some years its associate editor. In 1860 he helped in starting the "World," but left it the next year. His first volumes were a "Hand-book of Christian Art" (1853), and "Shakspere's Scholar" (1853). Shakespeare was his favorite subject, to which he often returned. In 1857 he began publishing a variorum edition of the plays in twelve volumes, which he completed in 1865; his "Authorship of the Three Parts of Henry VI." appeared in 1859. The war supplied him with a new field. His "National Hymns" (1861), written for a prize which was never awarded, and his "New Gospel of Peace," in four parts, finished in 1866, was a powerful satire, directed against the "Copperheads." He edited the "Record of the New York Exhibition" (1854); Burton's "Book-Hunter" (1863), and "Poetry of the Civil War" (1866). From 1861 to 1868 he was chief clerk of the revenue bureau of the New York custom-house; but the duties of this post hardly checked his literary activity. For thirty years his course may be followed in "Putnam's Magazine," the "Galaxy," and the "Atlantic." His philological skill and polemic zeal were shown in "Words and their Uses" (1870, third edition, revised, 1880), and "Everyday English" (1879). His style and spirit differed much from those of his rival critic, E. P. Whipple, whom he excelled in originality and force. Confident in his own opinions and intolerant of others, self-assertive, dogmatic and pugnacious, his brilliancy and suggestiveness have been too little recognized. His international novels, "Adventures of Sir Lyon Bruce in America" (1867), and "The Fate of Mansfield Humphreys" (1884) were not very successful; but Whipple pronounced his "England Without and Within" (1881), the best book on that theme since Emerson's "English Traits" and Hawthorne's "Our Old Home." His powerful articles in the "Atlantic" on the "Anatomizing of William Shakspere," reprinted in 1886 as "Studies of Shakspere," offered a view of the poet which cannot be reconciled with the Sonnets, and did not commend itself to general acceptance. Mr. White was a man of unusual stature, of studious and retiring habits, of great acuteness and enormous industry, and of singular and fearless honesty in stating and pushing his opinions. He died in New York April 8, 1885. (See an account of him by F. P. Church in the "Atlantic" for February, 1891.)

WHIPPLE, Edwin Percy, critic, was born at Gloucester, Mass., March 8, 1819. Losing his father in infancy, he was taken to Salem, where he attended the public schools till he was fifteen, and wrote for a newspaper at fourteen. In 1834 he became a bank clerk; in 1837 he took a similar position in Boston, and soon after became secretary of the Merchants' Exchange and superintendent of its reading-room; in this congenial position he remained till 1860. He was much at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, taking an active part in its debates, and reading a poem there—apparently his only effort in verse, in 1840. In 1843 he published an essay on Macaulay, on whose style his own was largely based, and delivered a lecture on the "Lives of Authors;" after this he was in much demand on the platform, and no less in the periodicals. His papers in the "Christian Examiner," "North American Review," etc., were always readable and suggestive. The self-educated man as an exponent of culture was then an anomaly, and Whipple, from his peculiar training, became "a link between literary and commercial Boston." His happy serenity of temper and moderate mental inquisitiveness pleased the general taste; he "duplicated nobody, and antagonized nobody." He and R. G. White were then the only writers of repute who made a business of criticism, and their walks were different. Genial, kindly, and as little touched by the demon of unrest as by the fire of genius, he instructed many and injured none. Using voice and pen with equal acceptance, he is said to have lectured a thousand times, mainly in the East and North. His books were collections of his lectures and magazine articles. "Essays and Reviews" (2 vols.) appeared in 1848, "Lectures on Subjects Connected with Literature and Life," in 1849, "Character and Characteristic Men," in 1866, "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," in 1869, and "Success and its Conditions," in 1871. In the latter year his "Essays" were collected in an edition of 6 volumes. He was the Boston orator on July 4, 1850, literary editor of the "Globe" in 1872–73, and co-editor with J. T. Fields of "The Family Library of British Poetry," in 1878. In later years much of what he wrote appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly." Authors so far apart as Macaulay and George Elliot accepted his comments on their works as true and wise, and R. G. White credited him with singular insight into the spirit of Shakespeare's time. He diligently improved and utilized his gifts, and nothing in his work was false, narrow, or useless. Two more volumes, "American Literature and Other Papers" and "Recollections of Eminent Men" were

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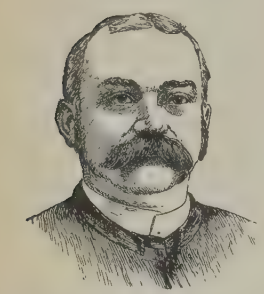
published (both in 1887) after his death, which took place at Boston June 6, 1886.

ZIEGENFUSS, Henry L., clergyman, was born at Kresgeville, Monroe Co., Pa., Nov. 3, 1844. He was prepared for college in a Moravian school at Nazareth, Pa., and entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in 1862. His college course was interrupted by a brief service in the U. S. army, but he was, nevertheless, graduated in 1866. He took his theological studies in the Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia, and was ordained for the ministry and appointed pastor of the Third Lutheran church at Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1869, where he remained until 1872, when he applied for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ordained a deacon in 1873, subsequently a priest, and in 1874 accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. When the diocese of New York was divided into archdeaconries in 1887, he was appointed archdeacon of Dutchess county. He is an able preacher, and wields a ready pen, having written a number of miscellaneous papers, which have been published in the leading periodicals. In 1890 he was awarded the degree of D.D. by Hobart College, and was also elected in that year, by the diocese of New York, a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. During his rectorship the parish of Christ Church has shown marked signs of growth and prosperity. He died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1894.



Henry L. Ziegenfuss.

WHITON, Augustus Sherrill, civil engineer, was born at Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1820, the son of Luther and Nancy Cooper Whiton. His maternal ancestors were from England, as well as those on the paternal side, whose descendants in America were settlers of Hingham, Mass., in 1647. The subject of this sketch was educated for the profession of civil engineering at the Ithaca (N. Y.) Academy. He was first connected with the New York and Erie railroad, and remained for a number of years in its service. In 1853 he was chief engineer of the Maysville and Lexington (Ky.) railroad, and, in 1857, served in the same capacity on a railroad and coal property in Virginia, since which time he has been engaged as a dealer in steel and iron rails and railroad equipments. In 1843 he was married to Caroline Ward, daughter of a wealthy landed proprietor of Ramapo Valley, N. J. He lived in Jersey City, N. J., for twenty years, and afterward removed to New York city. He traveled extensively abroad with his family in 1882 and 1883, visiting all the principal cities in northern and southern Europe. He is a member of the Collegiate Dutch church of New York city, one of its elders, and a trustee of the Collegiate parochial school, founded by the Dutch who came to America in the seventeenth century. He is also a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church of America, and president of the Citizens' Life Insurance Co.

A. S. Whiton

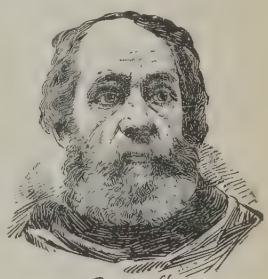
WHITNEY, Eugene, composer, was born at Mendon, Mass., Dec. 11, 1838. In 1865 he went to Germany for musical study. On his return to the United States he became organist at Music Hall, Boston, directed several associations, and edited sundry musical publications; in 1869 gave organ recitals at Boston and other cities, and delivered interesting and instructive lectures on music. From 1881–87 Whitney was organist of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church in New York city. He was made Mus. Doc. by Oxford University. His compositions include cantatas, choruses, part-songs and songs. He died at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 27, 1889.

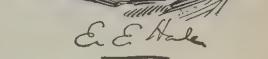
SINGERLY, William M., journalist, was born at Philadelphia Dec. 27, 1832. He has spent nearly all of his active life in his native city, in whose public schools he was educated, being graduated from the high school in 1850. His father was one of the pioneers in the construction and operation of Philadelphia street railways, in which he was very successful. After leaving school the son entered the employ of a large commission house, with which he stayed nearly ten years, securing a thorough business training, to which he attributes much of his subsequent success in life. Thinking that the West offered a wider field for operations, he went to Chicago about 1870, and established himself in the produce commission business. He had not been there long, however, before he was recalled by his father to take charge of a street railway owned by him, in the management of which he showed such administrative ability that in a few years he was enabled to dispose of a controlling interest in it at a large profit. In 1877 he bought the Philadelphia "Record," which at that time had a circulation of not over 5,000 copies daily, Radical changes in its methods and policy were introduced, and the circulation increased rapidly until it averages nearly 125,000 copies a day. The influence of the "Record" grew with its circulation. It is a notable fact that while in politics it is opposed to the dominant party in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, always advocating a revision of the tariff in a stronghold of protection, its popularity and hold upon the people, as measured by its circulation, are much greater than those of any paper in the state of the opposite political faith. Mr. Singerly erected for his paper a building which is remarkable for the completeness of all its details for the publication of a great newspaper. He also operates large paper and pulp mills, from which all the paper for the "Record" is furnished, as well as a large amount for outside parties, including the government of the United States. He has erected nearly 1,000 houses in Philadelphia, and has large real estate interests, having done much to improve a large tract of land belonging to his father's estate. He is deeply interested in stock-breeding, and has one of the finest farms in Pennsylvania and Maryland, paying especial attention to Holstein cattle. He also devotes much attention to the development of trotting horses. In addition he has large commercial and manufacturing interests, and is engaged in a diversity of enterprises, the successful carrying out of which shows his remarkable versatility and grasp of affairs. Since 1856 he has been an active democrat, and is one of the leaders of his party in Pennsylvania. He took an especially active part in the campaigns of 1884

and 1888, being a warm advocate of the policy of President Cleveland. He has always refused, however, to accept office beyond the position of commissioner of Fairmount Park, a place of trust and honor but not of profit. In 1891 he was elected president of the Chestnut Street National Bank.

AGNEW, Alexander McLeod, merchant, was born in New York city Sept. 27, 1818. He is a brother of Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew (q. v.). His great-grandfather, John Agnew, was a Huguenot, who fled from France to Scotland, and thence to Ireland, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and who emigrated to America about 1783, settling first in Philadelphia and then in New York city. Mr. Agnew's maternal great-grandfather, Alexander Thomson, emigrated from Scotland in 1771, with twelve children, and settled in Franklin county, Pa. The subject of this sketch was educated in New York private schools, and at an early age began a commercial career in the employ of his father, at that time one of the most prominent merchants in the city. After attaining his majority, he was admitted to partnership under the firm name of William Agnew & Sons. This house has been located at 284 and 286 Front street for three-quarters of a century, and Alexander was connected with it for more than fifty years. Much of his time during this long period was given to educational interests, and to public and private charities. In fact, his whole life was devoted to the good of humanity, to the alleviation of suffering and the improvement of the moral and mental condition of the less fortunate classes. He was inspector of public schools in the fifth district, comprising the 15th and 18th wards of New York city, for nearly twenty years, nor did he confine his efforts to that locality, but made himself familiar with the condition and conduct of the schools throughout the city. He was frequently solicited to accept the position of commissioner of schools, but declined, feeling that he could be more useful in the position he already occupied. He was for several years a member of the board of managers of the society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, known as the House of Refuge, he was elected its vice-president in 1881, and subsequently invited to accept the presidency, but declined. He tendered his resignation as a member of the board in 1886, on account of failing health, and was then elected an honorary member, and about the same time a director in the New York Juvenile Asylum. He was for several years a member of the board of trustees of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, an institution established by the late Dr. John Knight, and one of the most notable in New York. Its hospital is located on the corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue. Mr. Agnew was one of its vice-presidents. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Northern Dispensary of New York city. On the death of his father he succeeded to the board of trustees of Greenwich Savings Bank, and for several years was its secretary, resigning finally on account of ill health. He was a life-member of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Fort Washington on the Hudson, of the New York Hospital, and a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He died in New York city Oct. 16, 1891.

HALE, Edward Everett, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 3, 1822. Capt. Nathan Hale, the patriot of the revolution, was his great-uncle, while his father was Nathan Hale, a public-spirited Boston citizen, owner of the Boston "Advertiser," a leader in financial matters, and a pioneer in surveying, planning for, and introducing the first railroads into the country. Edward Everett, after whom the subject of this sketch was named, was his uncle; and his mother, Sarah Preston Everett, was a great lover of books, and interested, as well, in questions of education. He went to school with his elder brothers and sisters almost as soon as he could walk, and entered the Boston Latin School at nine years of age. He entered Harvard at thirteen, an early age even for those times. Immediately after his graduation in 1839, he became a teacher in the Latin School, where he continued two years, devoting part of his leisure to studying for the ministry. More time was employed in his father's newspaper office, and there he acquired a sufficient knowledge of details to be able to fill a vacancy in any department, from type-setting to editorial work. "Any average doctor of divinity," says Dr. Hale, "would say that this was a very preposterous course of preparation for the modern pulpit; for the general drift of modern habit in America almost compels young men of college training to follow it up by three years more of scholastic life at a theological school, if they mean to be preachers. Perhaps they are exactly the persons who need to look at life more in the active relations. However this may be, the six months' training which has proved of most value was spent as the hard-working private secretary of my father, who was then engaged in Pennsylvania in important work regarding railroads and canals, bearing on the resumption of payment of the interest on the Pennsylvania debt." Mr. Hale was licensed to preach in 1842, and during the years immediately following he supplied many pulpits in various parts of the country, among which were those of Washington, where he spent a winter. In 1846 he was settled over a church in Worcester, Mass. He remained there ten years, resigning his charge at the end of that period to accept a call to the South Congregational church of Boston, of which he has continued pastor till this time. Dr. Hale's theory of a minister's work is that "The man who is to preach to men of affairs must live among them, read what they read, and, to a certain extent, know what they know," or, as he has elsewhere expressed it, he must "do active work for the improvement of the people around him, be the minister of the town as well as of one particular parish." In pursuance of this theory he prepared a series of public letters on Irish immigration, which proved the inspiration of much subsequent state legislation. He helped to found the Worcester Public Library; acted as a member of the executive committee of the Emigrant Aid Co. during the Kansas trouble, and as an officer of Salignac's drill corps in the first years of the civil war; wrote the story of "A Man without a Country;" edited the "Christian Examiner," "The Sunday-School Gazette," and "Old and New;" assumed the leadership of the Lend-a-hand clubs, which grew out of his stories "Ten Times One is Ten" and "In His Name," and identified himself early with the Chautauqua literary and Scientific Circles as one of the counselors. In





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1886 he became editor of the "Lend-a-Hand" magazine; in 1889 co-editor with Edwin D. Mead, of the newly established "New England Magazine," and he is at present engaged in rejuvenating the old Boston "Commonwealth." Besides the books above mentioned he has published a number of others, including "Philip Nolan's Friends," "Franklin in France," and "The Life of Washington," in all about fifty volumes.

AGNUS, Felix, soldier and publisher, was born at Lyons, France, July 4, 1839. His parents removed to Paris during his infancy, and he remained there until 1859, when he volunteered in the 3d regiment of Zouaves, and in that command went through the battle of Montebello, in the war waged by Napoleon III. against Austria, for the redemption of Italy. He was afterward detailed to the celebrated flying corps under Garibaldi. In 1860 he emigrated to America, and accepted a position in the jewelry house of Tiffany & Co., New York city. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in the Duryea Zouaves (5th New York). His former military experience served him in good stead, and he made himself invaluable to the command, and was rapidly promoted to the foremost ranks. At the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, he saved the life of Gen. Kilpatrick, and was made second lieutenant. He volunteered to lead the charge at Ashland, and for this received complimentary mention. He was in the dash at Hanover Court-House, and at the storming of the hills at Mechanicstown, near Richmond. At the battle of Gaines's Mill he was wounded, and during his convalescence in Baltimore he was commissioned captain for his gallant service in the field. He went to New York and joined, with other officers, in a successful attempt to raise another Zouave regiment, which was known as the 165th New York, or 2d Duryea Zouaves. He selected the color company as his own, and in the fall of 1862 the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. In 1863, at the siege of Port Hudson, his regiment was assigned to take part, and he was again wounded, and promoted to major. In the midst of the principal charge the colonel and lieutenant-colonel were wounded, and he assumed command of the regiment. After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the regiment was ordered to western Louisiana, where it was engaged in constant skirmishes with the Texas rangers. In a hand-to-hand fight with a Texan horseman, he was again wounded, receiving a saber-cut on the wrist. He was engaged in the expedition to Sabine Pass, Tex., and was placed in charge of the transport Pocahontas, which was dispatched to the blockading fleet off Galveston, to carry news of the disaster. During the darkness of night she ran ashore, and when day dawned the crew found themselves directly under fire of the enemies' guns. There were two batteries of regular artillery on board, and Maj. Agnus ordered the horses, 120 in number, thrown overboard. The transport was thus lightened and safely floated. By this time the 165th was badly cut to pieces, and not wishing the distinctive title and number of his command to be lost, he obtained leave of absence and went to New York, where he procured from Gov. Seymour four companies of recruits, which completed his regiment, and when he rejoined his command he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In 1864 the 19th corps was assigned to Sheridan for service in the valley. Lieut.-Col. Agnus took an active part in this campaign, sharing its perils and triumphs, and was a personal witness of "Sheridan's ride." When Early drove in the 8th corps, pierced the 19th, and would have driven the whole army before him but for the timely arrival of Sheridan, his regiment was chosen as the best infantry regiment in the whole army, and detailed to guard the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware. He was there brevetted colonel, and three months later, at Savannah, Ga., he received his brevet as brigadier-general, being at that time only twenty-six years of age. He was detailed as inspector-general, department of the South, and commissioned to dismantle the Confederate forts in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and turn the property over to the government. Aug. 22, 1865, he resigned his commission and resumed civil life, taking charge of the business department of the "Baltimore American," in which position of responsibility he has displayed an energy, tact and good judgment which have proved invaluable to the prosperity of that journal, which has thrived under his masterly management. The erection of its magnificent new building was mainly due to his efforts, and the paper itself is conceded to be the leading newspaper south of New York. Dec. 13, 1864, he married Annie E., daughter of Charles C. Fulton, senior proprietor of the "Baltimore American," who, at his death, made him, by a deed of trust, sole trustee and publisher. His farm, "Nacirema," of 515 acres, an hour's ride from Druid Hill park, is an ideal country home, and a model stock-farm. It is principally devoted to raising horses, and has many fine stallions in its stud. Among the principal are Lion, a Percheron-Arabian and Meadow Chief, with a trotting record of 2:26. He has also, among his stock, Alderney and Jersey cattle, fine sheep and

porkers. He entertains munificently, and is quite as popular among the ex-Confederates of Maryland as he is among his own veterans. He strongly indorsed the donation of Pikesville Arsenal by the state, as a home for ex-Confederate soldiers, and his services in passing the bill through the legislature were recognized by the ex-Confederate Society in a testimonial letter. He was a brave soldier and officer, and is a leading journalist of the South, and has, in his travels, made the entire circuit of the world.

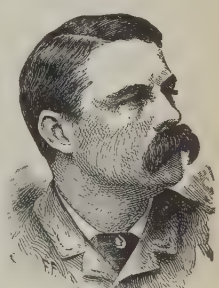
WINSLOW, Edward, governor of New Brunswick, was born at Plymouth in 1746, was graduated from Harvard in 1765, and succeeded his father as clerk of the county court. He was one of the earliest members of the Old Colony club, and its first anniversary orator, Dec. 22, 1770. Adhering to the royal cause, he was made a colonel in the British army in 1775, and afterward had supervision of the native or tory troops in that service. He removed to New Brunswick about 1783, and there became councilor, surrogate-general, judge of the supreme court, and governor. He died at Frederickton, N. B., in 1815.

COMSTOCK, Addison J., pioneer, was born at Palmyra, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1802. He received a good business education, and removed with his parents to Lockport, N. Y., in 1820, where he worked with his father, who built the locks at that place for the Erie canal. In 1825 he removed with his father to Michigan, and purchased a section of land where now stands the city of Adrian. There, in 1826, he built a log-house, the first in the city, and a sawmill. In 1828 he laid out the town of Adrian, of which he was appointed postmaster and town clerk in 1829. In 1832, with his father, he projected the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, which was completed from Toledo to Adrian in 1836, serving as its secretary and treasurer. He was a member of the second convention of assent in 1836, and of the constitutional convention in 1850, and in 1853 was elected mayor of Adrian. He was largely interested in the early banking houses of that city, contributed largely to its early prosperity, and was a leading member of its Methodist church. He died Jan. 20, 1867.

WADLEY, William Morrill, railroad manager, was born at Brentwood, N. H., Nov. 12, 1813. He is descended from the earliest Puritan settlers, one of his ancestors, Robert Wadleigh, being a landowner in 1668 at Exeter, N. H. William began to work iron in his father's forge at six years of age, lost his father at thirteen, and became a blacksmith's apprentice, buying release afterward by money borrowed from his mother, and faithfully repaid. He removed to Savannah, Ga., in 1833, and worked for a few days as forge striker at fifty cents a day. He was then employed as a blacksmith at Fort Pulaski, and after working there for a year was made superintendent of all the mechanical work at the fort, filling this position for five years. He married in 1840. He became a contractor on the Central railroad running from Savannah to Macon, built a bridge over Oconee river, was supervisor of fifty miles of track, then of the whole road, and general superintendent in 1849. In 1852 he was made manager of the state railroad by Gov. Cobb; in 1853 superintendent of the Central railroad; and in 1857 general manager of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad. About this time he moved his family to New Orleans, and, during his eleven years in Louisiana and Mississippi, was superintendent of the Southern, and president of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroads. During the war President Davis made him superintendent of transportation, with the rank of colonel in the adjutant-general's department. After the war, being without means, and therefore on the point of emigration to Brazil, he was called to Georgia to rebuild the Central railroad, of which he was president from 1866 until his death. Col. Wadley was a man of great originality, and the unquestioned railroad genius of the South. The Central railroad system, of over 2,500 miles, embracing Georgia, Alabama and Carolina, and connecting Savannah with New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston by means of its ocean steamship line of fine iron steamers, is a witness to this fact. He was the pioneer in successfully consolidating railroads in the South. He also created the Ocean Steamship Co., with its immense wharves, and organized the powerful Southern Railway and Steamship Association. In nothing was his mental breadth and foresight better shown than in the complete preparation he made for its future colossal business in beginning the Central road. He looked ahead of all his colleagues, and executed his broad plans in the face of opposition, remaining silent under attack, and leaving results to vindicate his wisdom. His sense of responsibility in railroad management was overmastering, and his regard for the welfare of his company was invariably placed above his private interest. He never speculated in railroad stocks, and had a contempt for the spirit of money-getting. An untiring and devoted official, requiring faithful work from subordinates, yet defending their rights and careful of their welfare, his individuality pervaded and controlled every detail. While grave and reserved in company, in his family and with his friends he was gentle and considerate, and inspired love. His imposing presence and strong vitality he retained to the last. After his death, which was due to heart disease, the employés of his great creation, the Central Railroad Co., erected at Macon, Ga., in his honor, a lofty bronze portrait statute, dedicated to their "President and Friend," who, while never overlooking a fault, exalted labor above drudgery, and whose moral strength and purity was his greatest contribution to the state of his adoption. The date of Mr. Wadley's death was Aug. 10, 1882.

Wm. M. Wadley

SOMERS, Frederick Maxwell, journalist, was born at Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1850, and is directly descended from the English branch of the Somers family which settled in that state in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was educated and brought up in Boston, and was graduated in 1872 from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where he studied science, making chemistry a specialty. He went West in the fall of that year, and, after teaching the high school at Fairmount, Kas., for a while, became one of the editors of the Leavenworth "Times." He organized the Kansas Academy of Science and Art, and was its first secretary. In 1875 he went to California, where he became special correspondent and editorial writer on the San Francisco "Chronicle." In March, 1876, in connection with Frank M. Pixley of the "Chronicle" editorial staff, he started the "Argonaut," a weekly political, satirical and society journal, the first of its kind on the Pacific coast, and so original in its make-up and methods as to establish a type and style for this form of journalist throughout the country. From 1881 to 1888 he traveled a large portion of the time, writing occasional descriptive articles, which were published in the magazines. In 1888 he settled in New York city, and began, in July of that year, the publication of "Current Literature," a monthly magazine planned upon entirely new lines, and intended to so cover the field of home and foreign literature—book, newspaper and periodical—that at the end of each year the work would be practically an encyclopædia of the subject, in two volumes, issued in monthly parts. The originality of the idea and the excellence with which it was carried out were at once recognized by the entire press of the country, the uniform tone of praise of the notices given the new publication being something phenomenal. The magazine was a success from the start, and is everywhere recognized as an authority in its special line. In June, 1890, Mr. Somers issued the first number of a new periodical of fiction, called "Short Stories." Its lines were practically those of "Current Literature" in the direction of its specialty. It contemplated covering the story-telling field of the world, giving in maga-



F. M. Somers

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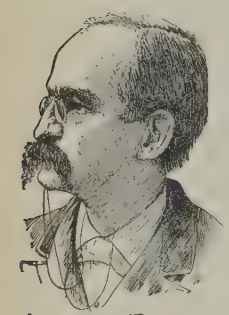
zine form the famous stories in all languages. This publication was equally successful with "Current Literature," and has been complimented by high literary authority as "the best compendium of fiction ever known."

ULRICH, Charles Frederic, artist, was born in New York city in 1858. Being the son of a photographer who had himself essayed painting, the talent which he displayed as a boy was encouraged. He was placed at the National Academy of Design, and from there he went, in 1873, to Munich, where for eight years he applied himself vigorously to his studies at the *École des Beaux Arts*, and in the studios of Lofftz and Lindenschmidt. Returning to America, his pictures exhibited at the Academy created a profound sensation. Critics found in him a sincere and thoughtful artist who had caught a portion, at least, of the spirit of the great Dutchmen, Van Der Meer and of Delft and Pieter de Hoogh, of the glorious epoch of Netherlandish art. They praised his pictures for their exquisite technique their finish in detail, their purity of color, and their strength of character. "The Glass Blowers," which he exhibited in 1883, marks the climax of his success. It was enthusiastically received. This was followed, in 1884, by "In the Land of Promise," representing the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, with its motley collection of men and women. This picture displayed such an insight into character, such delicacy of sentiment, and so much breadth and strength, as to win for its painter the Clarke prize at the Academy of Design and the dignity of Associate Academician. Mr. Ulrich resides in Venice, and is recognized in art circles in Germany, France and England.

BUNDY, Jonas Mills, author and editor, was born at Coldbrook, N. H., Apr. 17, 1835. His family removed during his childhood to Beloit, Wis., where he grew up. He was graduated from Beloit College, and afterward studied law with the late Matthew H. Carpenter and at the Harvard Law School. He began newspaper work on the Milwaukee "Daily Wisconsin," where he was nominally commercial editor, but was really expected to turn his hand to anything. He held this position until patriotism called louder than journalism, and acquired his military title of major by service in the Southwest, mostly on the staff of Gen. John Pope, by whom he was more than once intrusted with important negotiations. In 1866 he went to New York, where he joined the staff of the "Evening Post" as dramatic and musical critic. In addition to his work in these departments, he also, during the last year of his service, filled the place of literary critic. In December, 1868, he was asked to take the editorship of a new venture in metropolitan journalism, the "Evening Mail," and accepted. He brought to his new post a wide and varied experience of men and affairs, and a great enthusiasm for his profession. In a short time he had secured for the "Evening Mail" a national reputation, a recognized place, a definite sphere of action, and a clientage of readers devoted to the paper. The new venture fell into financial straits, as almost all newspaper ventures do at the outset; but, unlike most other journalistic bantlings, the "Evening Mail" continued to live and to grow. In 1879, when it became the property of Cyrus W. Field, its financial troubles were ended. In December, 1881, Mr. Field, in order to obtain a franchise in the Associated Press, bought the "Evening Express," and the two papers were consolidated as the "Mail and Express." Maj. Bundy, without any effort of his own, retained his position of editor-in-chief through four changes of ownership, as he did also in 1888, when Mr. Field sold the "Mail and Express" to Col. Elliott F. Shepard. In 1871, owing to the vigorous support afforded by Maj. Bundy to the campaign against the "Tweed Ring," he was made a member of the "committee of seventy." He wrote the address to the people of the state issued by the committee, and was one of its real working members, although the youngest of them all. During the ten years previous to Gen.



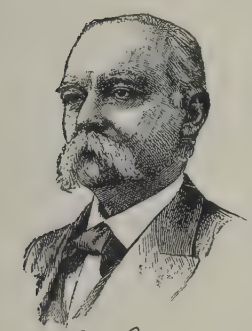
J. M. Bundy.

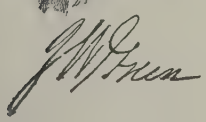
Garfield's nomination for the presidency, Maj. Bundy had become a warm personal friend of that leader, and when Garfield was nominated he became his biographer. He went to Mentor and spent a week or so there, gathering material and gaining "local color" from the surroundings, and inspiration from Garfield himself. Then he wrote the "Life." It was done in seven weeks from the time it was begun, and the "Evening Mail" received, during the same time, except when he was at Mentor, the daily supervision of its editor. Maj. Bundy was the author of many addresses, series of resolutions and the like, but his reputation undoubtedly rests mainly upon his "Life of Garfield" and his editorial articles. The latter possessed an unique and distinctive flavor. They were the feature which preserved, through all changes of ownership and of management the continuity of the journal in which they appeared. The most striking characteristic of Maj. Bundy's writing was the buoyant, vivid Americanism that reveals itself in every paragraph—a faith in the future of America, founded on faith in God and faith in American human nature. In his case it may be said, more than in most cases, that the style was the man. He was the intimate friend of men so diverse in temperament and talents as Matthew H. Carpenter, Ulysses S. Grant, James A. Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur, to mention those only who are now dead. In politics he was always a consistent republican, and he was a trusted adviser of nearly all the republican leaders of his time. Maj. Bundy was one of the hardest and steadiest workers in the profession that he loved and followed with such unswerving devotion. It is due to this love for his work and to his fondness for pedestrianism and the regularity of his habits, that he preserved a youthful appearance up to the very day of his death. He was a leader of public opinion because of his large knowledge of men and affairs, his subordination of individual ambition to great causes, and the sincerity and wholeness of his nature. As the original editor of the "Evening Mail" he achieved a national reputation and ever after grew in favor as a writer, winning and keeping the friendship of the foremost men of the country. He had a very nervous temperament, kept under control by a perfect and well-knit physique capable of immense endurance. Few journalists more impressed their ideas on the best public opinion of the time, and few kept themselves so much in the background, as regards

seeking personal notoriety. His own experience of all sorts of newspaper work gave him a rare faculty of developing whatever peculiar talents his subordinates revealed, and of encouraging, at the same time, individuality of style. Brought up in the West, yet a thorough Yankee by descent, nature and training, he did much toward interpreting the West to the East, and *vice versa*, and in mitigating sectional antagonisms. He was equal to any emergency, and could meet it with a courage and comprehension that carried his readers with him. He died in Paris, France, Sept. 8, 1891.

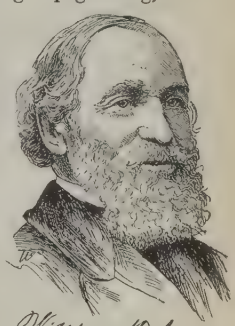
REED, Elizabeth Armstrong, author, was born at Winthrop, Me., May, 16, 1842. She was carefully educated until she was eighteen years of age, when she married Hiram Von Reed. She has contributed to various publications and is the author of: "The Bible Triumphant," which has been translated into Hindu; "Earnest Words," and "Hindu Literature." She is a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain and is actively engaged in charitable and temperance work in Chicago, where she resides.

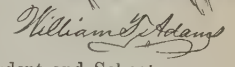
GREEN, John Withers, railroad manager and president, was born at Darien, Ga., Nov. 14, 1834. His ancestor, William Green, of Rhode Island, a rice planter, was the second settler on the Black river, South Carolina, and Samuel Green, his great-grandfather, sent eight sons to the revolutionary war. His parents, John Frithy and Esther J. Shackelford Green, removed to Darien, and later to Gordon county, Ga. John W. was educated at a private school, and entered railway service in 1853. He was assistant civil engineer of the Western & Atlantic railroad to 1856, and of the Atlanta & Charlotte railroad to 1857; resident engineer of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas railroad to 1860, and its chief engineer to 1861. He served in the civil war as private, adjutant of battalion, lieutenant, captain, major of engineer troops and as engineer of Hardee's army corps, and proved himself a gallant and valuable officer in the greatest campaigns. In 1865, without means, but in vigorous health, he took charge of the reconstruction of the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad. He was, in 1866, a second time chief engineer of the Vicksburg railroad, and in 1868 to 1873 its engineer and superintendent; in 1874 superintendent of the Macon & Brunswick railroad; in 1875 receiver, and in 1879 general manager, and in 1880 vice-president and general manager of the Vicksburg railroad. Since 1881 he has been general manager of the Georgia railroad, and, under his careful and scientific guidance it has developed into one of the most valuable of Southern railroad properties. Both as a soldier and railroad manager Maj. Green has shown remarkable capabilities, having risen by sheer merit to the guardianship of high trusts. When Gen. Joe Johnston took Maj. Green from Gen. Hardee, the latter said that he had been "robbed of a brigade," and Col. Wm. M. Wadley, the greatest of Southern railway men, declared that Maj. Green had no superior as a railroad manager. Under his supervision the Georgia railway has long been one of the best handled in the South. Executive capacity, sleepless vigilance, untiring energy, scientific knowledge and perfect discipline mark his railway rule.





ADAMS, William Taylor ("Oliver Optic"), author, was born at Medway, Mass, July 30, 1822. He is of English descent, his ancestor, Henry Adams, having come from Great Britain to Quincy, Mass., in 1630. W. T. Adams attended the public schools of Boston, his father having removed thither, and the private school of Abel Whitney in the same city. In 1838 the family located at West Roxbury, Mass., and here he made his earliest attempts at literary composition, his first piece being eight pages long, his second, twenty-five, and his third, eighty. His first printed article appeared in the "Social Monitor." In 1843 he was chosen principal of what is now the Harris School of Boston, and his experience as a teacher in that city lasted for about twenty years. Then he resigned his position and visited Europe. His career as a writer for the young dates from about 1850, although he published two temperance tales in the "Washingtonian," in 1845. In 1849 "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave" appeared in book form and had a large sale. This was followed by "In Doors and Out," a collection of stories. From 1858 to 1866 he edited the "Student and Schoolmate," a monthly magazine for young people, and from 1867, onward, "Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls." In 1867 he became a member of the school board of Dorchester (now Boston), Mass., receiving every vote but one in a ballot of 1,150, and that one cast by himself. In 1870 and in 1873 he was re-elected. He has served a term in the legislature of Massachusetts. In 1870 he made a second tour in Europe. He is best known by his juvenile stories, which have been legion in number—one authority giving that in 1887, as 1,000, exclusive of his volumes, which another authority gives as sixty-two in number. It may be doubted if his popularity as a writer of this sort of literature has been equaled, the aggregate sale of his writings having been estimated at over 1,000,000 volumes. A friendly critic declares that the elements of his popularity are to be found in his sympathy with young people, and with his long and intimate connection with public schools, which has given him a thorough knowledge of child-character and habits. At one time he had 1,200 scholars and twenty-five teachers under his immediate control. For twenty years he was a Sunday-school teacher, and for ten years a Sunday-school superintendent. His motto in writing for his constituency, as once given in conversation, is "First God, then country, then friends."





WORCESTER, Thomas, clergyman, was born at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 22, 1768; brother of Noah Worcester, D.D. He became pastor at Salisbury, N. H., in November, 1791. The examining ministers were not quite sure of the young man's soundness, but Judge Ebenezer Webster said: "We are satisfied with him. We invited this council to ordain him. But if you do not see fit to do it, we shall call a council that will." Daniel Webster was then nine years old, and some of his early religious impressions must have been received from Mr. Worcester. The pastor's health was poor, and he was assisted, 1810–13, by his brother Noah, who confirmed his leaning toward Unitarian doctrine. In that interest he put forth three tracts: "A Call for Scripture Evidence" (1811); "New Chain of Plain Argument" (1817), and "The True God but One Person" (1819), besides several sermons. He retired from his charge in 1823, and died Dec. 24, 1831.

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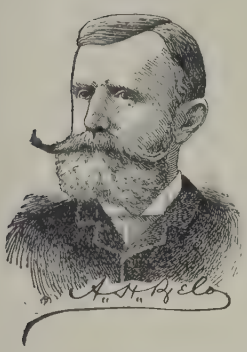
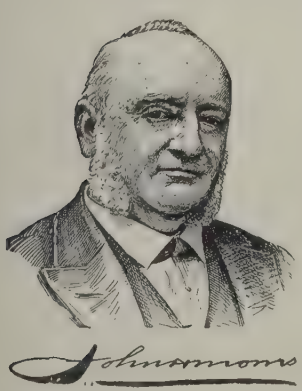
ALCOTT, Louisa May, author, was born at Germantown, Pa., Nov. 29, 1832, the daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott. In 1834 the family removed to Boston, and in 1840 to Concord, Mass., where most of her childhood was passed. She was principally educated by her father, but for a short time attended an old-fashioned district school in Still River village, and a small school kept by Miss Ford in the Emersons' barn. Her taste naturally turned to solid literature, and she found ample reading material in her father's library. In 1843 she fell under the influence of the transcendentalists at the Fruitlands farm. She had little sympathy with the movement, and gave vent to her feelings in after years in a story entitled, "Transcendental Wild Oats," which gave the facts of the case with a mingling of pathos and humor. It was a retrospect of a period of her life in which the absurdities come out in bold relief, while she still sees the grand misty outlines of the high aspirations so poorly realized. When she was about seventeen she was seized with a desire to go on the stage She had already written several plays, that are still preserved in manuscript form exactly as she wrote them She had extraordinary dramatic power, but her wise mother dissuaded her from taking the step. She received $5 for her first story; it was written in Concord when she was sixteen years of age. From that time until she was twenty-three she passed through what might be termed an apprenticeship to life, and tried various occupations, continuing her writing all the while. She taught for a number of years, but did not make a success as a teacher, and had recourse to sewing when other resources failed, and without doubt her fine mind thought out many of the stories as her fingers busily plied the needle. It was with great delight that she was delivered from this bondage, when she found that her writings would enable her to supply the money necessary for the support of her family. At the age of twenty-two she actually began her career as an author. After her "Flower Fables"—a collection of verses, for which she received $32—was published she began to have applications for stories from papers In 1856 the publishers began to appreciate the value of her writings, and to demand more stories; even her poems were accepted, and, leaving her family, she went to Boston to seek her fortune. She received the most substantial assistance from Theodore Parker, who took deep interest in her struggles, and strengthened and encouraged her. In 1862 Miss Alcott opened a kindergarten school, which proving unsuccessful, she finally abandoned her career as a teacher, and devoted her future to writing. She joined the corps of nurses during the civil war, and was stationed at the Union Hospital, Georgetown, where she contracted a severe illness, from the effects of which she never entirely recovered. Her letters to her mother and sisters at this time were subsequently published in a book entitled, "Hospital Sketches," which had quite a sale. In 1863 she went abroad, and remained a year traveling in Europe. In 1867 she wrote "Little Women," which was published the following year, and brought her the fame for which she had labored so long and arduously, 87,000 copies being sold in less than three years. She was quite unconscious, at the time, of the unusual merit of the book, and equally surprised at its success. It was translated into French, German, and Dutch. She was so well situated financially that she went abroad in 1870 for a period of rest and recreation. The six years following her return were uneventful, busy ones. She wrote "Work," one of her most successful books, and continued to receive liberal remuneration for her writings. In appearance, Miss Alcott was striking rather than beautiful, her tall, well-proportioned figure indicating strength and activity. She had a large well-shaped head, covered with a wealth of rich brown hair. She was unconventional and easy in her manners, and yet possessed great dignity of deportment. She cared little for outward distinction, but took a simple pleasure in the attentions which her celebrity brought her, and enjoyed the privilege of mingling with brilliant intellectual people. She had the happy fortune of having always lived in the most cultured society—the Emersons, the Thoreaus, the Hawthornes were the constant companions of her early years, and from them she formed the standard of her life; her literary work is so closely interwoven with her life, that it requires little separate mention. Literature was, without doubt, her vocation; she loved and honored it, and had ambitions for a higher grade of literature than that of writing pleasing stories for children. While her efforts in this direction would have stamped her as an author of original observation and keen thought, they were not entirely successful. She was pre-eminently a writer of children's stories. She says of her success, in her diary: "A pleasing contrast to the receipts of six months only, in 1886, being $8,000 for the sale of books, and no new ones, but I was prouder over the first $32 than the $8,000." Though she was thoroughly devoted to literature, it was to her not only an end but a means, and she made a sacrifice to it of all ambitious dreams, leisure, even health itself, so keenly did she feel that it was her mission to contribute to the wants of her family. She died at Boston, Mass., March 6, 1888, the day of her father's funeral, of whose death she was ignorant.

SCOTT, Harvey W., journalist, was born in Tazewell county, Ill., Feb., 1, 1838, of Scotch-German ancestors, who settled in America at an early period. In 1852 his father removed to Oregon, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. At that time Oregon included in its boundaries the whole of the present state and the territories of Washington, Idaho and a portion of Wyoming, but the white population in all that extensive territory did not number 15,000. The subject of this sketch endured in his boyhood all the privations incident to pioneer life. When but sixteen years old, he assisted his father in opening a farm on Puget sound, and in 1855–56, after the Indian war, the family removed to Cackamas county, Or., where another farm was opened. As soon as Harvey became of age, he began to devote his attention to obtaining an education, for which previously he had had no facilities. He completed a classical course in five years, obtaining the necessary funds by working as a farm hand, chopping wood, rail-making, and doing such other manual labor as he could obtain. In 1864 he went to Portland, Or., intending to turn his attention to the study of law, but being without resources, in order to carry out his designs began writing for the local press, which brought him so far into notice that in 1865 he secured a position as editor on the "Oregonian," subsequently purchasing an interest in the paper. To this publication he has since devoted his attention. He is a clear and forcible writer, and a man of ability and untiring energy.

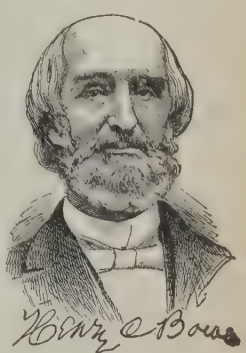
BELO, Alfred H., journalist, was born at Salem, N. C., May 27, 1839, and was well educated in the schools of that state. He raised and commanded the first Confederate company organized in his native county, serving throughout the war in the army of northern Virginia, in which he became a colonel. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg and at the second battle of Cold Harbor. After the surrender at Appomattox, he rode on horseback from Virginia to Galveston, Tex., where in August, 1865, he connected himself with the Galveston "News," a paper founded under the republic in 1842, of which Mr. Willard Richardson had been proprietor and editor for twenty years. Soon afterward Mr. Belo bought an interest in the paper, and after Mr. Richardson's death, in 1875, purchased the whole establishment. He at once introduced the latest improvements in machinery, reorganized the system of news-getting, and to facilitate daylight delivery, ran a private engine fifty miles to Houston, In 1885 he formed a company with power to publish newspapers at one or more other points in the state, and started at once, in Dallas, 315 miles distant, the Dallas "News." The Dallas and Galveston papers have their local departments different, but all telegraphic matter is the same, the two offices being in constant connection by private wires. Dallas is not only the commercial and railway centre of the northern half of Texas, but the largest city of the state; hence the "News" has achieved a great and rapid success. It despatches its own train by the way of McKinney and Sherman, to Denison, seventy-five miles distant, at the rate of fifty miles per hour. Probably no one man has done more than Col. Belo to facilitate the development of the state in which he lives.



MORRIS, John Henry, merchant and insurance president, was born in New York city July 21, 1826. The name Morris, which is of great antiquity and is known under various orthographies, is composed of the Welsh words *mawr-ryce* (Anglice, "warlike—powerful in war"). To this, one of the mottoes of the family seems to have reference—"Marte et Mari faventibus." The father of John H. Morris was one of the earliest and most prominent merchants in New York, and the old Columbian foundry in Duane street, between Centre and Elm streets, where he cast mill machinery, and carried on the business of importing French burr millstones, is still standing. This property was purchased by the late A. T. Stewart. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at White Plains, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Harris, an Episcopal clergyman, and entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., at the age of seventeen, but on account of illness, was obliged to leave in his junior year. He subsequently entered his father's employ in New York, and at the end of two years was admitted to partnerships under the firm names of Morris & Cumings, in the dredging business, and Peter Morris & Co., in the iron business. Retiring after ten years, he purchased a farm at Goshen, Orange Co. He there became a director of the old Orange County Bank, and since then has been engaged extensively in New York real estate operations. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the tenth congressional district, comprising Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland counties. He resigned at the end of a year, after collecting over $1,000,000. He was soon after this appointed by Gov. Fenton one of the original commissioners for laying out the half-mile section of the rapid transit road on Greenwich street, New York, which was the foundation of the extensive elevated railway system. He was for some time a partner in the firm of John T. Wilson & Co., which supplied the government with ship bread, etc., during the civil war, and for several years past has been engaged in the management, as executor, of several large estates, notably those of William R. Stewart, James Cumings, C. V. B. Ostrander, and William H. Raynor. He was appointed assignee, in 1884, of the estate of James D. Fish, ex-president of the Marine Bank, and will realize a sufficient amount to pay the preferred creditors the greater part of their claims. He liquidated the affairs of the Merchants' Insurance Co., of New York city, paying the stockholders the full amount of the capital stock, with a surplus to be distributed among them. Mr. Morris has been for several years a resident of Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he is well known and highly respected as a man of unswerving integrity and uprightness of character.



BOWEN, Henry C., editor, was born at Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 11, 1813. At the age of twenty he came to New York, and made a five years' engagement as clerk with Arthur Tappan & Co., a leading dry-goods house. At the end of the engagement, he formed, with another clerk, the firm of Bowen & McNamee, which became a leading house in the silk and dry-goods business. He was afterward head of the firm of Bowen, Holmes & Co. The outbreak of the war compelled the firm to suspend payment, and Mr. Bowen was for some years collector of U. S. revenue for the third district of N. Y. He early took a deep interest in the introduction of Congregational churches into New York and Brooklyn, was one of the original founders of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and of the Church of the Pilgrims and Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and aided in the establishment of other churches. He also heartily adopted the anti-slavery views of Mr. Arthur Tappan, and his brother, Lewis Tappan; and it was with a view to providing an organ for the expression of the views of a liberal and anti-slavery Congregationalism that in 1848 he, with three other gentlemen, started the "Independent," under the editorship of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Dr. R. S. Storrs, and Dr. Joshua Leavitt. The other proprietors soon withdrew, leaving Mr. Bowen sole owner, and such he remains up to this time. When the original editors retired, under the editorship of Mr. Beecher he made the paper undenominational. Since 1871 he has been editor, as well as proprietor and publisher, withdrawing from all other business. At the time of the fugitive slave law excitement, in 1852, Mr. Bowen's firm was boycotted in the South, on account of his denuncia-



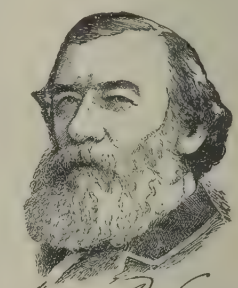
BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

tion of the law, and the letter in which he refused to give his signature to the call for the Castle Garden meeting in support of the law, became famous on account of the sentence in which he said that the firm of Bowen & McNamee had "its goods and not its principles for sale." Mr. Bowen was a member of the Albany convention of Congregationalists in 1852, which abrogated the "plan of union" with Presbyterians, and organized the Congregational Union, which, through Mr. Bowen's appeal, and his gift of $10,000, was made the church-building society of the denomination. For many years he made his summer home in Woodstock, Conn., which owes its artificial beauty chiefly to his enterprise. He also created Roseland Park, and gave it to the town. The annual 4th of July celebrations there, under his direction, have been famous all over the country. He married, June 6, 1843, Lucy Maria, daughter of Lewis Tappan, who died in 1863. In 1865 he married Ellen, daughter of Dr. Hiram Holt, of Pomfret, Conn.

WARD, James Thomas, clergyman, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 21, 1820, the oldest son of the late Rev. Ulysses and Susan V. Ward (*née* Beall). He studied at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and at Brookville Academy, Montgomery county, Md., 1836–1838; edited the "Weekly Visitor," organ of a lyceum at Washington, 1839; was licensed to preach by the Ninth street Methodist Protestant church, Washington, Aug. 30, 1840; and entered the Maryland annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church at its session in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1841, having for some months previously served a charge in East Washington. He was appointed in 1841 assistant of Rev. Dr. J. S. Reese, Pipe creek circuit, Frederick Co., Md., and in 1842 was assigned to the Williamsport circuit, embracing portions of Washington county, Md., and Berkeley county, W. Va. During the three years of his connection with this circuit he dedicated new churches at Williamsport, Md., and Little Georgetown, W. Va. He was pastor at Cumberland city, Md., from 1845 to 1847, in the meantime publishing "Letters from the Highlands" in the "Columbian Fountain," a Washington journal, afterward edited by him; and "Fifty Short Letters to Save Souls," in the "Methodist Protestant," Baltimore, Md. He succeeded Rev. Thomas H. Stockton as pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church, Philadelphia, Pa., with which he continued for nine years, 1847–1856, publishing in the meantime a "Tribute to the Memory of George A. Johnson" (Philadelphia, 1853). He served a second term as pastor of Pipe creek circuit, Md., 1857–59, and dedicated a new church at Uniontown. His other pastorates were at Alexandria, Va., 1860–62, Libertytown, Md., 1863–64, and Washington, 1865–66. About this time he published "In Memoriam" of his brother, Ulysses Beall Ward, a congressional reporter. Removing from Washington, to Westminster, Md., in March, 1866, he taught in Westminster Seminary during 1867. He was traveling agent for Western Maryland College for about a year, when he was elected president of the institution, a position which he filled for eighteen years, 1868–1886. During this time he erected the main building, 1868–69, an extensive annex, 1873, and Ward hall, 1882–84. He also wrote and published a "Thanksgiving Sermon" and "Christmas Poem" (Baltimore, Md., 1885), "Sunday-School Address in Rhyme," "Annual Oration before the Alumni Association of Western Maryland College," and other pamphlets, besides contributing largely to periodicals; a series of sixty papers from his pen, entitled "Sketches and Reminiscences of American Protestant Ministers of the Gospel of Various Denominations," appeared in the "Methodist Recorder," Pittsburg, Pa. The subjects of these sketches were all personally known to the author. He received the degree of D.D. from Adrian College, Mich., in 1871, and that of F.S.Sc. from the Society of Sciences, Art and Literature, London, England, 1887. Since his withdrawal from the presidency of Western Maryland College, he has been president of the Westminster Theological Seminary of the Methodist Protestant church.

J. T. Ward

CONWAY, Moncure Daniel, author, was born in Stafford county, Va., March 17, 1832. His father was a member of the Virginia legislature, and for thirty-five years presiding justice of Stafford county. His mother was a daughter of John Moncure Daniel, surgeon-general, U. S. A., in the war of 1812, and granddaughter of Thomas Stone, a signer of the declaration of independence. Mr. Conway passed from the Fredericksburg (Va.) Academy to Dickinson College, from which he received B.A. (1849) and A.M. (1852). He studied law at Warrenton, Va., and wrote for the Richmond "Examiner," edited by his cousin, John Moncure Daniel. He also wrote a pamphlet, "Free Schools in Virginia" (1850), of which T. Davidson, in his "Eminent Radicals out of Parliament," says: "I have read this plan for free schools to educate the 'mean whites,' and can only wonder that a lad of eighteen should have the ability or patience to produce so masterly an appeal." About this time he abandoned the profession of law for that of the ministry. By the Baltimore Methodist conference he was appointed to a circuit in Montgomery county, Md., where he made the acquaintance of the cultivated Hicksite Quakers, and his faith in both Methodism and slavery was somewhat impaired. He also became a student of the works of Emerson, with whom he corresponded. In 1852 he was appointed to a circuit in Frederick county, Md., but soon resigned his charge to enter the Unitarian Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., from which he received his B.D. degree (1854). He was a minister of the Unitarian church at Washington, D. C., from 1854 to 1857, when his anti-slavery discourses caused a division in the society. For a time Mr. Conway preached to those who stood by him, but finding the two sides willing to unite on W. H. Channing as a successor, he accepted an invitation from the First Congregational church in Cincinnati. Here his first book appeared, "Tracts for To-day" (1858). In the same year he married Ellen Davis Dana. In 1860 he founded the "Dial" in Cincinnati, to which Emerson contributed. On the breaking out of the war Mr. Conway went through Ohio, delivering addresses in favor of emancipation as the true weapon of liberty and union, and meeting, at times, rough opposition. In 1861 he published his views in a little book, "The Rejected Stone," which gained a wide circulation. It was followed (1862) by "The Golden Hour." Mr. Conway was invited to give a lecture on the subject at the Smithsonian Institute, and he also delivered a sermon in the senate chamber. About this same time, his father's slaves being within the lines of the Federal army of the Potomac, he gathered them together and colonized them in Ohio. In 1863 he was chosen editor of the Boston



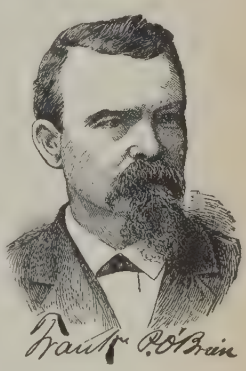
Moncure D. Conway

"Commonwealth," established in the interest of emancipation. He visited England in 1863, and there gave many addresses on the issue in America, wrote papers in "Fraser" and the "Fortnightly," and published his "Testimonies Concerning Slavery" (1864). Having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of South Place chapel, London, he remained its minister until 1884, but always retained his American citizenship. Mr. Conway was a member of several learned societies in London, and lectured occasionally at the Royal Institution. In 1885 he returned to his native country, and became a resident of New York city. Besides many printed discourses, a large number of magazine articles, and letters to the New York "Tribune" and the Cincinnati "Commercial," of which papers he was successively the London correspondent, Mr. Conway has published the following works in England and America: "The Earthward Pilgrimage" (1870); "Republican Superstitions" (1872); "The Sacred Anthology" (1876); "Idols and Ideals" (1877); "Demonology and Devil-Lore" (1879); "A Necklace of Stories" (1880); "Thomas Carlyle" (1881); "The Wandering Jew" (1881); "Travels in South Kensington" (1882); "Emerson at Home and Abroad" (1882); "Pine and Palm. A Novel" (1887); "Life of Edmund Randolph" (1888); "George Washington and Mount Vernon" (1889); "George Washington's Rules of Civility" (1890); "Life of Hawthorne" (1890); "Prisons of Air. A Novel" (1891); "Life of Thomas Paine" (1892).

CHURCH, Edward B., clergyman and educator, was born at Greenville, Miss., Sept. 7, 1844. He is a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Col. Benjamin Church, leader of the New England colonists in the war with King Philip and in the French and Indian wars. His great-grandfather was Edward Church, of Boston, Mass., who visited Great Britain in 1771, there ably advocated the cause of the American colonies, with Benjamin Franklin, was granted the freedom of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and served as U. S. consul-general at Lisbon, Portugal, during President Washington's administration. His grandfather was Edward Church, born in Boston, but educated in England, who served with the French army in Spain during the consulate of Napoleon, and was subsequently appointed by President Madison U. S. consul-general at L'Orient and the adjacent ports of Brittany, France. Having been intimate with Robert Fulton, the first maker of steam-boats in the United States, during his consulate, he superintended the construction of the first successful steam-boats on the rivers Garonne and Rhone, and the lakes of Switzerland and Italy, receiving therefor due recognition from all the governments concerned. Edward B. was educated, in part, at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated from Kenyon College, O., in 1867, where he also received the master's degree in 1870. He was prepared for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Theological Seminary of Ohio and in the Philadelphia Divinity School. After valuable experience in Kansas, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, he went with his wife to San Francisco, Cal., as head master of one of its leading schools for boys, and has ever since devoted himself to the cause of education. Taking a small private school as a basis, he established at San Francisco in 1880 the Irving Institute for the higher education of young ladies, which has risen to a position in the first rank of institutions of learning on the Pacific coast. With a corps of nineteen teachers (eight resident) Mr. Church provides thorough instruction in every department of intellectual and polite culture.

Edw'd B. Church

O'BRIEN, Frank P., journalist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 29, 1844. He inherited the journalistic talents of his father, who was for many years editor of the Dublin "Nation." In his infancy his parents came to America, and settled at Scranton, Pa., where he obtained his early education. As soon as he was old enough to work he began as an apprentice at fresco and scenic painting, but his love for the stage led him to frequent the theatres. After some months at his trade he removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged for a time with property-man, John Reed, in a subordinate capacity. When he was fifteen years old he went to Montgomery, Ala., to help paint the scenery for the Montgomery theatre, which had just been built, and on concluding his labors he decided to remain in the South. He joined the Montgomery "True Blues" at the outbreak of the civil war, and served until its close in the Confederate army. During his military service he acted as correspondent for the Richmond "Illustrated News," making the sketches for his own articles. After the war he returned to Montgomery, where he was married in the fall of 1865. Being always alive to the best interests of Alabama, in 1872 he removed to Birmingham, whose great future growth he had the keenness to foresee. There he invested so largely in real estate that the rapid increase of the place in population led to the accumulation of a fortune. In 1877, with other friends, he organized a stock company, and established the Birmingham "Daily Age," which remained the only morning newspaper in the town for ten years. In 1887 the Birmingham "Herald" was founded, Mr. O'Brien being president and general manager, and one year later the two journals were consolidated under the caption of the "Age-Herald." Mr. O'Brien was at once elected president and general manager of the new company, and gradually succeeded in making the paper one of the leading journalistic properties in the new South. In March, 1890, owing to the impairment of his health by too constant application, he felt himself obliged to resign the management of the paper, whereupon its reputation and profits immediately began to decline. In the winter of 1890, therefore, at the unanimous request of the stockholders, he consented to resume the presidency and active management. Mr. O'Brien is director of the Southern Press Association, and his old love for the theatre caused him to take a prominent part in the organization of the southern theatrical circuit. He is owner of one of the finest theatres in the South, which bears his name, and, appreciating the rapid growth and development of Birmingham, he has built an exact copy of the the Broadway (N. Y.) theatre.



Frank P. O'Brien

WILLIAMS, Solomon, clergyman, was born at Hatfield, Mass., June 4, 1700, son of William Williams. He was graduated from Harvard in 1719, and from 1722 was minister at Lebanon, Conn. He conducted a controversy with A. Croswell on faith, in 1741, and with the elder Edwards on terms of fellowship, in 1751. He had a wide acquaintance and much influence. Among his occasional sermons,

the most notable celebrates a visit of his relative, the Indianized Eunice Williams, to her family at Deerfield in 1741. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale in 1773, and died at Lebanon Feb. 29, 1776.

KELLEY, David Campbell, clergyman, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1833, of revolutionary and Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1851, and received the degree of D.D. from the same institution in 1868.

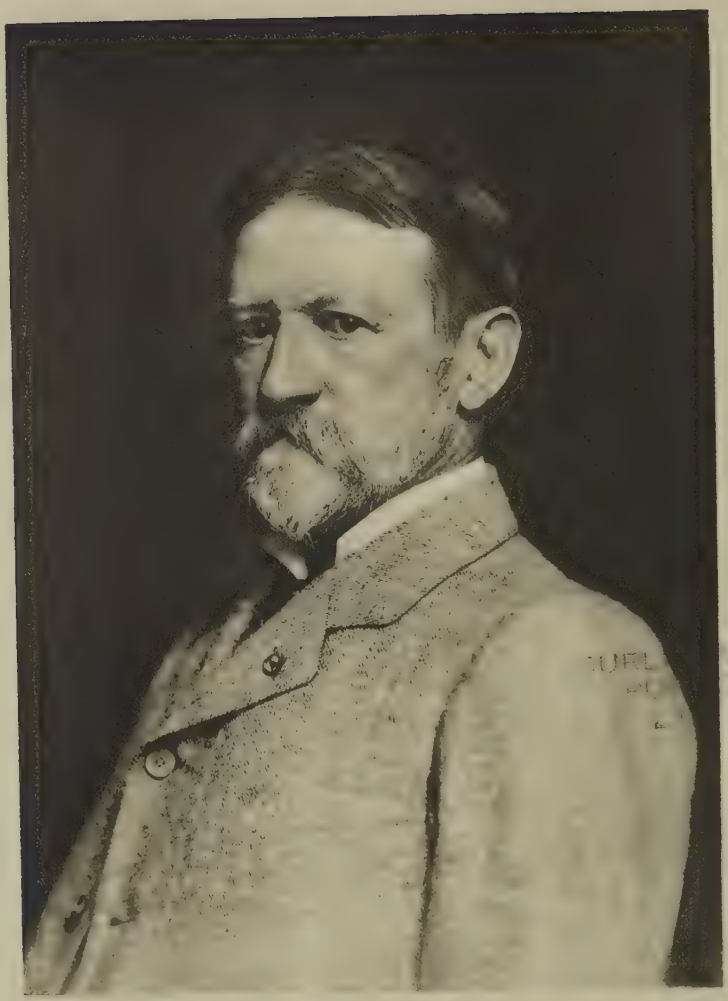
D. C. Kelley.

Having been licensed to preach in 1850, he joined the Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Pulaski, in 1851, and in 1852 went as a missionary to China, but was forced by the ill health of his wife to return to America four years later. Enlisting as a private in the Confederate army in 1860, he was elected, successively, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel under Gen. Forrest, and during the whole period of his service in the army he continued to preach often and acceptably to his comrades in arms. Since the war he has served his church in various capacities, viz., pastor of Lebanon station and presiding elder of Lebanon district, pastor of Tulip street and McKendres stations, Nashville, and presiding elder of the Nashville district. While filling the last office he was also associate secretary of the Board of Missions, and was afterward elected treasurer, which office he resigned in 1888. He served as pastor of Gallatin Station, Tenn., in 1889–90, and in July, 1890, accepted the nomination for governor of Tennessee on the prohibition ticket, canvassing the entire state as a candidate and speaking to large and enthusiastic audiences. He was elected delegate to the general conference of his church in 1878, 1882, 1886 and 1890, served as chairman of its two most important committees, and has projected various important movements among the southern Methodists, viz., the plan to establish the Central University, which resulted finally, through Com. Vanderbilt's munificent generosity, in Vanderbilt University, of which Dr. Kelly was for fifteen years a trustee, the plan for relieving the indebtedness of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, the organization of the Woman's Board of Missions, the establishment of Nashville College for Young Ladies, etc. He is president of the Tennessee Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been a frequent contributor to the religious and secular press, and has published several addresses in pamphlet form, as well as a book on "Modern Doubt." Dr. Kelly is of medium height and rather slender build, and has keen dark eyes, an attractive face, and agreeable manners. He is a remarkably fine talker, a ready and forcible debater, a strong and interesting preacher, and a very effective platform speaker. In presenting a subject he seizes a point quickly, and lays it before an audience very vividly and forcibly. Of impulsive and chivalrous nature, generous almost to a fault, as courageous on moral issues as he was brave on the field of battle, scorning to stop to consider whether the cause he thinks right is a safe and prudent one, he has attracted marked attention in every field of activity which he has entered.

HEWINS, Caroline Maria, librarian, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 10, 1846, of unmixed Massachusetts ancestry. She is the daughter of Charles Amasa Hewins (a descendant of Jacob Hewins, of Dorchester, and John Alden, of Plymouth) and Caroline Louisa Chapin, descended from Samuel Chapin, of Springfield, and one of the original settlers of Watertown. She attended high schools in and near Boston, received a library training at the Boston Athenæum, was a teacher in private schools for several years, and took a year's course of special study in Boston University. Since 1875 she has been at the head of the Hartford Library Association, Hartford, Conn. She is a specialist on reading for children and young people, has published "Books for the Young" (1882), done editorial work for the "Literary News," "Library Journal," and "Babyhood," and written articles on juvenile reading for various newspapers and magazines. From 1885 to 1888 she was one of the councilors of the American Library Association, and in 1891 one of its vice-presidents, besides being secretary of the Connecticut Library Association.

HUDSON, Joseph Kennedy, journalist, was born in Carroll county, O., May 4, 1840, of English-Dutch parents, but it was at Salem, the Western Reserve stronghold of abolitionism, that he learned the printer's trade, and, at the same time, imbibed the principles of "The Western Anti-Slavery Bugle," which his father published. Before Fort Sumter fell Mr. Hudson had joined the "John Brown League," and at the first call for troops went to Kansas to join Gen. Lane's brigade. At Fort Leavenworth he enlisted in the 3d regiment, Kansas volunteers; was immediately made orderly sergeant and successively promoted to second and first lieutenant. He served as assistant adjutant-general of the 2d brigade, and later as the same of the 1st division, army of the frontier; was on the staff of Gen. Davies at Rolla, Mo., and aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Schofield. He was promoted to major of the 1st Missouri colored infantry, serving with his regiment during the campaign of 1864 on the lower Mississippi and in Texas, and was mustered out in 1865 after more than four years of hard and honorable service. At the close of the war he went to Wyandotte county, Kas., where he bought a large tract of land, and engaged extensively in stock-raising and farming, thus becoming thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the farming population of the state. Both as farmer and journalist he has given sympathetic aid to farm industries. He was appointed by Gov. Osborn a regent of the State Agricultural College, and in 1870 was elected secretary of the state board of agriculture. In 1871 he was a member of the house of representatives from the thirty-seventh district, and received twenty-four votes for the U. S. senatorship, made vacant by the resignation of Senator Caldwell. In 1879 he founded the Topeka "Capital" as a small paper without despatches, which, under his skillful management, has steadily advanced in influence until it is now the leading morning journal in the state. Mr. Hudson is president of the "Capital Co.," and editor-in-chief of the paper. As an editorial writer he is noted for the vigor and simplicity of his style, being outspoken on all questions, and known as a man of convictions. His was the first daily to espouse the cause of constitutional prohibition in 1880, and it has consistently advocated the enforcement of the law ever since. Maj. Hudson is a typical western man—full of energy and enterprise, a tireless worker, a genial gentleman, and a stanch friend. He lives in a beautiful suburban home, where he has a very congenial family, consisting of a wife and three children.

J. K. Hudson



Clinton Wagner

PAGE, Thomas Nelson, author and lawyer, was born in Hanover county, Va., Apr. 23, 1853, at Oakland, a part of the old family estate, where stands the mansion-house erected nearly a century ago by slaves, who also felled and prepared the timber. Mr. Page comes of two of the oldest and most aristocratic families in the state, the Rosewell Pages, and the Yorktown Nelsons, and, through both his father and his mother, is a descendant in the third degree of the revolutionary general whose name he bears, Thomas Nelson, who was revolutionary war governor of Virginia. His paternal great-grandfather, John Page, was one of the leading patriots of the revolution, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence. The civil war sadly interfered with any systematic education for the lad, but materially increased his knowledge of human nature. His home being situated near the path of the armies, he naturally witnessed many of the horrors of the conflict which left the family impoverished. This change of circumstances delayed his education after the war still farther, but the time was by no means lost, inasmuch as his mind was an impressionable tablet upon which was stamped the material from which "Marse Chan" and "Meh Lady" subsequently emanated. He finally entered Washington and Lee University, but there, like many another literary genius, neglected the curriculum of the college for the debating society and the college magazine of which he was editor. He afterward attended the law school of the University of Virginia, where he took his degree in one year. He was admitted to the bar, and has since practised in Richmond, devoting his leisure to literary work and the lecture field, but never neglecting his profession for these pursuits. As a lecturer he is nearly as popular as he is as a writer. He received the degree of D.L. from Washington Law University in 1887. His works follow one another in rapid succession. Among the more recent may be mentioned "Unc' Edingburgh's Drowndin'," "Ole' Stracted" and "Polly;" "On Newfound River," and "Two Little Confederates," his longest stories; "Elsket" and "Among the Camps."

PURCELL, William, journalist, was born in Franklin county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1830. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Rochester, where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of ten he entered service as a carrier-boy in the office of the "Rochester Advertiser," a democratic journal, established Oct. 25, 1826, and the oldest daily in the United States west of the Hudson river. He was soon after apprenticed to the printing business, and by his diligence rose successively through the grades of compositor and foreman to that of editor. In 1852 he was one of the founders of the "Rochester Union," democratic, of which he became, in 1854, associate editor. After the presidential election of 1856 the two papers were united under the title of "Union and Advertiser," and in December, 1864, he assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he has since held, making his journal the most influential democratic organ in western New York. Mr. Purcell, who is a democrat from conviction, has always taken an active interest in politics. He was six years a member of the democratic state committee, and two years its chairman. He held the latter office when, in 1879, John Kelly bolted the nomination of Lucius Robinson for governor, and became a candidate against him; but Mr. Purcell declined to follow the Tammany leader. Mr. Purcell has been for twenty-two years one of the managers of the State Industrial School at Rochester, an institution for the reclamation of juvenile delinquents, and has been for a long time president of the board. He is also a member and chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, established by act of the legislature in 1886. He is well versed in the history of the state, and proficient in his knowledge of its resources. He was a candidate on the democratic ticket in 1881 for secretary of state, but was defeated.

WAGNER, Clinton, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1837, of German ancestry, his great-grandfather having landed at Philadelphia in 1738, and settled in Frederick county, Md., on a tract of land purchased of the Lord of Baltimore and Avalon. The subject of this sketch received a collegiate education, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in March, 1859. In October, 1860, he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon, was ordered to Texas and stationed at Camp Cooper, which was surrendered early in February, 1861, to Texans, this being the first surrender of the civil war. He was in active service throughout the entire contest. He established several hospitals at St. Louis, Mo., and also the first hospital steamer put in commission on the western waters, the Louisiana, which did service in conveying the sick and wounded from Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., after the battle of Shiloh, to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other places. In July, 1862, he established the U. S. military hospital at Point Lookout, Md., with one exception the largest military hospital in the service. Later he was ordered to the army of the Potomac on the staff of Maj-Gen. Sykes, acted as medical director of the 2d division, 5th army corps (regulars), and afterward as medical inspector of the 5th corps. He was at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Mine Run, and other engagements, but in June, 1864, being compelled to give up active service in the field on account of ill health, he was detailed to establish a large general hospital at Beverly, N. J., which was subsequently, upon his own application, converted into a hospital for colored soldiers. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." At the close of the war he was ordered to San Francisco, and thence to Fort Boise, Id., where for several years he accompanied, as medical director, expeditions against hostile Indians, under Gen. George Crook and others. In July, 1866, he was promoted to a full surgeoncy with the rank of major. Desiring a wider field of practice, however, he resigned his commission in 1869, and went to Europe for the purpose of studying diseases of the throat and nose. He spent one year as clinical assistant at Sir Morell Mackenzie's hospital for diseases of the throat, in London, and a year in Berlin and Vienna. In 1872 he returned to this country, settling in New York city, which he had selected as his future residence. He rapidly acquired a large

and lucrative practice, and in the latter part of 1873 founded the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, the first hospital devoted to throat diseases in the United States, and which, by reason of the large number and great variety of surgical operations performed by its staff on the throat and nose, and as a school of instruction for physicians, has become well known throughout this country and Europe. Dr. Wagner has also held the position of professor of diseases of the throat and nose at the University of Vermont, and at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. In 1881 he wrote a book on "Habitual Mouth-Breathing," which had an extensive circulation, and in 1884 he published an exhaustive treatise on "Diseases of the Nose." He has also written numerous papers upon medical and kindred subjects. He is a member of many medical and scientific societies, and of the New York Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

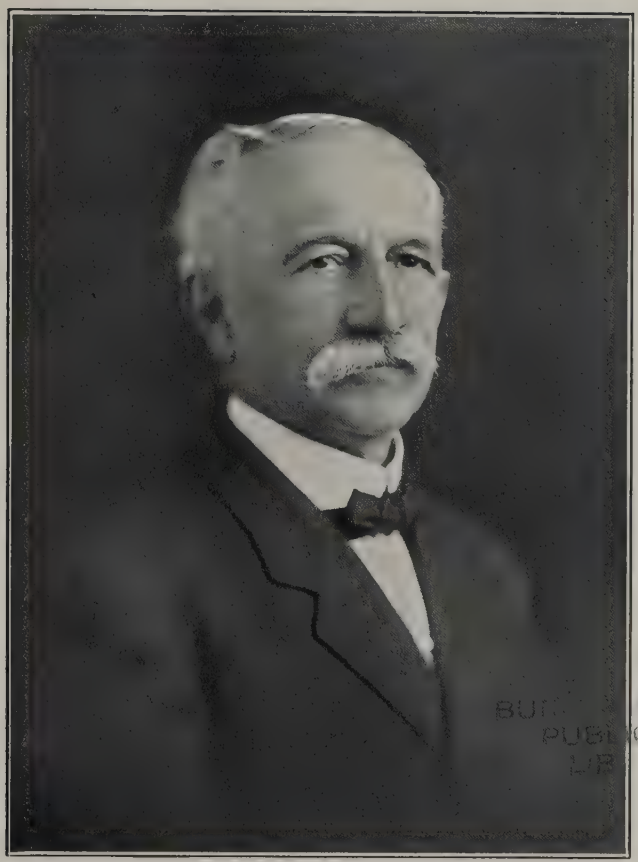
MILLER, Charles Ransom, journalist, was born at Hanover, N. H., Jan. 17, 1849. After receiving a liberal preparatory education, he matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1872. Oct. 10, 1876, he married Frances Daniels, of Plainfield, N. H. His bent being toward journalism, he began work in this field, and immediately after leaving college secured a position on the Springfield "Republican," with which paper he continued to be associated until July, 1875. Upon severing his connection with the "Republican," he went to New York city, where he accepted a position on the New York "Times," which gave him broader opportunities to exercise his ability as a journalist. After serving in the "Times" office in various capacities, he became editorial writer in 1881, and two years later was promoted to the chief-editorship, which he still holds.

BROWNING, J. Hull, railroad president, was born at Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1841. His paternal ancestor was Nathaniel Browning of Portsmouth, R. I., who in 1649 bought of John Roome "a dwelling house and two lots of eight acres in Warwick for £3 in wampum," and his maternal ancestor, Richard Hull, one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony, who was made a freeman in 1634. Several descendants of the latter were conspicuous both in the army and navy during the war of the revolution and the war of 1812, Col. John W. Hull, a grandfather, having commanded a regiment at the battle of Stonington. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to New York when he was two years of age, where his father became a prominent and successful merchant. He was sent to the public schools, and completed his education at the Free Academy, now known as the College of the City of New York, after which he became associated with his brothers in the clothing business, first as clerk, and three years after as partner, continuing such until 1882. He married Eva, daughter of Charles G. Sisson, president of the Northern New Jersey Railroad Co., and upon the death of Mr. Sisson was made a director, and the year following, president of the company, a position he continues to hold. He made many changes and improvements in the road, increasing the traveling facilities and erecting some of the finest depot buildings to be found in this country. He has been connected with other railroad and business enterprises, in nearly all of which he has been prominently identified with the management. After his father's death in 1877, he was elected a director of the Richmond County Gaslight Co., and is now its president. He has been an active member of the republican party of Bergen county, N. J.—a stronghold of democracy—for many years, and is president of the Bergen County League. His home at Tenafly, N. J., about two miles from the banks of the Hudson, is one of the most beautiful and attractive of the numerous ancestral homes, which for years have been the admiration of tourists in passing through these localities. Enterprise, business sagacity and large-hearted liberality are traits that have distinguished him through his long and useful career. He has been a generous contributor to numerous benevolent enterprises, notably Christ Hospital, Jersey City, of which he is vice-president.

J. Hull Browning

BLEISTEIN, George, journalist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1861, of German parentage. He received his early education in the common schools of that city, and entered the employ of the Buffalo "Courier" Co. May 6, 1876. At this time he could read, write and cipher, but had not gone beyond these primary branches of study. He was first office-boy in the "Courier" office, where he showed promptness, intelligence and an accommodating spirit, besides being industrious. When he had been a year in that employ, he was promoted to a clerkship; a year later he became private secretary to the proprietor of the "Courier," and in July, 1880, he was made general superintendent of the establishment, the president of the company at this time being Charles W. McCune. In 1883 Mr. Bleistein was made one of the directors, and a year later was elevated to the important position of manager. The latter part of the year, Mr. McCune being incapacitated by what proved to be his final illness, Mr. Bleistein was elected acting president, March 2, 1885, and on the 4th of April following, he was unanimously elected president and treasurer of the "Courier" Co., which is said to have one of the largest, best equipped and most prosperous printing and lithographing establishments in the world. It is an exceptional thing for a young man only twenty-three years of age to reach such a position, and shows that he must be possessed of remarkable qualities. Mr. Bleistein has business

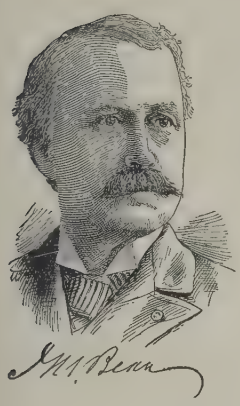
G. Bleistein



Ethel Browning

capacity of an uncommon order, great enterprise, energy and the power to sustain heavy responsibilities, as well as to adjust delicate difficulties. He is secretary of the Country Club of Buffalo, a member of the Buffalo and Saturn Clubs, and of the Young Men's Association, and gives his active support to many other local institutions. Mr. McCune died on March 14, 1885, and in his will he showed the confidence he had in Mr. Bleistein, by making him one of the executors of his large estate, and bequeathing him the sum of $20,000.

BEAN, Irving M., soldier and business man, was born in Essex county, N. Y., Apr. 27, 1838, the son of Jacob L. Bean and Jane Eliza McCollough. His maternal grandfather was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812. His mother is a cousin of the poet, John G. Saxe, and a daughter of John McCollough, of Charleston, S. C., whose grandfather was Lord John McCollough, of Inverness, Scotland. Jacob L. was also of Scotch descent, but when the family emigrated to America they dropped the Scotch prefix "Mc" from their name, and have since been known as Bean. An influential business man, after removing to the West in 1840, he was connected with many public enterprises in Wisconsin, took an active part in railroad affairs, and was the first president of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Co. His exceptional executive ability secured to him the highest respect of the public, while his excellent personal qualities made him the centre of a large social circle. He died at the early age of forty-six years, leaving to his family the legacy of a noble character and a spotless reputation. Irving M. Bean received his early education in Milwaukee, and was subsequently graduated from Carroll College, in the regular classical course. Beginning the study of law soon after leaving college, he entered the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the summer of 1859, and there, in addition to his regular work, gave especial attention to elocution and literature. Leaving the law school, he entered the office of Messrs. Jackson & Wilkinson, of Poughkeepsie, and in 1860, at the May session of the supreme court of the state of New York, was admitted to the bar, after a rigid and prolonged examination. Returning to his home, he began the practice of his profession as a partner of Calvert C. White, but the following fall he associated himself with Enoch Totten, and opened an office in Milwaukee, under the firm name of Bean & Totten. The business of the firm was abruptly discontinued by the breaking out of the war, and the prompt enlistment of both partners as privates in the 5th Wisconsin volunteers. Subsequently Mr. Bean was appointed captain, and as such he served through all the campaigns of the regiment, up to the spring of 1863, taking part at Williamsburgh, and sharing in all the battles of the peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan. Capt. Bean was one of four young men who left the same hearthstone to do battle for their country, the others being his brothers, Walker and Sidney, and his brother in-law, Mandeville Townsend. The three latter lost their lives, and for this reason, in the spring of 1863, Irving resigned his commission, and returned home. He was soon appointed provost marshal for the first enrollment district of Wisconsin, and held that office until October, 1865, when he was mustered out. As a soldier and an officer he made for himself a most worthy record, and while in discharge of his duties as provost marshal he had the satisfaction of knowing that his services were appreciated and approved by the government and the people. In the summer of 1863 he was elected president of the Forest City Bank, and acted in that capacity for over three years. It was his cherished purpose to resume his profession, but the unsettled condition of both political and business affairs, and the necessity of devoting his time and energies to important private interests, caused him to abandon this purpose, and to turn his attention to business pursuits. In the spring of 1867 he was elected president of the Northwestern Iron Co., and still continues to act in that capacity. He is also the president of the Spring Lake Iron Co. July 1, 1875, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Wisconsin, a position which he held continuously, and with marked credit to himself, for nearly nine years. In 1876 he was secretary of the republican convention held at Cincinnati. His career, though varied, has been conspicuous for upright and fair dealing, and he has become known as a man of superior ability, a careful manager, a ready and effective public speaker, and an accomplished elocutionist. He married, in November, 1868, Alice H. Blossom, who died in March, 1885, leaving three children—a daughter and two sons.



MERRILL, William Bradford, journalist, was born at Salisbury, N. H., Feb. 27, 1861. After a course of primary schooling, he entered the Boston Latin School, where he was fitted for Harvard, but instead of entering Harvard he finished his education by private study and travel in Europe. He lived two years in Paris, and began the study of art, but became a correspondent of the Boston "Herald" and Philadelphia "Times" during the Paris Exposition of 1878. Returning to America in 1879 he made journalism his profession. He became a reporter and news correspondent of the Boston "Herald," Chicago "Tribune," and New York "World," and afterward, for a year, traveled over the United States as correspondent of the National Railway Publication Co. He resigned that position in 1881, at the age of twenty, to become staff correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press." The circulation and influence of the "Press," at that time, were not large, but energy and enterprise were infused into every department by new men and new methods. Mr. Merrill was made night editor. In this capacity he displayed executive ability, and his advancement followed that of the "Press," which steadily gained in public esteem and profit. He was successively news editor, Sunday supplement editor, assistant managing editor, and, in 1886, managing editor. He brought the paper in the next five years to a position of commanding importance among American newspapers, and in politics made it one of the leading republican journals of the United States. His news-management of the Philadelphia "Press" was such that it attracted much attention among newspaper publishers and editors of other cities, and in June, 1891, when a managing editor of the New York "Press" was desired, Mr. Merrill was induced to sever his connection with the Philadelphia paper, and remove to New York.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

BOLTON, Charles Edward, lecturer, was born at South Hadley Falls, Mass., May 16, 1841. He was given a thorough scientific and classical education, being graduated from Amherst College in 1865, receiving at his graduation a prize in mineralogy, in which science he displayed unusual proficiency. The degree of M.A. was conferred on him by his alma mater in 1882. At the outbreak of the civil war he assisted in the work of the Christian and sanitary commissions, rendering great assistance in the camp and field. On the return of peace he settled in Cleveland, O., where he became manager of Hall's Safe and Lock Co. His work in the army naturally led him into temperance and reform movements, and he took active measures to increase the efficiency of the Young Men's Christian Association work. He organized and conducted a novel educational bureau, which resulted in gathering together 4,000 to 5,000 persons every Saturday evening. A variety of entertainment, consisting of orchestral concert, familiar lecture-talk, singing school, popular lecture, dramatic readings, debate and a forty-page pamphlet—all afforded at a very small cost—was so presented as to hold an audience equal to the full capacity of the hall, made up from those who seldom in any other way enjoyed the drama, music or social privileges. (See "Century" for January, 1885.) Mr. Bolton engaged largely in the real estate business, and became vice-president and manager of the Cleveland Machine Co., during which time he obtained several patents in America and Europe for his inventions. He has made six voyages to Europe, visiting all points of interest, and many unfrequented by the usual traveler, corresponding for the Boston "Congregationalist," Chicago "Tribune" and Springfield "Republican," in addition to gathering material for his illustrated lectures. He has prepared a book on the "Progress of Invention." He was a delegate to the world's Young Men's Christian Association convention in London; also a delegate for Ohio to the Sunday-school Centenary held in London in 1880. He is known in every state of the United States through his superbly illustrated "Realistic Travels," which give a vivid reproduction of his extensive journeys in Europe and America, and embrace the history as well as a study of the present peoples of many lands.

C. E. Bolton

BOLTON, Sarah Knowles, author, was born at Farmington, Conn., Sept. 15, 1841. She is of Puritan ancestry, and was educated at the seminary established by Catharine Beecher in Hartford, Conn. After her marriage to Charles E. Bolton (q. v.) she removed to Cleveland, O., where for several years she was a regular contributor to the "Independent," "Harper's Bazaar," and the "Congregationalist," of which last journal she was one of the editorial staff. She has traveled in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Italy, France and England, and in the latter country made an especial study of the higher education for women, and of the means used for the elevation of the working classes. She has been assistant corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and active in other philanthropic work. Her published volumes are "Orlean Lamar, and Other Poems" (New York, 1863); "The Present Problem" (New York, 1874); "How Success is Won" (Boston, 1884); "Lives of Poor Boys who became Famous" (Boston, 1885); "Girls Who Became Famous" (1886); "Social Studies in England" (1886); a collection of short stories, called "Stories from Life" (1886); "American Authors," a book of poems (1887); "American Statesmen" (1888); "Some Successful Women" (1888); "Men of Science" (1889); "English Authors" (1890); "European Artists" (1890), and "English Statesmen" (1891).

BOLTON, Charles Knowles, poet, the son of Charles Edward and Sarah Knowles Bolton, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 14, 1867. He published in 1887 poems, "From Heart and Nature," and in 1890, "The Boltons in Old and New England," with a genealogy of his family. "The Fight at Fayal" was illustrated in the "Magazine of American History" in 1885, and "A Night's Tragedy" in the "Golden Era" (California, 1889). Mr. Bolton has also contributed poetry to the "Century," the New York "Independent" and the "Youth's Companion," and assisted his mother in preparing "American Authors." He was graduated in 1890 from Harvard University, and, after a period of European travel, is now connected with its library. He is preparing a life of Saskia, the wife of Rembrandt.

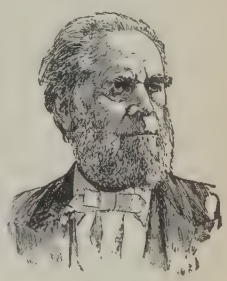
FORMAN, Allan, journalist, was born at Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1860. The old proverb, "Shoemakers' children go barefoot," was never more aptly illustrated than by the profession of journalism prior to the establishment of the "Journalist" on March 22, 1884. Nearly every trade, profession and commercial interest had its organ, but no publication was exclusively devoted to journalism. Newspaper workers were too busily engaged in advancing the interests, fighting the fights and telling the news of other professions, to give thought to their own. The "Journalist" was the first paper to enter this field, and under the guidance of Mr. Forman it has fulfilled its mission successfully. At the time he started the "Journalist" Mr. Forman was a young newspaper man of considerable ability, which was just beginning to be recognized. He had acted as correspondent for the Brooklyn "Eagle" in San Francisco during the Kearney sand-lot riots, had been a regular contributor to "Harper's Weekly," a story writer for "Harper's Young People," and other juvenile publications, and editor of the Brooklyn "Advance," a socio-religious monthly. After some experience in daily journalism on the staff of the New York "Times," he devoted himself to dramatic criticism, joining forces with Charles A. Byrne and Leander Richardson in theatrical newspaper work. With them he started the "Journalist," and after five months decided to devote himself exclusively to the new venture. He accordingly bought out Messrs. Byrne and Richardson, and has since been sole editor and owner. By judicious management and hard work he has brought his paper to a position of influence, and he has won the friendship and respect of the prominent newspaper men of this country and England. In 1885 he married a daughter of Harry Fenn, a well-known artist. Mr. Forman is an occasional contributor to various magazines, and a writer on special topics for the daily and weekly press. He received his early education at the hands of a private tutor in Brooklyn, and afterward took a special course at Williams College, where he edited the Williams Argo.

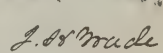
Allan Forman

FRANCIS, Charles Edward, dentist, was born in Hartford, Conn,, Jan. 24, 1828. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut. On his father's side he is a lineal descendant of the famous Miles Standish, and on his mother's of William Wadsworth, who emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1632, and formed one of the company who settled Hartford, Conn., in 1636. It was Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, a son of William, who in 1686, when James II. demanded the surrender of the charter, seized it in the darkness and hid it in the hollow of the famous "charter oak." Charles received an academic education, and afterward served as a clerk in a retail drug store of his native town. He obtained a similar position in New York, where he devoted considerable time to the study of medicine under a private preceptor, and studied practical anatomy as a matriculate in the Medical College of the University of New York. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of dentistry, and in 1854 received the degree of D.D.S. from the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry, and that of M.D.S. from the regents of the University of New York. He was one of the founders of the New York Odontological Society, and was elected its first president, which office he held for five years. He was one of the founders of the First District Dental Society of New York, and one of the early members of the Dental Society of the State of New York, of both of which he held the presidency, and has been an associate or honorary member of a number of dental societies in New York and other states of the Union. He is also a life member of the New England Society of New York. He was chairman of the committee appointed to draft a law regulating the practice of dentistry, and aided in securing its passage through the state legislature. He helped to establish the New York College of Dentistry. He has been a frequent contributor to dental journals, and for several years was one of the publishers of the "Independent Practitioner." He was married in 1849, and has had one son and two daughters.

RUBLEE, Horace, journalist, was born at Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 9, 1829. The family removed in 1840 to Sheboygan county, Wis., then an almost unbroken wilderness, containing more Indians than whites. In 1852 he began newspaper work as legislative reporter for the Madison "Argus." The next year he became editor of the Wisconsin "State Journal," then the whig organ at the capital. On the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," his paper took a leading part in urging a fusion of all voters opposed to the extension of slavery, and he was secretary of the convention held at Madison, July 13, 1854, which organized the republican party in Wisconsin. In 1856–57 he was state librarian, but continued his editorial work. For many years he was an active officer of the State Historical Society, and took much interest in promoting the growth of its collections and its library. He was chairman of the republican state central committee 1859–69, a delegate-at-large to the national convent on of 1868, and a member of its platform committee. From 1869 to 1876 he was U. S. minister to Switzerland, during which time the tribunal of arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama claims met at Geneva. Prior to its meeting the attitude of the United States was grossly misrepresented by the English press, and these misrepresentations were copied in continental papers. Mr. Rublee contributed to the Swiss and German press, articles which, in the opinion of the agent of our government, were of material aid in correcting public sentiment respecting the American case, and for these he was thanked by Hamilton Fish, as U. S. secretary of state. In the autumn of 1876 he resigned his post and returned to Wisconsin. The next year he was again chosen chairman of the republican state committee, and in opposition to what many considered safe policy, insisted that the party should take definite ground against the principles of the greenbackers, then very strong and active in the West, and in favor of the resumption of specie payments. In January, 1881, he took editorial charge of the Milwaukee "Daily Republican." This was merged, the following year, in the "Sentinel," of which he has since been editor-in-chief.

WADE, Jephtha H., telegraph projector, was born in New London, Conn., July 7, 1811. He began life as a carpenter, was subsequently a daguerreotype artist, and then a telegraph operator. He built the first telegraph line west of Buffalo, along the line of the Michigan Southern railroad, and next what are known as the "Wade" lines in Ohio. He was the first president of the Pacific Telegraph Co., and of the Western Union, which latter position he held until 1867, and was afterward engaged in banking and other enterprises in Cleveland, O. He originated Lake View Cemetery, where President Garfield is buried, besides laying out and donating to the city of Cleveland, Wade park, near the cemetery. He enjoyed the distinction of being probably the oldest telegraph operator in the country, and it was he who broached the idea of enclosing submarine cable in iron armor, thus making intercontinental communication by telegraph possible. At his death, Aug. 9, 1890, he was one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Cleveland, O.

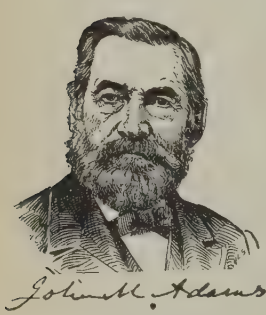




EGGLESTON, George Cary, author and editor, was born at Vevay, Ind., Nov. 26, 1839, of a Virginia father. He is descended, on his mother's side, from a Kentucky family of Scotch-Irish origin, and on his father's from Richard Eggleston, one of the early Virginia colonists. He attended Indiana Asbury University, and Richmond College, Virginia, studied law in Richmond, and was just beginning practice when the civil war broke out. He enlisted and served the first year of the war in Stuart's 1st regiment of Virginia cavalry—popularly called the "Black Horse Cavalry"—and was then transferred to the artillery, Longstreet's corps, serving in that arm till the end of the war. He was in active service from Bull Run to Appomattox, and commanded a mortar fort at Petersburg during the siege. After the war, he practiced law for a time as private counsel of a house in Cairo, Ill., but in 1870 he entered metropolitan journalism as a reporter on the Brooklyn "Union," to the editorial staff of which he was promoted in eight weeks. In 1871 he became managing editor, and a little later editor-in-chief of "Hearth and Home," New York city. In 1875 he

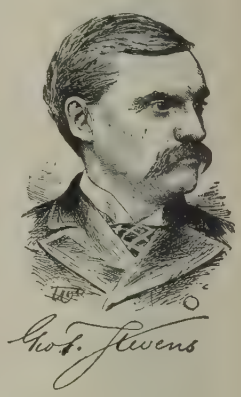
became literary editor of the New York "Evening Post," continuing in that position till 1881. Three years later he became literary editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser," and a year later editor in-chief of that paper. In 1889 he joined the staff of the New York "World" as an editorial writer. He has written extensively for such magazines as "Harper's," the "Galaxy," "Appletons' Journal," and the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1874 he contributed a series of papers to the last-named with the title "A Rebel's Recollections," which were afterward published in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Among his books may be mentioned: "How to Educate Yourself;" "How to Make a Living;" "A Man of Honor," a novel; "The Big Brother;" "Captain Sam;" "The Signal Boys;" "The Wreck of the Red Bird;" "Red Eagle;" "Juggernaut," a novel, written in collaboration with Dolores Marbourg; "American War Ballads," 2 volumes; "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," American edition. He was one of the founders of the Authors' Club, and of The Virginians, and is an active member of the Reform Club.

ADAMS, John Milton, journalist, was born at Rumford, Me., Sept. 22, 1819. The Adams homestead is picturesquely situated on the west side of the Ellis river, near its junction with the Androscoggin. John Milton's father, Nathan Adams, Jr., inherited this estate, which, under his management, was one of the best farms in the vicinity, and married Susan Merrill, who was the first child of English descent born in Andover, Me. The subject of this sketch attended the town schools, the Turner High School, Gould's Academy at Bethel, Bridgton Academy, and Gorham Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1842. He subsequently spent a year in college at St. Hyacinthe, Canada, in order to perfect himself in the French language. At the age of seventeen he began to teach, having charge of schools in various places. He subsequently studied law with Fessenden & Deblois, of Portland, Me., and in 1846 was admitted to the Cumberland bar, where he was associated as partner with John A. Poor, and later with Nathan Clifford, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. In 1857 he became editor of the "Eastern Argus," and in 1866 sole owner of the paper, which he has since ably conducted. Under his careful and energetic management this journal has widely extended its circulation and grown in influence, until it is recognized as the leading organ of the democratic party of the state of Maine. Besides attending to the work connected with editing a daily and weekly paper, Mr. Adams has various other business interests. He is also fond of horticulture, and takes great delight in beautifying his attractive home at Deering, where he himself cultivates his flowers and vegetables in the rare moments of leisure of a busy life. He acted as orderly sergeant during the Aroostook war, has held the rank of colonel on Gov. Hubbard's staff, acceptably served on the Portland school board, as county superintendent of schools, and as reporter of decisions of the supreme judiciary court, volumes 41 and 42 being of his compiling. Though usually declining to be a candidate for office, he accepted appointment as visitor to the Military Academy at West Point, tendered him by President Cleveland, and heartily supported the various improvements recommended by the board of visitors, which were subsequently authorized by congress.



He is a graceful and ready writer, and during his travels abroad wrote a series of letters which appeared in the New York "Railway Gazette." In business he began with determination never to fail, that nobody might lose through trusting him. By meeting obligations in full and promptly, and by insuring his life when impelled to use his credit beyond his means, he has at all times rendered failure in this respect impossible, and has enjoyed the pecuniary advantages which such a course is always certain to secure. It does not gain great riches, but it affords great comfort.

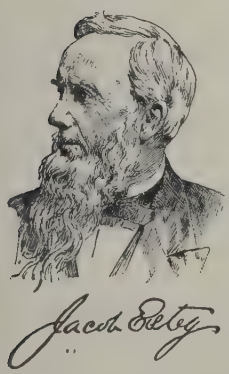
STEVENS, George T., physician, was born in Essex county, New York, in 1832. His father, Chauncey C. Stevens, was a Congregational clergyman, whose active ministry continued in Essex county during more than fifty years. His mother was Lucinda Hoadley, a native of New Haven, Conn Both parents were examples of the best type of New England character, and both were children of soldiers of the revolution. George was graduated at the Castleton Medical College, in 1857, and at a later date received the degree of Ph.D. from Union College, New York. He commenced the practice of his profession in Westport, N. Y., and two years later removed to Keeseville, N. Y. In 1861 he was married to Harriet W., daughter of the late Wm. L. Wadhams, of Wadham Mills, N. Y. At the breaking out of the civil war he entered the Federal army as assistant surgeon of the 77th regiment of New York volunteers. He was soon promoted to the surgeoncy of his regiment, but even before his promotion he received the exceptional honor of being appointed chief operating surgeon for his brigade, all his assistants being men with the full rank of surgeon. This position he continued to hold during the remainder of his term of service of three years. He also for a time acted as medical inspector of the 6th corps. As a member of that famous corps he took part in all its campaigns and battles, and at the close of the war wrote a book, entitled "Three Years in the Sixth Corps." Returning home in 1865, he began the practice of his profession at Albany, N. Y., and soon after his settlement there was elected professor of physiology and of the diseases of the eye and ear in the Albany Medical College, and ophthalmic surgeon in the Albany Hospital. He occupied these positions during several years, until, at the reorganization of the college, in 1876, he was reappointed to a professorship, which he declined. In 1880 he removed his residence to the city of New York. In 1876 he read before the Academy of Medicine of New York, a paper on the subject of chorea, which has become celebrated. In this paper he announced the doctrine of oculo-neural-irritation. His theory, as developed in his more recent contributions to the subject, has given rise to a great deal of controversy, but, notwithstanding many vigorous assaults and much learned opposition, has made steady progress, and has already a strong hold on the profession. In 1884 the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium rendered the highest award to his essay on the relations between anomalies of the eyes and nervous disorders, in a competition open to the world, and participated in by some of the most distinguished of European neurologists. His writings on the anomalies of the ocular muscles, in which many original views and new operative proceedings are presented, are widely accepted as authoritative. Besides his papers on medicine, he is the



author of many essays on botanical and other subjects of medical science, and the inventor of a number of instruments for diagnostic and surgical purposes, which are extensively employed in his profession.

STONE, Melville Elijah, journalist, was born at Hudson, Ill., Aug. 22, 1848. His parents removed to Chicago when he was a child, and he was graduated from the high school of that city in 1867. After leaving school he became one of the owners and operators of an iron foundry, with which he was connected for four years, only to lose all he possessed in the fire which devastated Chicago in 1871. Left penniless, he turned his attention to journalism, and became a reporter and correspondent for Chicago and New York newspapers. On Christmas day, 1875, he founded the Chicago "Evening News" the first penny journal published in that city, and having associated with himself Victor F. Lawson, made it a great financial success. A morning edition was added, and the combined circulation in a few years exceeded 1,000,000 copies a week. Mr. Stone's course as editor was marked by enterprise, fearlessness and independence. In 1887 his health gave way from overwork, and after a trip to Europe he in 1888 sold his interest in the "News" to Mr. Lawson. He has since spent the greater portion of his time abroad.

ESTEY, Jacob, organ manufacturer, was born at Hinsdale, N. H., Sept. 30, 1814, the son of Isaac and Patty Forbes Estey. The Estey ancestry came from England, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled in the Massachusetts colony. From there Isaac Estey removed to Hinsdale early in the present century. His farm, on which Jacob was born, was on the east road leading to Chesterfield. Jacob was one of seven children, and, his parents being poor, he was adopted at four years of age by a neighbor, named Shattuck, from whom, when about thirteen, he ran away, on account of harsh treatment, and because he could not have the schooling which his already active mind craved. The crisis came in April, 1828, when Shattuck left home, on a Monday morning, to take a drive of logs down the Connecticut. The usual Sunday interview with him and his wife, on the day before, had left cruel marks on the boy's back and legs, and when these came to the eyes of the hired man, who was left in charge of the farm, the latter promised the boy assistance in getting away. It was just at daybreak on the next Sunday morning, April 14th, that, with his bundle of clothes under his arm and $2 in his pocket, he took to the woods. The runaway went to Worcester, Mass., where some of his brothers were, apprenticed himself to a manufacturing firm, and, by his own efforts, obtained a common-school education, and also two years at an academy. He removed to Brattleboro, Vt., when he was twenty-one years of age, walking the entire distance from Worcester with $200 in his pocket, in order not to break in upon his hoard, which represented the savings of seven years. With the help of a friend, he bought out a plumbing and lead pipe business, establishing a good trade, in which he continued until 1850, when he gave up his plumbing and took an interest in a small melodeon concern, which had rented the upper story of his shop. He soon purchased his partner's interest for $2,700, the annual output of the shop at that time being only fifty plain melodeons, and the total number of employés six. For seven years he personally sold the products of the modest factory, loading his team with melodeons, and striking out most frequently across the mountains into eastern New York, then through northern Vermont into Canada, and home through western New Hampshire. "I didn't know a note of music," he was heard to say in later years, "and so I didn't waste any time playing on the melodeons. Sometimes I took a boy along to play on them, and sometimes I found some one in the vicinity to come into the farmers' houses and show them off. If I could get an instrument into a neighborhood, there was pretty sure to be a call for others." Often the trade was in barter—cheese, butter, or other farm produce, horses from Canada, and young cattle. From these modest beginnings the business grew, slowly for a number of years—with a remarkable rapidity after 1870—until in 1890 it had become, in its entirety, the largest of its kind in the world, with branch agencies not only in all the large cities of Europe and America, but also in South America, Australia, Asia and Africa. In 1857 the shop was burned, and a new and larger one was built. This in its turn was burned in 1864, and the factory, since converted into a hotel, was erected on its site. In 1866 the large factory at the corner of Frost and Elm streets was erected. The great freshet of 1869, which caused disastrous loss of property in the village, not only swept away a large quantity of valuable lumber, but threatened the safety of the building itself, and, not caring to risk a recurrence of the danger, Mr. Estey at once bought the large tract of farming and pasture land west of the village, where Esteyville stands, and began the erection of the present factories. It is of interest to note, in passing, that Mr. Estey was always a firm advocate of woman's right to do any work for which she was fitted, and to have the same pay for it that a man would have. It was while the organ business was located in the Frost street shop, that women began to be employed to file reeds. The men objected to this innovation, and complained that they couldn't do the work properly. He knew that this was an error, and repeatedly changed the reeds when the men were at dinner, so that they unwittingly used the reeds filed by the women, supposing that they had been filed by men, and *vice versa*. He was, therefore, fully prepared when a delegation of men waited on him one day, and told him that it was impossible to do good work with the reeds filed by women. He brought the interview to an abrupt termination by telling the delegation how he had changed the reeds, and he characteristically added, "when I want any more of your advice about running my business, I will send for you!" In the meantime Mr. Estey engaged in a number of other successful business enterprises, including furniture-making in Owosso, Mich., and piano-making in New York city. He held a number of public offices, being a member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1869 and 1870; state senator in 1872, and a presidential elector in 1876. The last-named year a strong and nearly successful canvass was made for him for governor. He took a lively interest in religious and educational work, and was very liberal in the use of the large fortune he had acquired. He helped to found Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., for colored people, and the Vermont Academy, at Saxton's River, and contributed largely to missionary associations and churches in every part of the country. He was a stanch supporter of the



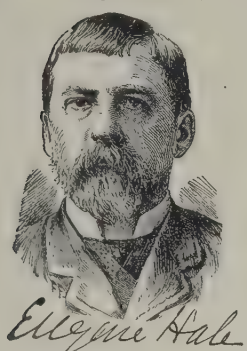
Brattleboro Baptist church, which came into existence about 1840, and it is through his active interest that the church has grown to be the largest of its denomination in the state. It was his especial delight to provide for young men who desired to enter the ministry, and there was probably no time during his prosperous later years that he did not have one or more such *protégés*. Mr. Estey's tastes were severely plain and homely. He was born with a hatred of show and pretence in any form, and in his habits, bearing and manner of life he was as simple and unpretending as an employer, as he had been when his lot was that of a struggling mechanic. Not many of his 500 workmen were up in the morning as early as he, and few of them were in bed so early at night. Though he saw his business grow from fifty organs in a year to 1,500 in a single month, and though he came to have his trusted lieutenants in every department, he was, to the last, watchful of all the details of the work, and was as much its active compelling force as at its beginning. It is, without doubt, largely through his personal and familiar relations with his workmen that no labor troubles have ever affected the Estey establishment. His success came through his native shrewdness and insight, and his cool and far-seeing judgment, mingled with a sturdy courage and independence, and no small portion of that distinctively Yankee quality known as "clear grit." He married in 1857, two years after he began business in Brattleboro, Desdemona Wood, daughter of David Wood, formerly of Dover, where Mrs. Estey was born. They celebrated the anniversary of their golden wedding May 2, 1887. Mr. Estey died at Brattleboro, Vt., Apr. 15, 1890. His son, Col. Julius J. Estey, and his son-in-law, Col. Levi K. Fuller, his partner for a number of years, are his business successors.

DUNLOP, Joseph R., journalist, was born at Jamaica, West Indies, July 24, 1844, his father being on duty there as chaplain in the British army. When he was eleven years old his family moved to Canada, and he was educated in the common schools, and at Upper Canada College. He began newspaper work at the age of eighteen on the Toronto "Globe." Some months later he went to Chicago, where he learned the printer's trade, an accomplishment never out of place in the equipment of an editor. His newspaper career in Chicago began in 1871, when he became a proof-reader on the "Times." Within a year he was given a place on the city staff of that paper, and was eventually promoted to the city editorship. With the exception of a term of service as city editor on the "Inter-Ocean," his journalistic work and development are a part of the history of the Chicago "Times." Step by step he has reached the position he now occupies as editor-in-chief of that journal, and his long service on the paper, taking in, as it has, almost every department of newspaper work, has given him a familiarity with the details of the business that is invaluable to him. Few men at his age have, by their own unaided efforts, attained a position of wider influence or more splendid opportunities. He is peculiarly and wholly a newspaper man, his ambition being to make the "Times" the best paper published. He has neither sought to use it to secure his own personal aggrandizement, nor to make it an adjunct to any project, however legitimate, that would magnify himself. Indeed, he would rather see the name of the "Times" quoted than his own. While his newspaper is vigorously democratic, he has never made himself personally conspicuous in politics, nor cast suspicion on its political utterances by putting himself under obligations to the politicians. His paper is thereby left free to criticise the management of its own party, which it often does with entire candor and fearlessness. Mr. Dunlop is also editor-in-chief of the Chicago "Mail." His best friends are those who know him most intimately. His singularly fortunate temperament endears him in a marked degree to his subordinates, inasmuch as in his personal bearing he is dignified without being austere, and possesses the rare art of being able to correct or reprove an employé without humiliating or wounding him. He has been twice married, his present wife being the widow of Wilbur F. Storey, the practical founder of the "Times," under whom the present editor of the paper served for many years.

SCHLEY, Grant Barney, financier, was born Feb. 25, 1845, at Chapinsville, Ontario Co., N. Y. He completed his education at Canandaigua in 1861, went to Syracuse and obtained employment in the express office of Wells, Butterfield & Co. Here he remained at a salary of $30 a month for about a year and a half, when he was transferred to the office at Suspension Bridge, where he received, after a time, $30 a week. Two firms were consolidated under the title of the American Express Co., and Mr. Schley was sent to the head office of the new company—a subordinate position in the money department being given him. Here he gained rapid promotion, and from 1870 to 1874 was in charge of both the inward and outward money departments, and also the cashier of the company. In the latter year he resigned his office and entered the service of the First National Bank, and when he left this bank, six years afterward, he was in full charge of the foreign exchange department. Mr. Schley began his Wall street career with Ernest Groesbeck, under the firm name of Groesbeck & Schley The connection was dissolved in January, 1885, and the next month the house of Moore & Schley was established. The house became one of the largest and most important in Wall street. Mr. Schley's share in the business is the conduct of the office and the management of the details of the large operations in which the firm is engaged. He has gained a large fortune, and won prominence and popularity. He was married in 1877, at Washington, D. C., to Elizabeth Baker, the only sister of George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York, whose father, George E. Baker, was private secretary of Wm. H. Seward during his official career, and editor of the "Statesman." Mr. and Mrs. Schley have five children, of whom four are boys. They reside on Madison avenue, New York city, and also own a country-seat near Far Hills, N. J.

WHEELER, Hiram C., agriculturist, was born in New Hampshire in 1835. He received a common-school education, and until the age of twenty-one was employed on his father's farm. About 1860 he removed to Iowa, where he taught school for several years, and later was a real estate agent. In 1871 he settled at Odebolt, and now has at that place the largest farm in Iowa, and a costly and beautiful home. He has traveled widely in the United States and Europe. In 1889 and 1891 he was the republican candidate for governor of his state.

HALE, Eugene, senator, was born at Turner, Me., June 9, 1836. He was educated in the common schools and at the Turner and Hebron Academies. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law, gained admission to the bar in 1857 and soon achieved success as a practitioner in Ellsworth, Me. He was for nine years prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, and he was also elected three times a member of the lower branch of the Maine legislature. In 1878 he was elected to congress as a representative. He took his seat in March, 1869, and served by re-election until March 4, 1881, being during his last term chairman of the republican congressional committee. In 1868 and again in 1876 and 1880 he was delegate to the republican national convention, and on the last two occasions labored zealously for the nomination of his friend James G. Blaine. In 1874 President Grant tendered him the position of postmaster-general and in 1877 President Hayes offered him a portfolio in his cabinet, but he declined both honors preferring to remain in congress. In 1881 he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Hannibal Hamlin. He was re-elected in 1887 for the term ending March 3, 1893. He is a man of superior mental powers, a pleasing speaker and a laborious and painstaking legislator. He ranks among the leaders of the republican party in the senate. Bates College and Colby University have conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In 1871 he married Mary Douglas, daughter of Zachariah Chandler, U. S. senator from Michigan and secretary of the interior. He resides in Ellsworth, Me.



Eugene Hale

BLODGETT, Rufus, senator, was born at Dorchester, N. H., Oct. 9, 1834. His grandfather was a gallant soldier who served through the revolutionary war. Rufus received a common school and academic education. He removed to New Jersey in 1866, was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Ocean county in 1870, and was several years thereafter chairman of the board. He was a democratic member from a strong republican county of the New Jersey legislature in 1878–80, and in the latter year democratic candidate for speaker; a delegate to the national democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1880; chairman of the state democratic executive committee in 1884, and a prominent candidate for governor before the democratic convention of 1886. He was elected U. S. senator in 1886, defeating Wm. J. Sewell, the republican candidate. Mr. Blodgett's business career has been remarkable. At eighteen, he became an apprentice in the Amoskeag Locomotive Works of Manchester, N. H., where he learned the trade of locomotive building. After completing his apprenticeship he was employed for ten years by the Shore Line Railroad of Connecticut. He was next made superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad in 1874, and is now superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad. He is vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of the New Central Coal Co.; director and member of the executive committee of the Long Branch Water Co.; director and treasurer of the Long Branch Electric Light Co., and president of the First National Bank of Long Branch. He is also interested in half a dozen large sailing vessels. This extraordinary business and political record is a striking exemplification of Rufus Blodgett's individuality. In twenty years from the time of his settlement in New Jersey, a complete stranger, he was pushed for the governorship, and was elected to the U. S. senate, and that, too, although he is in no sense a professional politician, but simply a practical business man. Therein lies strong testimony to his intelligence, resolute conviction and active public spirit. In addition to his unusual and versatile business ability, he possesses a broad comprehension of public affairs. As a senator he has been a useful member of the committees on pensions, the census and post-offices and roads. On the election bill he made a speech that is a model of terse vigor and sententious constitutional doctrine. He has been twice married—in 1861 to Miss Amanda M. Hoyt, and in 1880 to Mrs. Chastina Simpson.

R. Blodgett

BERRY, James Henderson, senator and governor of Arkansas, was born near Bellefonte, Jackson Co., Ala., May 15, 1841. His grandfather came from Virginia to Tennessee, in which state his father was born. The latter married Miss Orr of Rutherford county, Tenn., and moved in 1848 to Carrollton, Ark., where he farmed and sold goods. James Berry, the subject of this sketch, alternated farm work with schooling during his boyhood, and was clerking when the war began. He entered the Confederate service as lieutenant in the 16th Arkansas infantry, fighting gallantly in the battles of Pea Ridge and Iuka. In October, 1862, he lost his right leg at Corinth, Miss., in the bloody attack made by Van Dorn on Rosecrans. He returned to Arkansas after the surrender of Port Hudson, July 1863, and remained there until the close of the war with the exception of a short time spent in Texas. He taught school in Ozark, Ark., reading meanwhile such law books as he could borrow. In October, 1865, he married Miss Lizzie Quaile of Ozark, with whom he became acquainted during the war. At the time of his marriage Mr. Berry was very poor, having neither lands nor money. Returning to Carrollton, Ark., his old home, he was elected state representative from Carroll county in August of the following year, and was admitted to the bar about three months later. In 1869 he moved to the adjoining county of Benton, locating in Bentonville, his present home. He was elected state representative from Benton county in 1872, and again in 1874 when he was chosen by the democratic majority at that extraordinary session, speaker of the house. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the state democratic convention, and in 1878 judge of the state circuit court. In 1882 he resigned his judgeship to accept the democratic nomination for governor, which had been accorded him by acclamation. He was elected by a plurality of 38,000, defeating W. D. Slack, republican, and Rufus Garland, greenbacker. Declining a second executive term, he in 1885 received thirty-seven votes for U. S. senator,

James H. Berry

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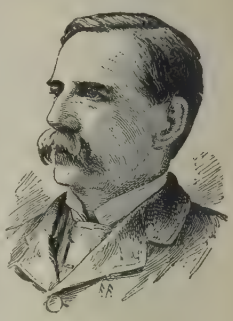
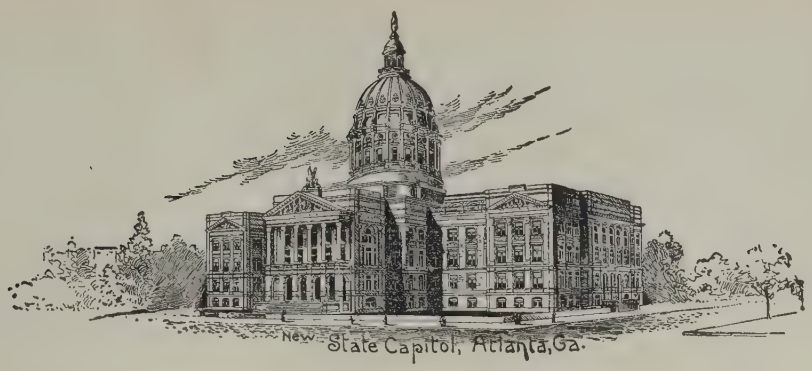
but withdrew after a week's balloting. J. K. Jones was then elected. March 20, 1865, in consequence of the appointment of Senator A. H. Garland as U. S. attorney-general, Mr. Berry was elected to the senatorial vacancy, defeating Poindexter Dunn and four other candidates. In 1889 he was re-elected without democratic opposition. Mr. Berry is an interesting figure in the U. S. senate, where he has served with usefulness and distinction. As he stands upon the floor supported by his crutches, his heroism as a soldier is recalled and the romance thus suggested is enhanced by his fine face and erect form. He is a ready and forcible speaker and displays a manly courtesy that is very engaging. He has been a member of various important committees, including those on the census, railroads, civil service, public lands, coast defences and epidemic diseases. He is a valued worker both in the committee-room and on the senate floor.

DANIEL, John Warwick, senator, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 5, 1842. His father, William Daniel, jr., was judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and his grandfather had been at one time a member of the general court of that state. At the opening of the war John was at Dr. Gissner Harrison's school in Albemarle county, Va. He volunteered as a private soldier, became second lieutenant in the Stonewall brigade and was wounded at the first battle of Manassas. Later, he became adjutant of the 11th Virginia infantry, was wounded at Boonsboro, near Antietam, was appointed major in the Confederate states army and adjutant of Gen. Early's division. While serving in the last capacity he was permanently crippled by a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. After the war he studied law at the University of Virginia, and entered upon its practice at Lynchburg. He began his political career as a member of the Virginia house, where he served one term of two years (1869–71) and continued it in the Virginia senate from 1875 to 1881, acting in the meantime as elector-at-large on the Tilden ticket of 1876. In 1881, being defeated as democratic candidate for governor by W. E. Cameron, readjuster, he returned to his law practice at Lynchburg, but was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In 1886 he was elected a member of congress and in 1887 succeeded Gen. Mahone in the U. S. senate. He was also delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention of 1880 and 1888. He is the author of "Daniel on Attachments" and "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments."

CAMERON, James Donald, senator, was born at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., May 14, 1833. His distinguished father, Simon Cameron (q. v.), was secretary of war in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, U. S. minister-plenipotentiary to Russia and for nearly twenty years a senator from Pennsylvania. James was graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1852. Upon leaving college he entered the Middletown Bank now the National Bank of Middletown as clerk, soon became cashier and then president, which position he still holds. Early in life he was very successful in varied business enterprises. In 1863 he was elected president of the Northern Central Railway Co., whose road extends north and south through the state of Pennsylvania to Baltimore and is a much traveled route from Harrisburg southward. He continued to hold this position until 1874, when the road passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Grant from May 22, 1876, to March 3, 1877, showing in this position the same executive power that had characterized him in the prompt and orderly dispatch of his private business. He was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1868 and to Cincinnati in 1876. He became prominent and influential in his state and the entire country, and was chosen chairman of the republican national committee and delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1880. He was elected to the U. S. senate from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father in March, 1877, and took his seat Oct. 15, 1877, in his forty-fourth year. He was re-elected in 1879, 1885 and 1891. During his service in the senate Mr. Cameron has been a member of the committees on coast defenses, to inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against Nicaragua, on the five civilized tribes of Indians, military affairs, the quadro-centennial, and chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He has large interests in various enterprises in Pennsylvania and owns many of the most valuable farms in Dauphin and Cumberland counties in that state. He has a magnificent residence on Front street, Harrisburg, facing the Susquehanna river and a costly home in Washington, D. C. His first wife was Mary McCormick, a representative of a prominent family in Pennsylvania. She died in 1874. He was married a second time, in 1878, to Elizabeth Sherman, daughter of Judge Sherman of Ohio and niece of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.



TURPIE, David, senator, was born in Hamilton county, O., July 8, 1829. He was graduated from Kenyon College at the age of nineteen, studied law and began practice at Logansport, Ind., where he had settled in 1849. His remarkable talent at once attracted attention, and in 1854 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, and in 1856 judge of the circuit court, both of which positions he resigned. In 1852, and again in 1858, he was a member of the legislature of Indiana. In 1863 he was sent to the U. S. senate to fill out the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, and in 1874 and 1875 he was speaker of the Indiana house of representatives. From 1878 to 1881 he served as commissioner to revise the laws of Indiana. In August, 1886, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the state of Indiana, but resigned in March, 1887, having in the previous month been elected U. S. senator to succeed Benjamin Harrison. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention. He is a pleasing orator and a man of brilliant attainments. He resides in Indianapolis.


New State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

WALTON, George, first governor of Georgia, (1779 and 1790), and signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1740. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, and self-educated, using pine-knots to read by at night, when his employer would not allow him candles. When his apprenticeship ended, he removed to Georgia and read law with Henry Young. He became an ardent advocate of the revolution, and was secretary of the provincial congress held at Tondees Tavern, Savannah, Ga., July 4, 1774 (the first secession convention of Georgia), which practically inaugurated, in that state, the severance from England. He was on the committee that appealed to Gov. Wright, and was a member of the council of safety. The provincial congress that assembled in Savannah, Jan. 20, 1776, appointed him one of the five delegates from Georgia to the Continental congress. Three of the delegates from Georgia, George Walton, Lyman Hall and Button Gwinnett signed the declaration of independence. Archibald Bulloch and John Houston did not sign. Walton continued a delegate to the Continental congress until October, 1781. In 1778 he became a colonel of militia, and was wounded and captured when the British took Savannah, remaining a prisoner until September, 1779. He was elected governor of Georgia in October of the same year; appointed chief justice of the state in 1783; elected (but did not serve) delegate to the convention to make a constitution for the United States; elected governor in 1789; a member of the supreme court in 1793, and U. S. senator in 1795. He was twice elected to the Georgia legislature, and was a U. S. commissioner to make a treaty in Tennessee with the Cherokee Indians. A curious episode occurred in Gov. Walton's career in 1779. While governor he transmitted a letter, purporting to be signed by Wm. Glasscock, speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, attacking Gen. Lachlan McIntosh. Gen. McIntosh pressed an examination, which resulted in a denial of the letter by Speaker Glasscock, who claimed it was a forgery. The legislature investigated the matter, censured the attempt on Gen. McIntosh, and ordered the attorney-general to enter prosecutions. It was only the day before that the legislature had elected Gov. Walton chief justice, something incompatible with censure. Afterward it also chose him a member of congress. Gov. Walton was a brave and able man, and was overwhelmed with public honors. His many and exalted distinctions were the more remarkable, in view of his limited education. He died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 2, 1804.

Geo Walton

TELFAIR, Edward, second governor of Georgia (1787 and 1791–93), was born in Scotland in 1735. He received his education at the grammar school of Kirkcudbright, and came to America in 1758, as the agent of a commercial house. After living for a time in Virginia, he removed to Halifax, N. C., and thence, in 1766, to Savannah, Ga., where he settled in mercantile business. He was zealous in the cause of the revolution, was one of the famous "Sons of Liberty," and was a member of the citizens' committee that drew up resolutions, July 27, 1774, urging Georgia to join the American cause, as well as of the one that received subscriptions for the sufferers by the Boston "port bill." He was of the band that under Habersham's leadership broke open the powder magazine in Savannah, and was made a member of the important council of safety. He was elected in February, 1778, a member of the Continental congress, signed the ratification of the articles of confederation, was re-elected in 1780, serving to 1783, and again in 1785, but the last time he did not take his seat. In 1783 he was appointed a commissioner to form a treaty with the Cherokee Indians. He was elected governor of Georgia Jan. 9, 1787, and re-elected Nov. 9, 1790, serving to 1793. In 1791 he entertained Gen. Washington at his family residence near Augusta, called "The Grove," where Mrs. Telfair gave a ball which Washington attended. Gov. Telfair was a successful man of business, as well as a statesman, and left a large fortune. Telfair county, Ga., is named after him, and his elegant Savannah mansion was converted by his daughter into the Telfair Art Gallery, which serves as a monument to him. He died in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 17, 1807.

Edw Telfair

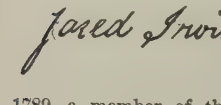
MATHEWS, George, third governor of Georgia, (1787 and 1794–95), was born in Augusta county, Va., 1739. His father, John Mathews, emigrated from Ireland to Virginia, in 1737. George distinguished himself as an Indian fighter, and was a captain at the battle, in 1774, at the junction of the Ohio and Kenawha rivers. In 1775 he became colonel of the 9th Virginia regiment, and fought under Washington at the Brandywine and Germantown, where he was captured. He was under Gen. Greene as colonel of

Geo Mathews

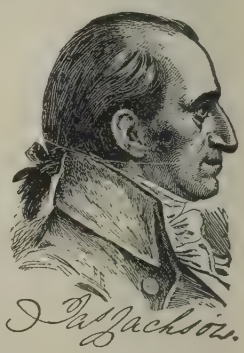
BUR... PUBLIC LIB.

the 3d Virginia regiment when the war closed. He removed to Goose Pond on Broad river, Oglethorpe Co., Ga., in 1785, and was elected in 1786, in one year, governor of Georgia and representative in congress, and re-elected governor in 1794 and 1795. During his last term the celebrated "Yazoo act" was passed, which he approved, and while he undoubtedly acted from honest motives in signing it, his political death was its result, and the matter will always remain a blot upon his public career. President Adams nominated him to the senate for governor of the Mississippi territory, but withdrew the appointment on account of the "Yazoo act." Gov. Mathews became incensed at the withdrawal, and went on to Washington to chastise the president, but the latter satisfied him, and promised to appoint his son supervisor of public revenue in Georgia. In 1811 President Madison appointed him commissioner of the United States to negotiate for the annexation of Florida, but the president disavowed the treaty, and Mathews was so indignant that he is said to have started to Washington to subject Mr. Madison to personal chastisement, and on his way he died in Augusta, from fever induced by excitement, fatigue and exposure. Gov. Mathews, while not well educated, was a person of great force of character and rugged honesty. He was a successful and distinguished soldier, possessing courage, sagacity and fortitude. He admitted no superior but George Washington, and declared that his services to the country were only surpassed by that great chief. He had a remarkable memory. When an important document was lost in congress, while he was member, he repeated its contents word for word. He wore a three-cornered cocked hat, fair-top boots, a shirt full ruffled in front and at the wrists, and occasionally a long sword at his side. He read much aloud, pronounced the *ed* at the end of words with a long drawl, and spelt coffee and congress with a *k*. Gov. Mathews was one of the picturesque characters of Georgia's early times. He died in Augusta, Ga., Aug. 30, 1812.

IRWIN, Jared, fourth governor of Georgia (1796 and 1808), was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., in 1750. He settled in Burke county, Ga., and took an active part in the revolution. Afterward, in campaigns against the Indians on the Georgia frontier, he commanded a detachment of Georgia militia in the Creek country. In 1788 he removed to Washington county, was elected a member of the convention to revise the state constitution in 1789, a member of the first legislature convened under the present form of government in 1790, a member of the state convention in 1795; governor of Georgia in 1796; member and president of the state convention of 1798 that formed the permanent constitution; governor a second time in 1806, and repeatedly state senator and president of the senate, up to the time of his death. As governor in 1796 he had the honor of signing the bill rescinding the "Yazoo act." Gov. Irwin was one of the strong early executives of Georgia, noted for his good sense, integrity, firmness, and capacity for public affairs. After thirty years of distinguished and almost continuous public service, during which he attained the military rank of brigadier-general of militia, he died at Union Hill, Washington Co., Ga., March 1, 1818.

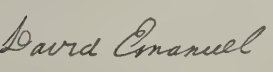


JACKSON, James, soldier, and fifth governor of Georgia (1798–1801), was born at Moreton, Hampstead, Devonshire, Eng., Sept. 21, 1757. He came to Savannah in 1772, where his only friend was John Wereat, afterward acting-governor in 1778, who had known his father in England. He studied law in Savannah, under Samuel Farley, but soon laid aside his law-books to take an active part in the revolution, becoming successively lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, during the war, and being appointed colonel and brigadier-general afterward. He was elected clerk of the court in 1776, by the provisional congress, and governor of Georgia in 1788, at thirty-one years of age, but modestly refused the gubernatorial office on the ground that he did not think his age or experience entitled him to the place—that it was too weighty for his shoulders, and that no honest patriot would assume duties he had not talents to discharge. He was, about this time, made grand master of the grand lodge of Masons in Georgia, and honorary member of the state Society of the Cincinnati. He was elected to the state convention that adopted the first constitution of Georgia, of which he wrote the greater part; was a representative to the first congress held under the federal constitution, in 1789–91; an elector for president and vice-president; a U. S. senator from 1793 to 1795, when he resigned; state representative in 1796; governor of Georgia 1798–1801; and U. S. senator from 1801 to March 16, 1806. In 1791 Gen. Anthony Wayne ran against him for congress, and after a heated contest was declared elected. Gen. Jackson contested the seat in February, 1792, but the casting vote of the speaker decided against him. Gen. Jackson was a brilliant and daring officer, his whole military career being a conspicuous one. He distinguished himself in 1776, by aiding to repel an attack on Savannah by sea and land. He commanded a company for awhile. In 1778, as brigadier-major, he was wounded at Midway, Ga., at the same time that Gen. Screven was killed. He shared gallantly in the defence of Savannah, and after its capture, Dec. 29, 1778, joined Gen. Moultrie in South Carolina, where, with his friend, John Milledge, afterward a Georgia governor, he came near being shot for a spy, by American soldiers. Both Jackson and Milledge were barefooted and in rags. They were saved by Maj. Peter Deveaux, who identified them. Jackson was noted for his desperate ventures. He was with Col. Elijah Clarke, in 1780, was on Gen. Sumter's staff during the resistance to Tarleton's attack on Blackstock's house, signalized himself at Cowpens, under Gen. Pickens, and risked his life in 1781, in seizing the colors of the 71st English regiment. He was placed in command of Augusta, as lieutenant-colonel of a legion, and when Savannah was surrendered July 12, 1782, his gallant conduct was rewarded by granting him the honor of receiving the surrender and the keys of the city, of which he was also given the command. The state voted him the Tattnall house and lot in Savannah, for his "great and useful services." But it was rather as a statesman that Mr. Jackson is best remembered—as governor and U. S. senator. Perhaps the most notable of his public acts was the defeat of a scheme known as the "Yazoo Fraud," involving 20,000,000 acres of land extending to the Mississippi river, which the Georgia legislature sold for $207,000. This sale created widespread indignation. Gov. Jackson, then U. S. senator, exposed the iniquity of the transaction, resigned his seat in the U. S. senate, accepted a nomination for representative to the legislature, and was elected. There he put through "The Rescinding Act," declaring the "Yazoo Fraud" null and void,

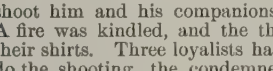


and condemning the infamous law to be burned. The dramatic destruction of the proscribed bills was solemnly carried out. Tradition says that the fire of heaven was drawn down by a sun-glass, but this is not on record. This disputed territory, under an agreement made by James Madison, Albert Gallatin, and Levi Lincoln, commissioners for the United States, and James Jackson, John Milledge, and Abram Baldwin, commissioners for Georgia, was ceded to the United States for $1,250,000. Gov. Jackson was an eminent legislator as well as statesman. In March, 1780, Gov. Jackson fought and killed, in a duel, Lieut.-Gov. Wells. He was reputed to have taken part in another duel, with an English officer, on Hutchinson's island, opposite Savannah. Both parties, according to tradition, crossed the stream alone after dark, heavily armed. The next morning the Englishman was found dead, and Gov. Jackson badly wounded. No particulars of the romantic encounter were ever known. While this affair rests only on tradition, it illustrates Gov. Jackson's resolute and punctilious chivalry. He married Mary Charlotte, daughter of the ardent patriot, Wm. Young. One grandson, James Jackson, has been chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia. Gov. Jackson died in Washington March 16, 1806, while in the discharge of his senatorial duties.

EMANUEL, David, sixth governor of Georgia (1801), was born in 1742. His birthplace is not known. He went to Georgia about 1768, settled in Burke county, and early took part in the revolution. After the war he became active in public life, representing Burke county many times in the legislature. He was a member of the committee that examined and reported against the "Yazoo fraud," in 1796; was president of the senate, and in 1801 governor of Georgia. It is related that during the war he was captured in Burke county by a squad of loyalists, led by a Capt. Brantley, and carried to McBean's Creek. After consultation it was determined to shoot him and his companions, Lewis and Davis. A fire was kindled, and the three men stripped to their shirts. Three loyalists having been selected to do the shooting, the condemned men were placed between the fire and their executioners. The signal was given, and Lewis and Davis dropped dead; but the shot at Emanuel missed him, and he jumped over the fire and escaped. Gov. Emanuel died in Burke county, Ga., in 1808.



TATTNALL, Josiah, seventh governor of Georgia (1802), and senator, was born at Bonaventure, near Savannah, Ga., in 1762. He was educated at Nassau. His father and his grandfather, being English sympathizers, went to England during the revolution, and for this their estates were confiscated. His maternal grandfather, Col. Mullryne, owned Bonaventure, one of the most noted and picturesque estates in America. Josiah ran away from England at eighteen years of age, and returning to America, landed without a dollar on the banks of the Savannah river, and crossing into Georgia at Purysburg, joined Gen. Wayne's army at Ebenezer. He also served under Gen. Greene, and for his service a portion of his father's confiscated estate was bestowed upon him. He was captain of the Chatham artillery in 1792, colonel of the 1st Georgia regiment in 1793, and brigadier-general of militia in 1800. He was a member of the Georgia legislature, 1795–96. U. S. senator, 1796–99, and governor of Georgia, 1802. Gov. Tattnall was a person of decided character, possessed of high courage and excellent abilities. He had many qualities of leadership. In 1788 and 1793 he did important service in organizing militia in Chatham county to quiet the Indian troubles in Bryan, Liberty and McIntosh counties, and from that time until his death, with the exception of his term of senatorial service, he devoted a large share of his energies to military matters. He died at Nassau, New Providence, W. I., June 6, 1803.

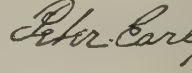


MILLEDGE, John, eighth governor of Georgia (1803–6) and senator, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1757. His father, Capt. John Milledge, of English birth, came over with Oglethorpe, whose friend he was, and became an important man in the colony, and in the colonial assembly. John Milledge had a thorough education for those days, and was studying law under the king's attorney when the revolution began, in which, though only eighteen, he took an active part. He, with seven others, rifled the powder magazine in Savannah of powder which was afterward used at Bunker Hill, and helped capture Gov. Wright in his own house. With James Jackson, he escaped from Savannah to South Carolina, where both missed hanging as spies by the timely recognition of an officer, who thus saved them for future distinction. Milledge participated in the futile assaults upon Savannah and Augusta, and in other engagements in Georgia and South Carolina. In 1780 Gov. Howley appointed him, though he was not then twenty-three, attorney-general of the colony, and it was in this capacity that he began his illustrious civil service. He served in the legislature, and was elected to the Continental congress, 1792–93, 1795–99 and 1801–2, resigning to become governor from 1803 to 1806. In 1806 he was elected U. S. senator. He served three years, the last year as president *pro tempore* of the senate, and resigned in 1809, at fifty-two years of age, determined to give up public life. He retired to his plantation on the Sand Hills, near Augusta. In 1802 he was Georgia commissioner, with James Jackson and Abraham Baldwin, to negotiate, with the three U. S. commissioners, James Madison, Albert Gallatin and Levi Lincoln, the treaty by which Georgia ceded to the U. S. the most of her western territory for $1,250,000 and other considerations. The Georgia legislature unanimously thanked Gov. Milledge and his colleagues for their admirable discharge of this difficult duty, which was designated in the resolution "an amicable settlement of limits between the two sovereignties." Of the founders and early great spirits of Georgia none did more for the young commonwealth, and none, therefore, deserves a more lasting fame than Gov. Milledge. His life was a continuous service to the state and distinction to himself, as nothing dimmed the luster of his career. He was a foremost factor in exposing the colossal "Yazoo fraud," and wiping out its infamy. His most valuable benefaction to Georgia was that noble institution, the Georgia State University. One of his closest friends was Thomas Jefferson, whom he visited and with whom he corresponded. Both were practical enthusiasts for education—Jefferson, it will be remembered, being the founder of the University of Virginia. The Georgia University was established

by the legislature in 1775, and was able to pay its first president, Josiah Meigs, $1,500 in 1801, but it had no site nor buildings. Gov. Milledge was appointed on a committee with Abraham Baldwin, John Twiggs, Hugh Lawson and George Walton, to select a site in Jackson county, which then included Clarke county. There was no money as a basis for the committee's work. In this hour, so dark for the enterprise, Gov. Milledge bought, with his own means, and conveyed to the university nearly 700 acres of land, upon which the college buildings and a greater part of Athens now stand. It was an imperial gift, whose benefits cannot be estimated. The first commencement was held in 1804, and in 1808 President Meigs called it Gov. Milledge's institution. The latter wrote to President Meigs: "A century hence, when this nascent village shall embosom a thousand Georgia youths pursuing the paths of science, it will now and then be said that you gave this land." Milledgeville, the old capital of Georgia from 1807 to 1868, was named after Gov. Milledge. A portrait, painted by his granddaughter, Kate Milledge, representing him in the perusal of President Meig's letter. now hangs in the State Library. The town selected for the capital of the state was named in his honor, and there the building shown in the illustration was erected for the use of the legislature. The present state librarian, Col. John Milledge, is his grandson and namesake, and has exemplified upon the field of battle the heroism of his grandfather and great-grandfather. Gov. Milledge died Feb. 9, 1818.

MITCHELL, David Bradie, ninth governor of Georgia (1809–11 and 1815–17), was born in Scotland, Oct. 22, 1766. He went to Savannah, Ga., in 1783, at seventeen years of age, to take possession of property willed to him by his uncle, Dr. David Bradie, who had been taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Savannah, and died in the confinement of the prison ship. Young Mitchell read law under Gov. Wm. Stephens, and as clerk of the committee to revise the criminal code, learned that branch of his profession well. He was elected solicitor-general in 1795; representative to the legislature in 1796, voting against the "Yazoo fraud;" major-general of militia in 1804, and governor of Georgia in 1809 and 1815, resigning in 1817, to accept an appointment from the president of the United States as agent to the Creek Indians. Jan. 22, 1818, he concluded a treaty with the Indians at the Creek agency. Gov. Mitchell was a conscientious, cultured and conservative man, possessed of great energy and public spirit, and animated by the purest patriotism. He discussed practically and ably in his messages every important subject, including roads, rivers, the public debt and education. The legislature erected a slab to his memory, and a later assembly named a county after him. He died at Milledgeville, Ga., Apr. 22, 1837.

EARLY, Peter, tenth governor of Georgia (1813–14), and congressman, was born in Madison county, Va., June 20, 1773. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1792, studied law in Philadelphia, and settled in Georgia in 1795, becoming a brilliant and successful practitioner at the bar of Wilkes county. He was elected, at twenty-nine years of age, representative to the eighth and ninth congresses, in which he took a prominent part. In 1807 he was made judge of the superior court, serving until 1813, when he was elected governor of Georgia for two years. He drew a warrant for $80,000 on the state treasury to help the United States service, boldly straining his constitutional power for the public good. He vetoed a popular "Alleviating Law," thereby incurring defeat at the following election. From 1815 until his death he served as state senator. Gov. Early was a cultured man, an able lawyer, a useful legislator, and a fearless, conscientious and statesmanlike executive. He opposed the African slave-trade, and aided in the impeachment of Judge Chase, making the strongest speech of the prosecution, although he had an able corps of colleagues. He died in Greene county, Ga., Aug. 15, 1817.



RABUN, William, eleventh governor of Georgia (1817–18), was born in Halifax county, N. C., Apr. 8, 1771. He went with his father, Matthew Rabun, to Wilkes county, Ga., in 1785, and removed the next year to Hancock county. He received a limited education, but, being fond of reading, improved his mind by indulging this taste so far as his circumstances would admit. He was repeatedly elected to both branches of the general assembly. Being president of the senate when Gov. Mitchell resigned, March, 1817, Rabun succeeded him in the executive office. In the following November he was regularly elected governor. Just before the expiration of his term, when his final message to the legislature was ready for delivery, he died, and was succeeded by the president of the senate, Matthew Talbot. The legislature paid warm tribute to Gov. Rabun's private virtues and public conduct, emphasizing his firmness, strength of mind, justice, love of order and patriotism. While governor he had a tart correspondence with Gen. Andrew Jackson regarding the destruction of an Indian village called Chehaw, by a Capt. Wright. Jackson wrote to the effect that the act would "to the last age fix a stain upon the character of Georgia," and charged Rabun, as governor, with making war on an Indian tribe at peace with the United States, claiming further that the governor had no right to give a military order while he himself was in the field. Gov. Rabun replied that if Jackson had known the facts, it was to be presumed that he would not have "indulged in a strain so indecorous and unbecoming." He declared that he should act for himself, and showed that Capt. Wright had disobeyed orders and had been arrested. Gen. Jackson's retort sneered at the "gasconading notice" of the affair in the Georgia journals, advised Gov. Rabun to study the laws, and asked him to explain calling for United States troops under Jackson's command. Gov. Rabun, noting "the same angry disposition" as "still rankling" in Jackson's breast, answered that, as he had not assailed the feelings or provoked the frowns of Jackson, he should not court his smiles, advised him to examine his own orders, and offered to explain his call for United States troops

when Jackson explained his authority for putting Capt. Wright in irons. Gov. Rabun in his last official message, read to the legislature after his death, wrote his own epitaph. In that he said that his highest object was to promote the prosperity of his beloved country. Rabun county, Ga., was named after him. He died Oct. 24, 1819.

TALBOT, Matthew, twelfth governor of Georgia (1819), was born in Virginia, date unknown. He settled in Wilkes county, but afterward removed to Oglethorpe county. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature from Wilkes county, and in 1798 was chosen from Oglethorpe county to the state convention that framed the constitution under which the state lived until 1861. In 1808 he was elected state senator. He was president of the senate from 1818 to 1823, and in 1819 became *ex-officio* governor of Georgia upon the death of Gov. Rabun. He was respected as an honest and patriotic citizen, who was devoted to the public good and to the performance of his duty. He was a dignified and impartial presiding officer, and was amiable in private life. Talbot county in Georgia is named after him. He died in Wilkes county, Ga., Sept. 17, 1827.

Matthew Talbot

CLARKE, John, thirteenth governor of Georgia (1819–23), was born in North Carolina, in 1766. His father, Gen. Elijah Clarke, was an indomitable revolutionary fighter, and from him he inherited the energy and decision that distinguished his career. He went to school in Wake county, N. C. At sixteen he was appointed a lieutenant in the Continental army. Becoming captain, he took a gallant part, under his father, at the capture of Augusta by the British, in 1779, and in 1787 distinguished himself at the battle of Jack's Creek, Walton county. He rose to be brigadier and afterward major-general, and in 1812, at a dangerous period of the second war with Great Britain, Gov. Early gave him command of the forces to protect the sea-coast and southern boundary of Georgia. In 1816 he was chosen presidential elector, and in 1819 and 1821 was elected governor of Georgia, over Geo. M. Troup, his opponent. These Clarke-Troup campaigns were among the most exciting that have occurred in Georgia, and their traditions are alive to-day In 1823 Troup defeated the Clarke candidate, Matthew Talbot. In 1827 Gov. Clarke, wishing to escape the cares of a busy life, moved to west Florida, where he died. A public meeting held at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, passed resolutions on his death, which record him as a friend, patriot, and statesman, whose warmth of heart, fixedness of purpose, and inflexible virtue would live in the memory of his countrymen. He died Oct. 15, 1832.

John Clarke

TROUP, George Michael, fourteenth governor of Georgia (1823–27), senator and congressman, was born at McIntosh's Bluff, Tombigbee river, in the part of Georgia now Alabama, Sept. 8, 1780. His father was born and educated in England, and was a successful merchant and planter. His mother, Catharine McIntosh, came of a family distinguished in Scotch history, adherents of the Stuarts, whose members were conspicuous in the colonial days, and the revolution. George was taught by a private tutor, and was graduated in 1797 from Princeton. He read law under John Y. Noel, at Savannah, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. In that year he declined an election to the legislature, but was elected in 1801, 1802, 1803, and in the latter year married Ann St. C. McCormick, who died in 1804. He married Ann Carter, of Virginia, in 1808. He was elected representative to congress in 1806, 1808, 1810, and 1812. He was elected U. S. senator in 1816, resigning in 1818. He was defeated for governor of Georgia in 1819 and 1821, and elected in 1823 and 1825. He was, without solicitation on his part, and unopposed, elected U. S. senator in 1828, resigning, and finally retiring from public life in 1833, and lived in honored retirement until 1856. He was, the same year of his retirement, nominated for the presidency, by a Georgia state rights convention; was chosen delegate to the Nashville convention in 1850, and was nominated in 1852 for the presidency by a convention of the southern rights party of Alabama. Gov. Troup is, perhaps, more distinctly remembered, and has impressed himself more vividly upon the history of Georgia than any of her fifty-seven executives. He is famous as the leading champion and apostle of states rights, and for his memorable controversy with the President in 1827 over the Indian treaties, in which he boldly defied the power of the federal government to set aside, by arms, the vested rights of his state, and announced it his duty to resist to the utmost any military attack on the territory, the people, or the sovereignty of the state, and carried his views. In every position that Gov. Troup held in his long public career of nearly thirty-two years, as legislator, congressman, governor, and senator, he was noted for his purity, firmness, dignity, and ability. He never sought an office, but followed rigidly the rule that the place should seek the man. He took an active part in advocating the strong measures that led up to the war of 1812, and was chairman of the military committee in the house of representatives during the progress of the war. He was the author of some of the most important measures, and made some of the most powerful speeches in congress. During his first term as senator he was chairman of the military committee. Perhaps the most memorable gubernatorial contest that ever occurred in Georgia was that between Gov. Troup and Gov. Clarke, which continued for two terms, in which Gov. Troup was defeated, he finally overcoming a friend of Gov. Clarke's, on the third trial. During Gov. Troup's term, Lafayette visited Georgia, and on the 19th day of March, 1825, was welcomed by him as the guest of the state. During Gov. Troup's second term as U. S. senator, occurred the historic debate between Webster and Hayne. He opposed the policy of nullification by South Carolina, and the compromise measures of 1850. His life-size portrait, painted under resolution of the general assembly, adorns the capitol, and a county, and a ward and square in Savannah bear his name. He died in Montgomery county, Ga., Apr. 26, 1856.

FORSYTH, John, fifteenth governor of Georgia (1827–29), and U. S. secretary of state, under Jackson and Van Buren, was born in Frederick county, Va., Oct. 22, 1780. His father, born in England, was a revolutionary soldier, who removed to Georgia in 1784. John was graduated from Princeton in 1799, studied law under Mr. Noel, and was admitted to the bar in Augusta, Ga., in 1802. He

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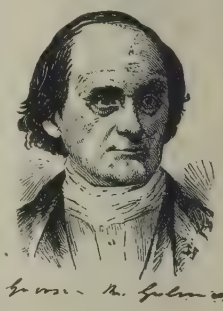
was appointed attorney-general of the state in 1808, elected representative to congress in 1813, 1815, and 1817, U. S. senator in 1818, resigning in 1819 to accept an appointment as U. S. minister to Spain. In 1823, while in Spain, he was elected representative to congress, and again in 1825; governor of Georgia in 1827, and U. S. senator in 1829, in place of J. M. Berrien. He was a delegate to the anti-tariff convention at Milledgeville, Ga., in 1832, and resigned as U. S. senator in 1834 to be appointed secretary of state by President Andrew Jackson. He was reappointed by President Van Buren, and served until March 3, 1841. Gov. Forsyth was a great lawyer, orator, diplomatist and statesman; in fact, Georgia has had no more brilliant public man. During his ten years as congressman, two years as governor, seven years as senator, four years as foreign minister, and seven years as secretary of state—thirty years, in all, of consecutive public life in the most varied service—he handled the most vital and difficult subjects of national and international interest with a broad and profound statesmanship. As attorney-general of Georgia he exhibited marked legal ability, and achieved high distinction. He was, in every arena, an orator of commanding eloquence. He was handsome, courtly, and fluent, and had a musical, magnetic voice, extensive knowledge thoroughly at his command, a lofty spirit full of sympathy with humanity, and a remarkable faculty of off-hand discussion. Besides, he was a deep thinker. In congress he powerfully antagonized the policy of nullification and supported with vigor and eloquence Henry Clay's compromise measures. He stood stanchly by the rights of Georgia, and his report on the original compact with the United States to extinguish the Indian title to territory in Georgia was a masterful paper. He championed President Jackson in the debate on the removal of deposits from the United States Bank. As U. S. minister to Spain he brought to a successful termination the negotiations for the cession of the valuable state of Florida to the United States by the Spanish government. As the premier of two able presidents, whose administrations have become noted, he carried on some of the most important transactions with foreign powers that the government has engaged in since the war of 1812, maintaining the national honor and interest with consummate tact and statesmanship. The legislature of 1841 passed appropriate resolutions upon his death, and one of the finest counties of Georgia, and one of the most attractive and flourishing towns of that state bear his distinguished name. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1841.

GILMER, George Rockingham, sixteenth governor of Georgia (1829–31 and 1837–39), and congressman, was born in that part of Wilkes that is now Oglethorpe county, Ga., Apr. 11, 1790. His great-grandfather, Dr. George Gilmer, a Scotchman, settled in Williamsburg, Va., in 1731, and his father, Thomas M., and his mother, were settlers in Wilkes county as early as 1784. George was educated at Wilson's (S. C.) School at Abbeville, and at Dr. Waddel's Georgia Academy, becoming proficient in the languages, but not going to college on account of ill health. He taught his brothers, read law with Mr. Upson, and was admitted to the bar. In 1813 he was appointed, through U. S. senator Bibb, first lieutenant of the 43d U. S. infantry, and served in the Creek territory, preventing threatened Indian disturbances. After the war of 1812, he returned to Oglethorpe county, where he began law practice, making therein an immediate reputation. He was elected state representative, 1818–20, representative to congress, 1821–23, and in 1827 was elected to the 20th congress, but failing to give notice of acceptance within the time required by law, his place was declared vacant by Gov. Forsyth and a new election ordered, at which Mr. Gilmer declined being a candidate. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1828, and defeated as a candidate for the same office in 1830. He was a member of congress in 1833–34; presidential elector on the Hugh L. White ticket in 1836; a second time governor of Georgia in 1837–39; presidential elector for Harrison and president of the electoral college in 1840; trustee for thirty years of the State University of Georgia, and president of the Agricultural Association of the Slaveholding States in 1854. He married, in 1822, Eliza Frances Grattan, whose father was of the same family stock as the famous Irish orator, Henry Grattan. They had no children. Gov. Gilmer did important work in his public life. In the state legislature he was a pioneer in the agitation that led to establishing the supreme court, and pressed a law to cure the evils of private banking. When he was governor, Indian affairs were badly complicated, and his wisdom in dealing with these was marked; in fact, it was during his terms that the red men were removed from Georgia. He was opposed to nullification. He took a profound interest in the State University at Athens, and left some valuable bequests to the institution. He devoted much study and time to the minerals and antiquities of Oglethorpe county, possessing a cabinet full of the choicest specimens, while his garden walks were ornamented with beautiful amethystine quartz. He published in 1855 "Georgians," a work full of valuable information about the early settlers of Georgia. He died at Lexington, Ga., Nov. 15, 1859.



LUMPKIN, Wilson, seventeenth governor of Georgia (1831–34), and senator, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Jan. 14, 1783. When he was an infant his father removed to the part of Wilkes county, Ga., now Oglethorpe county. He received a common-school education, and helped his father, after fourteen years of age, as clerk of the superior court, copying law papers and at the same time reading law, and getting acquainted with lawyers. He was elected to the legislature soon after his maturity, and served a number of terms in both the house and senate, between 1805 and 1815. He was elected a representative to congress in 1815, was appointed by President Monroe, in 1823, commissioner to fix the boundary between Georgia and Florida, was re-elected to congress in 1827 and 1829, and was elected governor of Georgia in 1831 and 1833. He was appointed by President Jackson in 1835 one of the first commissioners under the Cherokee treaty, and was elected U. S. senator Dec. 13, 1837, in place of John P. King resigned, serving until March 3, 1841. He was a member of the board of public works, created by the Georgia legislature, to in-

augurate a system of internal improvements, accompanied the civil engineer in his survey of the state, and recommended in his official report nearly all the present lines of railway in the state, and was a delegate to the southern commercial convention in Montgomery, Ala., in 1858. Gov. Lumpkin was one of the most active and useful men Georgia has had. His solid ability and conservative spirit, energy, and entire reliability made him a prominent and influential factor in all public matters. He died at Athens, Ga., Dec. 28, 1870.

LUMPKIN, John Henry, congressman, son of the preceding, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., June 13, 1812. He was graduated from the State University, Georgia, and from Yale College, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practiced law in Rome, Ga. He was elected representative to the legislature in 1835, solicitor-general in 1838, representative to congress in 1843, 1845, 1847 and 1855, and judge of the superior court in 1849. He was a delegate to the famous Charleston convention. He came very near being elected governor in 1857. He died at Rome, Ga., June 6, 1860.

SCHLEY, William, eighteenth governor of Georgia (1835–37), and congressman, was born at Frederick, Md., Dec. 10, 1786. He received an academic education in Louisville and Augusta, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practiced law successfully in Augusta until 1825, when he was elected judge of the superior court, ably filling his position on the bench until 1828. He was elected representative to the legislature in 1830; representative to congress in 1832 and 1834, and governor of Georgia in 1835. Gov. Schley was an able lawyer and judge, a broad and progressive legislator, and a statesmanlike executive. He was a patriotic and public-spirited citizen in every relation, and a man of advanced ideas. In his first message to the general assembly in 1836, he recommended the construction of the Western and Atlantic railroad by the state, and the opening of railway connection to the great West. He twice visited the engineers' surveying routes to get information and give instructions, and signed the act authorizing the road. During his term as governor, the Creek war began, and, with Gens. Scott and Jesup, he went to Columbus, where he remained six weeks in charge of affairs. He recommended the geological survey of the state, and the establishment of the lunatic asylum. He was a pronounced democrat, believing in the strictest construction of the United States constitution, and the withholding of all powers from congress which were not expressly delegated to it. He published, at Philadelphia, in 1826, a "Digest of the English Statutes in Force in Georgia," in which he placed some notes on magna charta, and strongly enunciated his decided views. He died at Augusta, Ga., Nov. 20, 1858.

McDONALD, Charles James, nineteenth governor of Georgia (1839–43), was born in Charleston, S. C., July 9, 1793. Later his parents removed to Hancock county, Ga. Charles attended the famous school of Dr. N. S. Beman, was graduated from the South Carolina College, Columbia, in 1816, studied law under Noel Crawford, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He was elected solicitor-general of Flint circuit in 1822; judge of the superior court of the same circuit in 1825; state representative in 1830; state senator in 1834 and 1837, and governor of Georgia in 1839 and 1841. In 1850 he was defeated for governor by Howell Cobb, and the same year he was appointed delegate to the Nashville state rights convention. He was elected judge of the Georgia supreme court in 1857. Gov. McDonald was a man of forcible character, his executive terms being characterized by independence, fearlessness, and practical wisdom. When he took the gubernatorial chair the country was suffering from the panic of 1837, the state treasury was empty, the construction of the state road pressing, the public debt large and the state's credit at a low ebb, owing to the protest of a $300,000 obligation of the Central Bank, contracted under legislative authority. Gov. McDonald promptly outlined and carried out a policy that alleviated the financial distress in Georgia. He recommended resuming the state taxes, which had been given to the counties entire; vetoed the legislative act reducing the state taxes twenty per cent.; and when the legislature was about to adjourn, after rejecting a measure to add twenty-five per cent. to the tax, and leaving $110,000 of expense unprovided for, he boldly closed the treasury and suspended all payments, except on appropriations actually made and warrants legally drawn. The excitement ran high. Gov. McDonald was declared a tyrant, and his friends, alarmed, urged him to yield. He held his ground, however, the bill was passed, and the state's finances were established on a firm basis. As a judge he took high rank; he was a strict constructionist, devoted to the theory of state rights. In him were combined clear judgment, a firm will and a benevolent heart, and strict integrity. His work was characterized by methodical industry. He died Dec. 16, 1860.

CRAWFORD, George Washington, twentieth governor of Georgia. (See Vol. IV., p. 371.)

TOWNS, George Washington, twenty-first governor of Georgia (1847–51), and congressman, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., May 4, 1802. His father, John Towns, a Virginian, was a gallant revolutionary soldier, who fought at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. George fell from his horse when quite young. This rendered him liable to hemorrhages from the lungs, which several times endangered his life, although he recovered at thirty years of age. But this early misfortune prevented his acquiring a classical education. He started life as a merchant, then studied law in Alabama, where he was admitted to the bar in 1824, and where he edited a political paper. Returning to Georgia in 1826, he settled in Talbot county, and began a successful law practice. He was elected both state representative and state senator, and in 1834 and 1836 was sent to congress. In 1846 he was again elected to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Washington Poe. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1847, and re-elected in 1849. Gov. Towns, being a man of marked business ability, amassed a comfortable fortune. He was an excellent lawyer, had a genial nature and an attractive manner, which materially added to his public popularity. One of the most notable events of his gubernatorial career was the issuance of a

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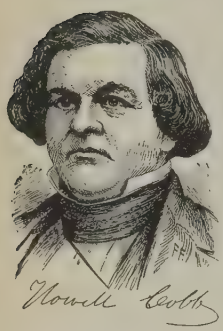
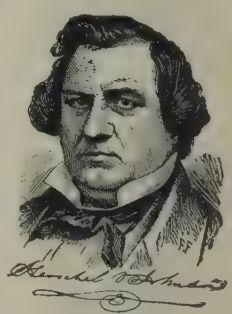
proclamation calling a convention to consider the action of congress upon matters connected with the subject of slavery. The convention, which was largely attended, represented almost every shade of opinion. Gov. Towns died at Macon, Ga., July 15, 1854.

COBB, Howell, twenty-second governor of Georgia (1851–53), speaker of the U. S. house of representatives, secretary of the U. S. treasury under Buchanan, and president of the provisional congress of the Confederacy, was born at Cherry Hill, Jefferson Co., Ga., Sept. 7, 1815. His father was Col. John A. Cobb, of Greenville, N. C., who removed to Georgia when young, and his mother, Sarah Rootes, of Fredericksburg, Va. Howell was graduated from the University of Georgia, Athens, in 1834, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and the same year was chosen a Van Buren elector. He was elected solictor-general in 1837; representative to congress in 1842, 1844, 1846, and 1848, and speaker of the house in 1849; governor of Georgia as nominee of the Union party, in 1851, and representative to congress in 1854. In 1857 he was appointed U. S. secretary of the treasury by President Buchanan, a position which he resigned in 1860. He was president of the Confederate provisional congress, and brigadier and major-general in the army of the Confederate states. Gov. Cobb was an able and successful lawyer, and made a reputation as a vigorous prosecuting officer. As a congressman, he won distinction both upon the floor and in the speaker's chair. He was an equally vigorous champion of the Union and of state rights. His election by two votes, as speaker of the thirty-first congress, after a month's contest with Robert C. Winthrop, terminated one of the most heated campaigns that ever took place in the national councils. Gov. Cobb's bold and powerful championship of southern views and institutions gave him in the house the undisputed leadership of the southern side, and that, too, despite the fact that he demonstrated signally his independence and sincerity. In 1848–49, a meeting of southern members of congress, alarmed by the encroachments upon what they deemed the constitutional rights of slavery, promulgated an address, signed by democratic senators and representatives, which Gov. Cobb, with his colleague, Mr. Lumpkin, and Representatives Boyd and Clarke, of Kentucky, refused to sign. In defence of their course they published a paper written by Cobb, which was widely circulated. Gov. Cobb obtained wide celebrity by great speeches on many of the vital questions of the time, including the tariff, the annexation of Texas, the Oregon issue, and the Mexican war. He demanded the extension of slavery into California and New Mexico, and supported the compromise measures of 1850. Upon the latter issue he boldly antagonized the extreme men of his own state, and accepting the nomination for governor from the Union party (1851), took the stump, and after a long and animated contest, was triumphantly elected over Gov. Charles J. McDonald, the candidate of the southern rights party. After his term as governor he resumed law practice, though continuing to take an active part in politics. He stumped the North in 1856, for Buchanan. His administration as secretary of the treasury was very able. He devoted the surplus to buying bonds and decreasing the public debt, but as the war loomed up, and the national credit became affected, he was obliged to abandon this policy, inasmuch as the government itself had to borrow money. His resignation from the treasury was due to the fact that his state needed his services. In the agitation leading up to Lincoln's election Gov. Cobb's name was widely mentioned for the presidency. But in Georgia his Union views were used against him. Two state conventions in Georgia, to appoint delegates to the famous Charleston convention, met, one a Cobb body, and the other anti-Cobb. Gov. Cobb promptly withdrew his name, in a good-tempered and patriotic letter. He warmly advocated secession, and the influence of himself and his brother, T. R. R. Cobb, aided largely in carrying the secession of Georgia, upon which hinged, probably, the action of enough southern states to make the movement effective. When the Charleston convention broke up, Gov. Cobb defended the seceders in many eloquent speeches. "The hour of Georgia's dishonor in the Union" he said, "should be the hour of her independence out of the Union." Although not a member of the Georgia secession convention, he was invited to a seat on the floor, and the convention of the seceded southern states, which met in Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, elected Gov. Cobb permanent president of the body. A provisional Confederate government was founded, and officers elected. Gov. Cobb was spoken of for provisional president, but Jefferson Davis was finally elected. By the time of the organization of the permanent Confederate states government, Feb. 22, 1862, Gov. Cobb had withdrawn from civil life to the Confederate army, having been commissioned brigadier-general, but he and Robert Toombs, Martin J. Crawford, and Thomas R. R. Cobb, issued at that time an address to the people of Georgia, expressing confidence in final success, but placing the situation clearly before them, telling them the "unpalatable facts," namely, that they were in conflict with a determined foe, whose numbers and resources were greater than their own, and that foreign interference was a very remote possibility. Gen. Cobb served to the end of the war. After its close he opposed reconstruction vigorously, making a notable speech at the famous "Bush Arbor" gathering in Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1868. He was one of the ablest and most popular public men Georgia has ever had, being at once orator, statesman, a master of the hustings, a power in conventions, and an administrator of the highest order. As a Georgia executive, and a cabinet official, his integrity and ability were eminent. The war destroyed, for him, what seemed a strong chance of securing the presidency of the United States. He died in New York city Oct. 9, 1868.

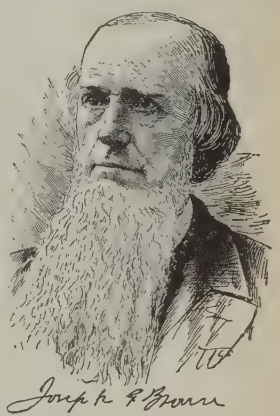


JOHNSON, Herschel Vespasian, twenty-third governor of Georgia (1853–56), and senator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Sept. 18, 1812. He was graduated in 1834, from the State University of Georgia at Athens, and while in college pursued the study of law under Judge Gould, of Augusta, where he was admitted to the bar in the September following his graduation from college. He practised in Augusta until 1839, when he removed to Jefferson county, building up a lucrative business, and entering public life during the Van Buren and Harrison contest of 1840, when he was made a candidate for congress, but declined the nomination. In 1843, when he was again nominated, he was defeated, with his ticket. Moving to Milledgeville, he canvassed the state as a Polk presidential elector in 1844, was pressed for governor in the democratic convention of 1845, but withdrew his name, as he did in 1847, when he was urged again for



governor; was appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Towns, in place of Walter T. Colquitt, serving from February 14, 1848, to March 3, 1849; was delegate to the Baltimore national democratic convention in 1848, and was elected judge of the superior court in 1849; delegate to the Pierce democratic national convention, and Pierce elector for the state at large, in 1851. Resigning his judgeship upon his nomination for governor in 1853, he was elected to the latter office, and re-elected in 1855. He was nominated for vice-president on the Douglass ticket in 1860; elected Confederate state senator in November, 1862; president of the state constitutional convention that repealed secession, repudiated the war debt of $18,000,000, and abolished slavery, in October, 1865; and in January, 1866, after the restoration of the state to the Union, U. S. senator, though he was disfranchised under the acts of congress, and was disqualified to serve. He was appointed, in 1873, judge of the superior court, an office which he held until his death. Gov. Johnson was a jurist, orator, and statesman, and unquestionably one of the ablest men Georgia has ever had. He was the master of a classical diction, his state papers being the most polished in the Georgia archives, and his literary addresses models of expression. In striking contrast with his finished writing, however, he was somewhat brusque in his manner. From his very entrance into public life he occupied a prominent position. In the Harrison campaign of 1840 he was declared by Glasscock, one of the leaders of that day, to be "a youthful giant," and in the Polk campaign of 1844 he directed the Georgia canvass. In the U. S. senate, as a supporter of Polk's administration, he made eloquent and powerful speeches, especially on the Mexican war and the Oregon bill. John C. Calhoun pronounced him the ablest senator of his time. Originally a strong "southern rights" advocate, and signer of the famous "southern address" of 1849, he, nevertheless, acquiesced in the compromise measures of 1850, and later opposed secession, throwing all of his influence for the Union, while his doubt of southern success caused him to be profoundly depressed during the war. Among the notable literary addresses, of which he delivered a large number, may be mentioned the annual address to the alumni of the State University, 1842; a eulogy on Andrew Jackson, at Milledgeville, 1845; the commencement orations at Mercer University, 1847, and at the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, 1853. Gov. Johnson presented a pure private character, and was imbued with deep religious sentiment, being for many years a student of, and believer in, the views of Emanuel Swedenborg. He married one of the most intellectual and beautiful women of the country, Mrs. Anna Polk Walker, a niece of President Polk. Gov. Johnson died in Jefferson county, Ga., Aug. 16, 1880.

BROWN, Joseph Emerson, twenty-fourth governor of Georgia (1857–64), was born in Pickens District, S. C., Apr. 15, 1821. While Joseph was still a boy, his father removed to Union county, Ga., where the lad grew to manhood. In 1840 Joseph left his father's home with nothing but his clothing and a pair of oxen, walking most of the way to the Calhoun Academy in South Carolina, where he acquired his education, for which he had to go into debt. Returning to Georgia, he engaged as teacher at Canton, and having been admitted to the bar at Augusta in 1845, began practice as an attorney. He afterward finished his legal studies at the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1846, when he again took up the practice of law at Canton; entering into politics, his promotion was rapid. He was elected to the state senate in 1849; a Pierce elector in 1852; judge of the superior court of the Blue Ridge circuit in 1855, and governor in 1857, over Benj. H. Hill, afterward U. S. senator, and was re-elected over Warren Aiken in 1859. A secessionist in 1860, his war administration after Georgia seceded was so able and vigorous that, in spite of the precedent of only two terms for governor, he was re-elected in 1861, and again in 1863, over the strongest men in the state, defeating Eugenius A. Nisbet, afterward supreme court judge, Joshua Hill, an original Union man, afterward U. S. senator, and Timothy Furlow, an original secessionist. Gov. Brown was the most conspicuous southern war executive, and had an able and historical correspondence with President Davis, opposing the policy of conscription, while giving the fullest support to the execution of the law. After the surrender in 1865 he was imprisoned in Washington, but afterward released. The bravest, ablest, and most patriotic act of his life was urging the South to accept the reconstruction measures as the quickest road to national rehabilitation. This naturally made him very popular. He courageously voted for Gen. Grant to sustain these views. The only defeat of his life was in 1868 when Joshua Hill was elected U. S. senator by the legislature. He was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, resigning in 1870 to become president of the Western & Atlantic railroad company, which place he now holds. He has acted with the democratic party since 1872, upon the reconstruction platform. Upon Senator Gordon's resignation, the executive appointed Gov. Brown to fill the vacancy. He was elected by over a two-thirds majority of the legislature to fill the rest of Senator Gordon's term, defeating Gen. A. R. Lawton, and was re-elected in 1884 with but one vote against him, given for Gen. Robert Toombs. March 3, 1891, he retired from public life, full of honors, profoundly regretted by the people of his state. His senatorial career was useful and statesmanlike. He made powerful speeches on the vital measures which engaged the senate in the last ten years, has secured the most valuable legislation for his state and the South, and has been, in all national affairs, such a leader as to command the respect of all parties. Beginning without means, a country lad, he has been successful in every great field of public and private life. He has been statesman, jurist, lawyer, railroader, financier, manufacturer, miner, business man, real estate investor, philanthropist, and farmer, and equally successful and prominent in all these rôles. He has been governor, chief-justice of the state supreme court, U. S. senator, president of a railroad, and main owner of manufacturing and mining plants which employ thousands of hands. He has donated $150,000 to churches, charities, universities and other good causes too many to mention, and owns and conducts several of the best farms in the state. No man has more impressed his brain and will upon the events with which he has been connected. In addition to his intellectual and business powers, energy and sagacity, Mr. Brown possesses a nature vital with Christian sentiment, gentle in domestic tenderness, unfailingly loyal to friendship, true to truth, and a model in every relation of life.



JOHNSON, James, twenty-fifth governor of Georgia (June to December, 1861), was born in Robinson county, N. C., Feb. 24, 1810, the son of Peter

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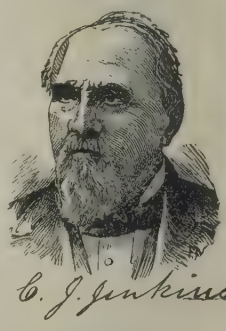
Johnson and Nancy McNeil. His grandparents were natives of Scotland. He attended the Georgia State University at Athens by the help of the Presbyterian society of that place, which loaned him $376. He was graduated in the class of 1832, many of whose members afterward became distinguished, among them Alexander H. Stephens, Wm. Le Conte, Wm. H. Crawford, Jr., John W. Reid and John Baker, and divided the first honor with Stephens and Crawford. He taught school, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and began practice in Columbus, Ga., in 1836, achieving speedy success. He was elected representative to congress in 1851, but was defeated in 1853 as Union candidate on the southern rights platform, after a close contest with A. H. Colquitt, afterward U. S. senator. He was a member of the Georgia "Know-nothing" convention in 1857, a delegate to the Georgia American convention of 1858 that nominated Warren Akin for governor against Joseph E. Brown, and from June 17, 1865, to Dec. 19, 1865, provisional governor of Georgia on the appointment of Andrew Johnson. He was a candidate for U. S. senator in 1866; was appointed U. S. collector of customs at Savannah in 1866, serving till 1869; was made a judge of the superior court of Georgia in 1870, and in 1872 was chosen an elector on the Grant electoral ticket. He gave up his position on the bench after some years, although he continued to practice law a while longer. Finally he retired to private life. He married Miss Ann Harris, of Jones county, in 1834. Gov. Johnson, as a public leader in Georgia, was noted for his courage, conscientiousness and ability. He was a learned jurist, but as an advocate was not the equal of men whom he surpassed in legal knowledge. As a judge on the state bench he had no superior. He had an analytical mind, probed every case to the bottom, and grouped and sifted testimony with remarkable acumen. It was a high tribute to his qualities as a firm and devoted Unionist, that he was selected for the delicate duty of restoring Georgia to the Union from the wreck of war, with a rehabilitated government. In this important work he displayed dignity, statesmanship and patriotism. He was firm, just and conservative, and it was fortunate for the state that so grave a task fell into the hands of a man so fair, honest and able. Gov. Johnson is now enjoying an honored old age. His son, Walter H. Johnson, is U. S. revenue collector at Atlanta, Ga., where he is highly esteemed.

JENKINS, Charles Jones, twenty-sixth governor of Georgia (1865–68), was born on the paternal plantation, "Grimball Hill Place," Beaufort District, S. C., Jan. 6, 1805. His father, whose full name he bore and whose only child he was, was for a number of years court clerk and ordinary. In 1816 the family removed to a farm in Jefferson county, Ga. Young Jenkins studied at the best schools in Georgia and South Carolina, and attended Franklin College, Athens, and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1874. He studied law in Savannah under J. Berrien, was admitted to the bar of Scriven county, Ga., in 1822, and practiced in Sandersville until 1829, when he removed to Augusta. In 1830 he was elected state representative; in 1831 attorney-general of Georgia, and solicitor-general of the middle circuit. He resigned the latter office to accept a nomination to the legislature, but was defeated. He was, however, elected in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, six annual terms; was defeated in 1842; again elected in 1843, 1845, 1847 and 1849, four biennial terms, and was chosen speaker of the house in 1840, 1843 and 1845. As a member of the state convention of 1850, he reported the famous "Georgia Platform of 1850." The same year he declined an offer of the secretaryship of the interior from President Fillmore, and in 1852 he was named as candidate for vice-president, with Daniel Webster. He was defeated for governor in 1853 by H. V. Johnson. In 1856 he was elected state senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Miller, and in 1860 was appointed justice of the supreme court in place of Linton Stephens, resigned, serving through the war. He would have been offered a place in President Davis's cabinet, could he have been spared from the bench. He was elected member of the constitutional reconstruction convention called by Andrew Johnson, and became governor of Georgia in November, 1865, but was removed by Gen. Meade, Jan. 13, 1868, for refusing to pass up an executive warrant to pay the convention, without a legal appropriation made by the general assembly, in conformity with the state constitution. Gov. Jenkins had instructed the state treasurer, John Jones, to remove the state funds. Gen. Meade detailed Gen. Thomas H. Ruger to act as governor of Georgia, whereupon Gov. Jenkins went to Washington, D. C., carrying with him the great seal of the executive department of the state, and the executive documents relating to his term. Gen. Ruger made a demand upon Secretary Stanton for the arrest and return of Gov. Jenkins, and wrote to the latter, requiring the instant return of the seal and the books, to which Gov. Jenkins replied that in view of the demand for his arrest all correspondence between them must end. Nothing further was heard from Gen. Ruger, and no attempt was made to arrest Gov. Jenkins. The latter remained in Baltimore, and Halifax, N. S., until 1869, when he returned to Georgia. He then spent eight months in Europe, after which he resumed his residence in Summerville, near Augusta. In 1872, when Gov. Smith and a democratic legislature came into power, Gov. Jenkins returned the seal, books and money to the state. Resolutions and thanks were voted him and a gold copy of the seal was presented to him with impressive ceremonies. Gov. Jenkins was for years president of the board of trustees of the State University. After his return from Europe he was chosen president of the Merchants' & Planters' Bank, and of the Augusta Cotton factory. He closed his public career in 1877 as president of the state constitutional convention. Gov. Jenkins is entitled to be classed as a genuine statesman, a great lawyer, jurist and orator, and as executive he took a high rank. The archives of the federal government, or those of any state of the Union will hardly show abler or more scholarly state papers than those which he prepared. In private and public life he exemplified the loftiest sense of honor, while an exalted adherence to duty marked all his relations. On many occasions he acted independent of his party, one of his defeats being due to his having helped to pass the "Algerine Law" which created a board authorized to veto money appropriations made by the city council of Augusta. In 1849 he refused to aid his whig colleagues in blocking legislation. He could have been elected U. S. senator in 1851, but declined to antagonize his friend, Judge



Berrien. On the Georgia supreme bench he wrote all the decisions sustaining the Confederate conscription. He did not think that secession was sufficiently warranted by the circumstances, though favoring the abstract right, nor did he approve the repudiation of Georgia's war debt at the behest of the United States. His entire career was marked by integrity, independence and patriotism. He died near Augusta, Ga., June 13, 1883.

RUGER, Thomas Howard, soldier, and twenty-seventh governor of Georgia, (January–June, 1868), was born at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., Apr. 2, 1833. He was graduated from West Point, in 1854, and placed in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. He resigned Apr. 1, 1855, after service at New Orleans, La., and practiced law in Janesville, Wis., until June, 1861, when he became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Wisconsin regiment. He was made colonel Aug. 20th, and brigadier-general Nov. 29, 1862, serving in the Rappahannock campaigns, commanding a division at Gettysburg, and helping to put down the draft riots in New York in 1863. He guarded the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad in Tennessee until April, 1864; then led his brigade, under Sherman, until November, 1864, and on the 30th of that month was brevetted major-general in charge of a division in the 23d corps against Gen. Hood's army in Tennessee, for services at the battle of Franklin. Organizing a division at Nashville, he led it, from February to June, 1865, in North Carolina, and then commanded that department until June, 1866. He was made a colonel in the regular army on being mustered out July 28, 1866, and March 2, 1867 brevet brigadier for services at Gettysburg. He was detailed by Gen. Meade Jan. 13, 1868 as governor of Georgia, which duty he performed until July, 1868. In April, 1871, he was appointed by Gen. Terry as the head of a board of U. S. officers in Atlanta, Ga., of which Brig.-Gen. T. J. Haines and Maj. H. Goodfellow were also members, to inquire into the eligibility of six state senators and a number of representatives in the Georgia legislature. Upon the action of this board two senators and three representatives were deprived of their seats in the general assembly. Gen. Ruger was superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point 1871–76; in command of the department of the South, 1876–78, having in charge the U. S. troops in South Carolina during the state government troubles, and later in command of stations in the West and South. He was made a brigadier-general March 19, 1886. He had charge of the department of Missouri during April and May, 1886, and took charge of the department of Dakota in 1888, with office at St. Paul, Minn. Gen. Ruger was a brave soldier and efficient officer, and discharged the unusual civil duties imposed upon a military officer, in his detail as governor of Georgia, with much moderation and full obedience to his superior officers. The service was anomalous and out of the purview of military authority, but Gen Ruger bore himself with dignity, and with as little offence to the people as the circumstances allowed.

Thos. H. Ruger

"**BULLOCK, Rufus Brown,** twenty-eighth governor of Georgia (1868–70), was born at Bethlehem, Albany Co., N. Y., March 28, 1834, and was graduated at the age of sixteen from the then celebrated Albion Academy. At the time of his graduation the electric telegraph systems were being developed and put to practical use. Being attracted by the scientific and intricate apparatus of the House printing system of telegraphy, Mr. Bullock soon gained a complete mastery of it and took a leading position as an expert. Prescott's "History of the Telegraph" and Reid's work, "The Telegraph in America," make extended notice of Mr. Bullock as one of the pioneers of the telegraph, and speak of him as the first to interpret the signals by sound. His executive ability soon placed him in the front rank of telegraph men, and the building of new and rival lines from New York city to the South under his charge broke up the previous monoply, and opened the telegraph to general usefulness. Several years before the war between the states, his services were secured by the Adams Express Company to organize and establish their business in the South, and with headquarters at Augusta, Ga., the system which subsequently became the Southern Express Co., was thoroughly organized. Mr. Bullock was opposed to secession as a remedy for the supposed danger to the Southern interests; but when the war came on he gave his full service to the southern Confederacy, and was paroled at Appomattox in April, 1865, as an acting assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the close of the war he resumed his home in Augusta, and actively asserted himself for the establishment of the material interests of the South.

He secured a charter for, and organized the First National Bank in Augusta, and in 1867 was elected president of the Macon & Augusta railroad. The question of congressional reconstruction being then before the people, he advised its acceptance as a choice of evils, deeming that civil government, even with the danger of colored suffrage, was better than military rule, with its paralysis of business and enterprise. He was a leading member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1868, and was elected by the people to fill the office of governor under that instrument. In the succeeding legislative election, the majority being large in opposition to the reconstruction policy, he resigned his office, November, 1870, and adopting Atlanta as his home, has not since taken any active part in political affairs. Much acrimonious criticism was spent upon him and his course while in office, but his character and standing as a citizen have remained unimpeached. He is a leading officer in his church, trustee of the Atlanta University, the president of the Cotton Mills, and of the Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of the Piedmont Exposition, government director of the Union Pacific railroad, and foremost in all works for the benefit of his city and state.

CONLEY, Benjamin, twenty-ninth governor of Georgia (October, 1871–January, 1872), was born in Newark, N. J., March 1, 1815. He received a good education, and at fifteen years of age settled in Augusta, Ga., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1845 to 1857 he was a member of the city council of Augusta, and in 1857 and 1858 mayor. During the war he farmed on his plantation in Montgomery county, Ala., but after the surrender he returned to Augusta and resumed business, becoming a republican and a champion of the congressional plan of reconstruction. In 1867 he was appointed by Gen. Pope a member of the city council of Augusta; was sent as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868; was elected state

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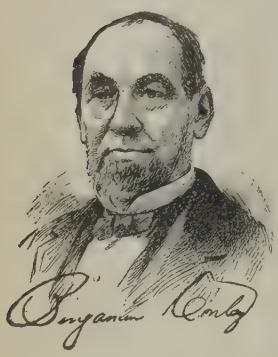
senator, and president of the senate; president of the state republican convention, March 5, 1869, and again president of the senate, January, 1869. Oct. 30, 1871, Gov. Bullock having resigned and left the state, Mr. Conley became, by virtue of his office, governor of Georgia. The new legislature convened Nov. 1, 1871, and two days afterward he was sworn in. The question then arose as to whether Mr. Conley, president of the old senate, whose term as senator and president had expired, or Mr. L. N. Trammell, president of the new senate, was entitled to act as governor. The republicans demanded Mr. Conley, and the democrats Mr. Trammell. Mr. Conley claimed the right to be governor for the balance of Gov. Bullock's term. Mr. Trammell refused to claim the office, and the democrats, though in a majority, permitted Mr. Conley to remain in the gubernatorial chair. They passed a law, however, appointing an election Dec. 3, 1871. Speaker James M. Smith was elected governor. He was inaugurated Jan. 12, 1872, at which time Gov. Conley's term ended. Later Gov. Conley was appointed by the president postmaster of Atlanta, a position which he held for many years. Mr. Conley married, in 1842, Sarah H. Semmes, of Washington, Ga. Before 1860 he was a whig. He was in early life a Presbyterian, but after his marriage connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he became a vestryman and senior warden. He was also a member of the U. S. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was, in 1868, for a short time, president of the Macon & Augusta railroad. Gov. Conley was an ardent partisan, but he showed himself a person of integrity at a time when his political associates were generally bad men. His views were unpopular. He opposed secession, was an uncompromising Union man, and gave no sympathy to the Confederate cause. He was a zealous republican reconstructionist, who stood by the severest measures of his party. His private life was pure. He died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1885.



SMITH, James Milton, thirtieth governor of Georgia (1872–1874), was born in Twiggs county, Ga., Oct. 24, 1823. A part of his youth was spent at the forge. He was educated at Culloden Academy, in Monroe county, Ga., was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began successful practice in Columbus, Ga. He ran for congress in 1855, as an independent state rights democrat, and was defeated. When the war began he entered the Confederate army as major of the 13th Georgia infantry, of which he became colonel in 1862. He shared in all the battles of the Virginia army (being wounded at Cold Harbor), until the fall of 1863, when he was elected a member of the Confederate congress, in which body he served until its dissolution. Returning to Columbus after the war, he resumed his successful practice, and was, in June, 1868, one of the counsel for the Columbus prisoners, charged with the murder of the republican, Ashburn. Mr. Smith was elected a representative to the legislature, and speaker of the house in 1870, governor of Georgia Jan. 12, 1872, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. Bullock, and again in October, 1872, for a term of four years. He was defeated in 1877 for U. S. senator, was appointed a member of the newly created railroad commission of Georgia in 1879 by Gov. Colquitt, and made its chairman, serving until 1885, and was made judge of the superior court in 1888, which position he held until his death. Gov. Smith was a man of vigorous intellect and strong character, but he had active prejudices and resentments, which resulted in unnecessary antagonisms. Physically and mentally powerful, he lacked a conservative temper and a faculty for conciliation. His administration as governor was marked by great merits and some defects. The state geological survey and the agricultural department were created during his administration. His term witnessed the correction of the many wrongs of reconstruction rule. He was married twice, but died without children, Nov. 20, 1890.

COLQUITT, Alfred Holt, thirty-first governor of Georgia. (See p. 291.)

STEPHENS, Alex. H., thirty-second governor of Georgia. (See Vol. III., p. 420.)

BOYNTON, James Stoddard, thirty-third governor of Georgia (March–April, 1883), was born in Henry county, Ga., May 7, 1833. His father, Elijah S., a Vermonter, who early settled in Henry county, was of English descent, the English ancestor being a baron who received a grant of land from William the Conqueror. His mother was of French extraction. James had an academic education, and with only seven weeks of special study, passed the bar examination in Henry county in 1852. He settled and practiced law in Monticello, removed to Jackson in 1858, was elected ordinary of Butts county in 1860, and entered the war as private, rising by his gallantry through the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel to colonel of the 30th Georgia infantry. After the war he resumed practice in Griffin, Ga. He was elected judge of the county court in 1866, mayor of Griffin in 1869, serving till 1872; state senator and president of the senate in 1880 and 1882, without opposition, and became governor of Georgia in 1883 on the death of Gov. Stephens. In January, 1886, he was appointed judge of the superior court of Georgia, and elected to the same position in November, 1886 and 1890. As a soldier, sharing in the fiercest campaigns of the West, losing about half of his regiment at Chickamauga in an hour, wounded near Atlanta and joining his command before recovery, his record was signally heroic. As a lawyer he has taken high rank and won marked success as a skillful pleader and eloquent advocate. As ordinary and judge of county and state courts he has been impartial, learned and conscientious, administering justice with a kind but strong hand, and rendering decisions which have been rarely reversed. He was the first judge to hold the stay laws unconstitutional. As legislator and presiding officer he was a thorough parliamentarian, distinguished for a blending of dignified suavity and masterful ability. His hold on the people has been remarkable. His administration as governor was conspicuous for statesmanlike qualities, and through his whole career he has been noted for an unwavering sweetness of temper. He was twice married, his first wife being Fanny Loyal, of Monticello, by whom he had two sons, Luther

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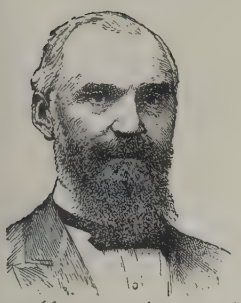
J B Gordon

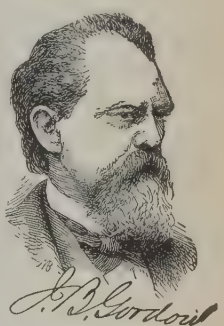
and Jesse. Apr. 30, 1883, he married his present wife, Susie T. Harris, daughter of James W. Harris, one of the largest planters in middle Georgia. Mrs. Boynton, as the wife of Gov. Boynton, made many friends by her dignity of character and sweetness of disposition, and during his incumbency performed the social duties of the executive office with rare grace. Mr. Boynton's private life has been as beautiful as his public career has been noteworthy.

McDANIEL, Henry Dickerson, thirty-fourth governor of Georgia (1883–86), was born at Monroe, Walton Co., Ga., Sept. 4, 1837. His father was Ira O. McDaniel, then a pioneer, and his mother was a daughter of Daniel Walker, a leading merchant of Atlanta, and afterward professor at Mercer University. Henry was graduated from Mercer University in 1856 with the highest honors, was admitted to the bar in La Grange, and began practicing in Monroe, in 1857. He was the youngest member of the secession convention in 1861, opposing the secession resolution, but voting for and signing the ordinance, and serving on the standing committee on the "Relations with the slave-holding states of North America," and the special committee for dividing the state into senatorial districts. He served gallantly through the war, attaining the rank of major, and after its close returned to Monroe, where he has since continued in successful law practice. He was elected to the constitutional convention of 1865, and elected state representative in 1872, his political disabilities having been removed, state senator in 1874, 1878 and 1880, declining to serve in 1882, and governor of Georgia in April, 1883, to fill out the term of Alexander H. Stephens, deceased, and was chosen without opposition for the succeeding full term, ending in November, 1886. He is a State University trustee, and a director in many companies, including the Georgia Railroad Co., the most prosperous in the South. As a soldier he did heroic duty, particularly as a leader of Anderson's brigade the third day of the battle of Gettysburg. In the retreat though Maryland he was shot through the abdomen and taken prisoner. As a lawyer he is scholarly, a master of principles and practice, and a clear, strong advocate. As a business man he has fine judgment, and as a legislator his shrewd practical leadership has been conspicuous, particularly in the chairmanship of the committees on corporations, finance, taxation and the judiciary, which originated the bank tax, general tax reform, the railroad commission, the annual reduction of the state debt, and numerous statutes to confirm constitutional changes. As governor he approved the new capitol act, choosing the five commissioners who, with the governor as chairman, *ex-officio*, erected what is by many considered the best public building ever built for less than $1,000,000. He paid $750,000 of the state debt, besides the annual judgment of $100,000, and refunded $3,500,000 of seven per cent. bonds at four and one-half per cent., thereby raising state credit so that these bonds now bring 120, and recent three and one-half per cent. issues sell at par. He approved the act for a commission, and appointed commissioners to establish the School of Technology, now in operation. Gov. McDaniel has, in an uncommon degree, the power of thinking on his feet, and is a lucid, forcible speaker. He married, in 1865, Hester C. Felker, a daughter of Stephen Felker.



Henry D. McDaniel

GORDON, John Brown, thirty-fifth governor of Georgia (1886–90), and U. S. senator, was born in Upson county, Ga., July 6, 1832. His great-grandfather was one of seven brothers who emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina and Virginia, and who were all revolutionary soldiers. His grandfather was a prominent citizen of Wilkes county, N. C., and his father was Rev. Zachariah H. Gordon. John was educated at the State University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1852 at the head of his class. He read law and practiced a short time in Atlanta with his brother-in-law, L. E. Bleckley, afterward chief justice of Georgia, but soon gave up the profession to aid his father, who was mining coal in Georgia and Tennessee. He married, in 1853, Fanny, daughter of Congressman Hugh A. Haralson. He was mining when the war began, but enlisted at once, and served heroically to the close, becoming in succession captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, major-general, and lieutenant-general in command of one wing of the army of Virginia. He settled in Atlanta after the war. He was a member of the national Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866, delegate to the national democratic convention in 1868, and Seymour and Blair elector the same year. He declined the use of his name as a candidate for governor of Georgia, but was finally nominated, made the race against R. B. Bullock, and, according to the claim of his party, was elected and counted out by reconstruction machinery. He declined the use of his name as a candidate for U. S. senator in 1871, when Mr. Norwood was elected, and the same year went before the congressional committee to defend his state in the "Ku-Klux" investigation. He was delegate-at-large in the national democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872, opposing the nomination of Greeley; was elected U. S. senator in 1873, and re-elected in 1879. He resigned in 1880, and raised the money to build the Georgia Pacific railroad. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 was elected U. S. senator. Gen. Gordon was one of the illustrious generals of the Confederate armies, and won an international fame as a soldier. An English correspondent of the London "Times" declared him the rising genius of the South. He was second only to the great Lee. He was five times desperately wounded. His devoted wife, who accompanied him during the entire war, and whose narrow escapes would equal any romance, by her care and faithful nursing saved his life when pierced by five bullets at Sharpsburg. He led the last charge at fateful Appomattox, taking the Federal breastworks and capturing artillery during this closing scene of the drama. After the war he gathered his wing of the army, and made the greatest speech of his life to his broken-hearted men, exhorting them to bear the trial, go home in peace, obey the laws, rebuild the country, and work for the weal and harmony of the republic. His seven years' service in the U. S. senate was brilliant and statesmanlike. He delivered powerful and eloquent speeches upon finance, civil service reform, and made a masterly defence of the South, exerting a conservative influence. In the Louisiana troubles he was chosen by the democrats in congress to draft an address to the people of Louisiana and the South, urging patient endurance and an appeal to a returning sense of justice to cure wrongs. He took masterful part in the debate, and a serious variance between him and Senator Conkling was adjusted by Senator Bayard and others.



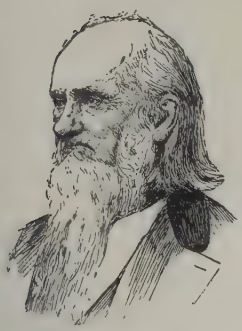
J. B. Gordon

The farmers of Georgia thanked him for his efforts for agriculture. He aided Lamar in saving Mississippi from political misrule, and was empowered by Gov. Hampton to look after South Carolina's interest, having canvassed the state for its redemption with Hampton, and after the adjournment of congress secured the removal of troops from Carolina. For this he received the historic despatch: "South Carolina thanks you." His life-size portrait hangs in the state capitol. The ladies sent his little daughter, born in Washington, a silver urn, with Hampton's despatch on it, and to Mr. Gordon a superb silver service, each piece mounted with a gold palmetto tree. As governor his administration was faultless. The N. Y. "Sun" declared his first inaugural "worthy of Thomas Jefferson." His last election as U. S. senator was a marvelous political victory. Unopposed, until he antagonized the subtreasury plan of the farmers' alliance, which had four-fifths of the legislature in its favor, he was elected after the most exciting contest of the time. In the wild enthusiasm succeeding his victory, he was borne by the multitude through the capitol to the streets, placed on a caisson and drawn about the city, amid shouts and rejoicing, while the whole state was ablaze with bonfires. Mr. Gordon has been all his life a model of social worth, and an ardent Christian worker.

NORTHEN, William J., thirty-sixth governor of Georgia (1890–), was born in Jones county, Ga., July 9, 1835. His grandfather, William, of Scotch descent, settled in North Carolina, whence his father, Peter, moved to Powellton, Ga., about 1800. His motherwas Louisa M. Davis. He was graduated from Mercer University in 1853, began teaching school in 1854, assisted the famous instructor, Dr. Carlisle P. Beman, in the Mt. Zion High School from 1856 to 1858, and then, on Dr. Beman's retirement, took control of this school with success. In the civil war he enlisted as a private in a company commanded by his father, who was nearly seventy years old. Returning to Hancock county after the war, and teaching until 1874, on account of ill health he took to farming. He was a member of the state democratic convention of 1867—the first political body after the surrender—state legislator in 1877 and 1878, a member of the investigation committee of the northeastern bonds in the notable gubernatorial convention of 1880, state legislator in 1880–81, state senator and chairman of the educational committee of the legislature, 1884–85, and governor of Georgia in 1890. He has also been vice-president of the State Agricultural Society, and president of the same in 1886, 1887 and 1888; president of the Young Farmers' Club of the Southern States; president of the Hancock County Farmers' Club from its origin, taking the highest prizes for county displays at the state fair and Columbus Exposition of 1888; a trustee of Mercer University for twenty years; president of the trustees of Washington Institute for six years, and moderator of the Washington Baptist association for eight years. He has been an able, wise and trusted leader in every rôle which he has under taken, achieving equal success as an educator, legislator, farmer and executive. His clear, strong intellect, even temper, fine sense of justice, and strict honesty, have given him the weight due to such qualities, and elevated him steadily in public esteem. He was one of the best teachers in the South, and dignified the calling. A man of patriotism and firmness, his public career, up to the present time, has been singularly well rounded, ending in his election to the highest office in the gift of his people. Careful in seeking light, he decides public matters with entire independence. His genial spirit and his Christian and social virtues have won for him the respect of his fellow-citizens in private and in public life. Dec. 19, 1860, he married Miss Mattie M. Neel, of Mt. Zion, a union that has proved congenial and happy.

WHEELWRIGHT, John, Puritan minister and pioneer, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1594. He studied at Cambridge, and became vicar of Bilsby in his native county, but was ejected by Archbishop Laud, crossed the Atlantic in 1636, and made his new abode at Mt. Wollaston, now Braintree, Mass. He had some property, came of a good stock, and was given to pushing his opinions, which last presently involved him in a controversy with Wilson, the minister of Boston. Minute points of theology being then counted matters of supreme importance, the town was shaken to its centre by this dispute. The new faction, headed by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (q.v.), numbered Sir Henry Vane, the governor, among its adherents, and gained much favor with the people, but was warmly opposed by Winthrop, and all the clergy except Cotton. In a sermon at the special fast in February, 1637, Wheelwright denounced his opponents as slaves to a "covenant of works." For this the general court found him guilty of sedition and contempt. His friends wished to appeal to the king; the strife threatened the existence of the colony, and hindered the raising of troops for the Pequot war. So long as the execution of the sentence was postponed, the offender would neither leave the settlement nor suspend his public "exercisings." At length, after Vane's return to England, the leaders were condemned to exile, and their followers disarmed; most of the malcontents went to Rhode Island. Wheelwright, having bought of the Indians a tract of land on the Squamocot river, led thither thirty-four of his disciples, whose letters of dismission from the church at Boston were dated Nov. 6, 1638, and founded Exeter, N. H. In 1642 he removed to Wells, Me.; the next year he made "some slight acknowledgment of certain speculative errors," and was allowed to visit Boston. Later he went to Hampton, N. H., and preached for some years. In 1644 his sentence of banishment was annulled. He published "Mercurius Americanus" (1645), answering a book of one T. Wells, and a "Vindication" (1654). About 1657 he went to England, and was favored by Cromwell, whom he had known in boyhood. Returning after the restoration of Charles II., he settled, in December, 1662, at Salisbury, Mass. Belknap speaks of his "learning, piety and zeal;" Winthrop "thought reverently of his goodness and abilities;" and Cotton Mather says he was a man of blameless character, "persecuted with too much violence, but it was only for a disturbance made about certain speculations." His "Writings" were collected by the Prince Society in 1876. Among his descendants have been men who were distinguished in various walks of life: among them, in the fifth generation, was William (1798–1873), who made an immense fortune in developing South America and gave away, for benevolent purposes, more than $700,000 during his life. John Wheelwright died at Salisbury, Mass., Nov. 15, 1679

GREEN, Duff, diplomatist, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Aug. 15, 1791. His father, William, was a brave revolutionary soldier, and his grandmother was a cousin of George Washington. His mother was related to Humphrey Marshall. While pursuing his own education, Duff taught, during four years, his brothers and sisters. On his twenty-first birthday he enlisted for the war of 1812. He then taught school, and was for a while a country merchant. He was made a colonel of militia, was elected to the Missouri convention which assembled to organize a state government, was chosen a state senator in 1823, and the same year became editor of the St. Louis "Enquirer." He established the first line of stages west of the Mississippi river, and was a successful attorney in large practice Removing to Washington, D. C., in 1825, he purchased the "United States Telegraph," a daily newspaper which advocated the election of Andrew Jackson as president. Mr. Green's career in Washington was remarkable. He became a powerful factor in national affairs, was an aggressive journalist, and had large and philosophical views on national finance.



He visited Europe frequently on important public missions, conferring there with great statesmen and crowned heads. Mr. Calhoun, as President Tyler's secretary of state in 1843, sent Mr. Green to Mexico to aid in conducting the negotiations for the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico and California, and while thus engaged he visited the president of the republic of Texas. Mr. Green suggested the nomination of John Tyler for vice-president on the ticket with Gen. Harrison. He was sent by President Taylor to arrange for paying our indemnity to Mexico in exchange, instead of in specie, thus saving the country thousands of dollars. His newspaper made $50,000 yearly from government patronage, but subsequently lost it by opposing Jackson. He was messenger from Buchanan to Lincoln, took the contract for constructing the great Tennessee Railroad from Dalton to Knoxville, and was one of the founders of Dalton, Ga. At eighty years of age he read without the aid of glasses. His tall and stately figure, which he supported by a long staff, his flowing white hair and beard, and clear-cut face, made him a picturesque figure. His life was full of great and dramatic events. He died at Dalton, Ga., June 10, 1875.

HARVEY, Dwight B., clergyman and educator, was born June 4, 1834, at Martinsburg, O., where his father, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was long pastor and teacher. He was graduated from Jefferson College., Pa., in 1858, studied theology at Princeton and Allegheny, and in 1862 became a Presbyterian pastor at Mount Vernon, O. In 1875 he was transferred to Granville, O., where he labored for six years. Since 1882 he has been president of Granville Female College, which was founded in 1827, and is thus the pioneer girls' school of the higher type in the West. The aim of the college has always been to afford a generous and thorough culture, based on Christian principles. Among its alumnæ are many missionaries and other ladies of note and usefulness. It has a literary department with two courses of study, English and classical, and departments of music and art. The president teaches psychology, ethics, Christian evidences, and political economy, and aims chiefly to develop the thinking power and build up the character. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1890.

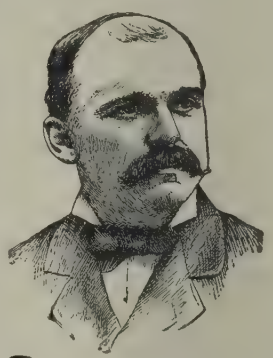
REVELL, Alexander H., manufacturer and merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 6, 1858. His father, David James Revell, a native of Belfast, Ireland, was a lineal descendant of those Huguenots who, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, founded a colony in the west of Ireland. David came to America in 1846, and in 1854 married, in Boston, Margaret Dorgan, with whom he soon after went West, settling in Chicago, near where the board of trade building now stands. He was prosperous as a merchant, and invested his gains in houses built on leased ground. The great fire of 1871 swept his fortune away in a single night, and his death occurred not long after. Alexander, who was but thirteen years of age at the time, and who was still attending school, faced the problem of life resolutely, although his capital consisted of only a horse and wagon, and that indomitable perseverance in overcoming obstacles, which is summed up in the word "grit." The story of his life is very simple; it has no great deeds to chronicle, and no great strokes of luck. It records simply the earnest, persevering endeavor of a bright, honest, American boy to rise superior to all obstacles. Beginning with his horse and wagon, he hauled express matter to and from the depots. His days were spent in this work and his evenings at night schools, for he was fully alive to the importance of an education. By being saving and industrious, he slowly accumulated a small capital, which was invested first in a grocery store, and later in a little furniture shop. This was in 1873. The next year business was dull throughout the country, and, being fully alive to the signs of the times, he sold out his business, and returned to his horse and wagon. His work was chiefly delivering goods to and from the auction houses, and many anecdotes are told of the business acumen displayed by young Revell while thus engaged. He was quick to see opportunities and resolute to grasp them, but he had scarcely gotten together a comfortable balance in the State Savings Institution, when the bank failed, leaving him without a cent. He went to work at once in a furniture store as clerk, where in two years he saved $300. With this capital, he and a fellow-clerk started a small furniture store. The next year was an eventful one. Revell attained his majority, bought out his partner, and started alone on a larger scale in a single store of the immense edifice which to-day is only a part of the manufacturing and sale department of one of the most important and fully equipped home, office and store furnishing establishments in the West. In ten years from this time he had won fortune and reputation, and had hundreds of men in his employ. He is more than a successful money-getter. His name is to be found in the list of directors of many educational, benevolent and social organizations, and the Marquette Club, of which he was president in 1889–90, owes its position largely to his excellent judgment and tireless energy. He is a member of the Chicago board of education; also a member of the board of directors of the World's Columbian exposition, and a member of the executive committee and chairman of the committee of publicity and promotion. Mr.

Revell has traveled all over the world. In politics, he has shown himself an active and consistent republican.

HUTCHINS, Stilson, journalist, was born at Whitefield, Coos Co., N. H., Nov. 14, 1838, his maternal ancestor being Francis Eaton, who came over in the Mayflower, and his great-uncle, Nathaniel Hutchins, who fought at Bunker Hill. He was educated at Cambridge, Mass., his connection with the press beginning in Boston at the age of seventeen. In 1856 he went with his parents to the new state of Iowa, where he started a country newspaper. Newspaper work came naturally to him. His vigor and force as a political writer soon attracted the attention of party leaders, and the result was an invitation to take charge of the leading organs of the democratic party, first at Des Moines, the capital, and shortly afterward at Dubuque, the largest and most prosperous city of the growing state. There he first edited and soon owned the "Herald." At the close of the war, he went to St. Louis, where, with limited capital, but with plenty of courage and endurance, he entered into competition with rich and sturdy rivals, and in six years succeeded in making his paper, the "Times," a handsome property. After bringing it to an enviable state of profitableness and influence, he sold it at a high price in order to indulge in a year or two of needed rest. The "Washington Post" was founded by Mr. Hutchins in 1877, and became almost immediately successful. At first a four-page seven-column paper, with six issues per week, it is now an eight-page, seven-column paper, issued every day in the year, the Sunday edition coming out in sixteen pages. Since the establishment of the "Post" Mr. Hutchins has returned to his native state, and taken up a permanent residence there by purchasing Governor's island, in Lake Winnipiseogee, upon which he has built for himself a fine mansion, and made other improvements to the extent of $100,000. Here, every summer, he appears with a score or two of guests, to enjoy a much-needed rest from arduous and exacting labors at the capital city. His winter residence, on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, is an imposing building outwardly, and a "perfect picture" inside. Mr Hutchins has been a member of the Missouri and New Hampshire legislatures. In 1889 he presented to the nation's capital a statue of Benjamin Franklin, wrought out of spotless Carrara marble, by Ernst Plassman, which has been erected on the triangular plot on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the "Post" building. He is president of a company for the improvement of the Potomac Palisades, a new and pretty suburban subdivision of Washington, overlooking Georgetown, the Potomac river and Virginia Heights. If not in his own opinion, Mr. Hutchins has, in the estimation of his friends, been very successful in his busy life. He has the reputation of being something more than a millionaire.

Stilson Hutchins.

JAMES, Darwin R., merchant, was born at Williamsburg, Mass., May 14, 1834. His American ancestor was probably Francis James, who came over in the ship Diligent in 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass. "The Jameses," says Philpot, "were originally called Haestrecht, from a lordship of that name which they possessed near Utrecht." The manor of Ightham was presented, in the time of King John, by Hamon de Crevequier, *et al.*, to the house of James, by whom it is now enjoyed. Darwin R. received a liberal education in a boarding-school at Amherst, Mass. His parents removed to Williamsburg, N. Y., when he was but thirteen years of age, and at the age of seventeen he commenced his mercantile career as clerk in a wholesale house in New York city. Seven years later he formed a copartnership with Mitchell N. Packard, for traffic in indigo, spices and East India goods. This firm has since become one of the largest importing houses of its kind in the country. In 1868 and 1869 Mr. James made a tour of the world, studying the social and commercial features of the countries he visited, and thereby acquiring knowledge which proved of great advantage to him in his subsequent congressional career. He visited the Philippine Islands, Singapore, Calcutta, and traveled extensively in India, crossing to Bombay and Suez, and returning through France and England. He was successful as a merchant, and equally so in effecting political reform. He was one of the organizers of the New York State Anti-Monopoly League, called the preliminary meetings, which resulted in the organization of the Kings County League; labored with others for eight years to have the state board of railroad commissioners appointed, which was finally accomplished in 1883, and was a member of the committee of one hundred in 1872–73, which gave the city of Brooklyn a new charter. In 1882 he was nominated by the republican party to represent the third congressional district in congress, by a majority of 2,400, being the only republican elected to any important office in New York or Brooklyn that year. This was the year of the famous tidal wave, which made Grover Cleveland governor of New York, his majority in the third district being 10,000. Mr. James was elected to the forty-ninth congress by a majority of 7,125; he was a member of the coinage and weights and measures committees, and made for himself a national reputation through his successful efforts in defeating the free-coinage bill. Of his speech on this subject, 133,000 copies were printed by the merchants of New York, and sent throughout the country as a means of educating the people in this important matter. During his congressional career he rendered great service to the people of Brooklyn by his efforts to acquire from the government the lands on both sides of Washington avenue, at the Wallabout, for a public market, and he initiated the effort which resulted in leasing from the government the area now occupied by the market. By this means a large portion of the trade of the Long Island farmers, which formerly centered in New York, was diverted to Brooklyn, adding millions to the wealth of the latter city. Mr. James declined to be a candidate for a third term in congress, on account of private business. The one absorbing purpose of his life has been to disseminate Christian knowledge, and elevate the condition of the poor. Beginning at the age of eighteen, he has for nearly forty years been engaged in mission Sunday-school work, and from the mission-school which he founded have grown three flourishing churches. To support this and other benevolent objects, he has given liberally from his private funds. In connection with Seth Low and Alfred T. White, he founded the Brooklyn board of charities, of which for ten years

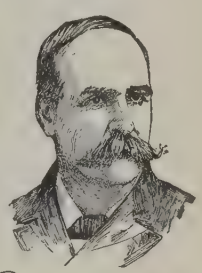


Darwin R. James

he was treasurer. He is a member of the executive committee of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and of the advisory board of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association, served for six years as one of the Brooklyn park commissioners, and has been, for over twelve years, secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He is a member of the board of trustees of the National Temperance Society, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., the Franklin Trust Co., the Nassau Trust Co., and a large owner of real estate in Brooklyn. He has done much to promote the growth of that city, and has been connected with nearly every reform movement in Kings county during the past twenty-five years. In December, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the board of U. S. Indian commissioners. This board is composed of philanthropic men, who serve without pay, and whose work is advisory and supervisory. Among its members are Merrill J. Gates, William H. Lyon, John Charlton, A. K. Smylie, Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Philip Garrett, Col. McMichael, Bishop Whipple, and Mr. James.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, better known as "Bob" Burdette, journalist, was born at Greensboro, Pa., July 30, 1844, his father, Frederick E. Burdette, of Virginia, being of Huguenot descent and his mother of Welsh-German extraction. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Peoria, Ill., from Cincinnati, where they had taken up their residence when he was still an infant. At Peoria, according to his own account, "Bob" "devoted two solid hours of each day to learning how to make a new kind of noise." He received a common-school education at Peoria, being graduated from the high school of that town in 1861. A few months later he enlisted as a private in company C, 47th Illinois regiment of volunteers, and served throughout the war, being present at the siege of Vicksburg, and a member of the famous Red River expedition. His newspaper career began in 1869. While on a visit to New York in that year he wrote several humorous letters for the Peoria "Daily Transcript," which showed remarkable aptitude for journalistic work. On his return home he was employed in the mail service for a few months, but was offered a position on the "Transcript," which he accepted, soon rising to be night editor. In 1870 he became affianced to Carrie Garrett, of Peoria. One afternoon, as he called at the door, he was met with the announcement that she was lying at the point of death. In fifteen minutes he had procured a marriage license, and they were wedded at a time when it was supposed that Miss Garrett was upon her death-bed. She recovered, however, and continued for nearly fifteen years to be his companion and helper. Indeed, it was she who first coaxed him to do the humorous paragraphing and sketch-writing for the press which won him a national reputation. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Burdette began the publication, in partnership with a fellow journalist, of a paper entitled the Peoria "Review," which lived for about two years, when, as "Bob" says, the sheriff took them both into partnership, and realized more in an hour than he had done in two years. In 1872 he removed to Burlington, Ia., where he became city editor and special reporter of the "Hawkeye," publishing humorous paragraphs with a constantly extending recognition. In 1876 he became managing editor of the "Hawkeye," and in the same year he began his career as a public lecturer, in which he has been very successful. His newspaper work is now chiefly published through the medium of syndicates. He rhymes easily and often, but most of his work is in prose, and some of his best writings have appeared in book form. He resides at Bryn Mawr, Pa., near Philadelphia. He has one child, Robert J. Burdette, Jr.

SMITH, William Harrison, president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was born at Columbia Furnace, Shenandoah Co., Va., May 10, 1848, the fifth of eight children. His parents were of the Old School Baptist persuasion, and though limited in education, intelligent. Samuel Wilson Smith, the father, who followed the business of "keeper" in the furnace, died at Caroline Furnace, Shenandoah Co., when William was only eight years of age, leaving a widow and three children. Although a man of industry and sterling worth, Mr. Smith accumulated no material wealth, the only legacy he left his family being a character pure and noble. After struggling one winter William's mother, a woman of decision of character, was forced to abandon the idea of keeping the little household together. With a heavy heart, she bound out her son and older daughter, Amanda, to separate homes, keeping only the younger daughter, Virginia, who was in delicate health. The conditions upon which William was bound out were few and simple, but rigorous. He was to serve nine years for his board and his clothes, to be sent to school till he could cipher to the single rule of three, and when free to receive $5 and a suit of clothes. The new relations not proving in all respects agreeable, William ran away, after serving four years, taking with him all his possessions—a few books, a little basket, and a cow-whip. He returned to his mother, who had married, during his absence, Mr. William Fry, a man of excellent character. The stepfather welcomed his stepson kindly, gave him a good home, and whatever else his limited means would allow. Here young Smith enjoyed better school advantages, but Virginia, at this period, was so crippled that there was little opportunity to obtain a thorough education. War was the all-absorbing interest. To furnish men and provisions for the Confederate army every sacrifice was made. At the close of the war our subject was at the threshold of manhood, without money, with meagre education—in short, without any acquired qualification for the responsible duties of life. Having a desire for knowledge, which indigent circumstances seemed only to strengthen, he determined to educate himself at any sacrifice. He had the advantage of a vigorous physical constitution, capable of great endurance, and possessed indomitable moral courage. He found his way beset with hardships and privations, but by exercising a vast deal of economy, energy and perseverance, he finally accomplished his object. For several winters he attended a common country school, the cost of which was very little. He cheerfully engaged in any honorable labor which he could secure, even hazarding his life as a brakeman on the freight trains of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in order that he might obtain the necessary means for procuring an education. His money when earned was judiciously spent. In September, 1870, he was enabled to enter the Polytechnic Institute at New



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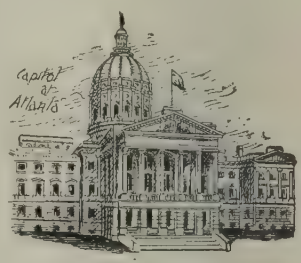
Market, Va., where by boarding himself and practicing the strictest economy, he managed to remain until the prescribed course was completed. He was graduated in May, 1875, and in May, 1879, the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by his college. Upon his graduation, the faculty and board of trustees of the Polytechnic Institute appointed him instructor in the preparatory department, in which he taught nine years, when, a change having taken place in the faculty, he was elected to the chair of ancient languages and higher mathematics. In this position he served two years with credit. Then, in consequence of the death of Prof. Joseph Salyards (q. v.), a distinguished scholar and poet, Prof. Smith was elected president of the institution, and at the same time professor of higher mathematics and the natural sciences. Under his management the Polytechnic Institute has steadily grown in popularity, and largely extended its usefulness. President Smith is efficient and energetic, comparing favorably with the leading educators of the day. The highest testimony to his merit is to be found in the lives of numerous young men in different sections of the country, whom he has trained for the responsible positions they now occupy.

HOWELL, Evan P., journalist and lawyer, was born at Warsaw, Milton Co., Ga., Dec. 10, 1839. He is, as his name implies, of Welsh descent, the first Howell, who came to this country about 1750, having settled in North Carolina. Several of this colonist's sons served in the revolutionary war with distinction. Evan P. Howell is the oldest son of Clark Howell, Sr., whose father removed to Georgia from North Carolina about 1820, settling in Milton county. Evan was raised on the farm, received an academic education, and was graduated in 1859 from the Lumpkin Law School, now the law department of the University of Georgia, Athens. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted with the 1st Georgia regiment, and participated for twelve months in the Virginia campaign. He then assisted in organizing an artillery company in Washington county, Ga., where he had gone before the beginning of the war, to practise law. He became captain of his company, which was known as "Howell's Battery," and which served in the engagements at Fort McAllister and around Vicksburg, and then with the western army, commencing at Chickamauga, and in all the movements of that army until the end of the war. After the cessation of hostilities he located in Atlanta, near which city his father had settled several years before. Arriving there without a dollar, he went to work on the farm, building with his own hands the house in which he lived for a year with his wife and two children. In 1867 he accepted a position on the Atlanta "Intelligencer," and became city editor of that paper, but soon resumed the practice of law in which he continued with great success until 1876. He was attorney at that time for the Atlanta "Constitution" Publishing Co. which was in financial distress. Being sent for to take the necessary steps to relieve the company from pressure, he saw, on examining its books, that it was a good piece of property, and bought a half interest in it. From that day the stock of the paper has steadily gone up, until it is now worth six for one, while it is not on the market at even that price. It is the most valuable piece of newspaper property in the South, and occupies a prominent place in the journalistic field of America. Capt. Howell and the late Henry W. Grady having been warm personal friends, the first thing the former did on buying an interest in the "Constitution," was to offer the latter, then quite a young man, a position on its staff, which was accepted. A few years afterward Mr Grady bought a fourth-interest in the paper, and became managing editor, with Capt. Howell as editor-in-chief and president of the company. Capt. Howell's residence, which is one of the most attractive in the state, is located at West End, a suburb of Atlanta. June 6, 1861, he married Julia Erwin, of Barnwell district, S. C. They have seven children. For a number of years he has been, perhaps, the strongest factor in Georgia politics, though the only time that he ever ran for office was as state senator from the Atlanta district, which position he held for three terms. He was appointed by the governor as one of the five commissioners who had absolute charge of building Georgia's new $1,000,000 capitol, which was completed within the appropriation, and a small balance turned back into the treasury of the state. He was chosen as a representative of the Georgia democracy in the three national democratic conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884, and was a member of the committee on resolutions of each. Capt. Howell is a man of great personal attractiveness, and an exceedingly interesting conversationalist, with a ready fund of anecdotes, which he tells with remarkably happy effect. He has probably more warm friends than any man in the state, and never loses one, the secret of which probaly lies in his endeavor to serve them whenever possible.



Evan P. Howell.

HERSEY, George D., physician, was born at Foxboro, Mass., Aug. 12, 1847. He is a descendant of William Hersey, who emigrated in 1635 from Hingham, Eng., to Hingham in the Massachusetts Bay colony, and, on his mother's side, is a grandson of Rev. Joseph L. Mills, a graduate of Union College in 1802. He gained his preparatory education in his native town, and was graduated from Brown University in 1869. He then became principal of an academy in Westerly, R. I., and began the study of medicine, which he afterward continued in New York, receiving his medical diploma from the University of the City of New York in 1874. After a year spent in Hartford Hospital he took up his residence in Providence, R. I., where he has since lived. He is surgeon to Rhode Island Hospital, consulting physician to Dexter Asylum, and has served the the R. I. Medical Society as librarian since 1879.

HERMAN, John Gottlieb, Moravian bishop, was born at Nisky, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1789. He was educated at his birthplace and in the seminary at Gnadenfeld, was sent to America in 1817, and for a time had charge of Nazareth Hall. In 1844 he was recalled to Germany as one of the elders' conference. Two years later he was made a bishop, in which capacity he visited the West India missions, and in 1848 presided over the general synod at Herentrect. Though he had attained such honors in Europe, his heart was in his adopted country, and in 1849 he was sent back to take charge of the southern district. While on his way to the Cherokee mission he died, in a wild and remote corner of Missouri, July 20, 1854.

HADLOCK, Harvey Deming, lawyer, was born at Cranberry Isles, Me., Oct. 7, 1843, the son of Mary Ann Stanwood and Edwin Hadlock. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. The founder of the line in America, Nathaniel Hadlock, emigrated with his family from England, and was a landowner at Charleston as early as 1638. Harvey's grandfather, Samuel Hadlock, was born in Massachusetts in July, 1781, and by purchase acquired the greater part of Little Cranberry island, where he settled, and engaged in shipping and merchandising, in which he accumulated a large fortune. His business is still continued by his grandsons, W. E. and G. Hadlock, brothers of the subject of this sketch. Edwin Hadlock was a sea-captain, and followed the sea until 1853, when he retired. Harvey obtained his early education from private teachers and in the schools of his native place. In 1856 his family removed to Bucksport, Me., where he had the advantages of the East Maine Conference Seminary. Supplementing this instruction by private teachers, he pursued an advance course of classical studies, to which he afterward added a partial scientific course at Dartmouth College. He commenced the study of law in the office of Samuel F. Humphrey, at Bangor, Me., in 1863, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of the supreme judicial court of Maine at Bangor, Jan. 6, 1865, and later of the federal courts in the Maine district. In 1865 and 1866, business having led him to New Orleans, he pursued in that city the study of civil and maritime law, under the direction of the late eminent jurist, Christian Roselius; but returned to Bucksport in the spring of 1866, and engaged actively in his profession. In the spring of 1868 he was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts of Nebraska, and on October 7th of the same year he was, at Boston, admitted an attorney and counselor of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and opened an office in that city. In the spring of 1869 he was called to New York on important litigation pending in the U. S. circuit court, and while a resident of that state was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts. In the autumn of 1869 he resumed his practice in Boston, which was then largely in criminal cases. In the spring of 1871 he proceeded to Maine for the purpose of advocating the construction of a line of railway leading from Bangor to some eastern point *via* Bucksport, and in the spring of 1873, the construction of the road being assured, he again settled in Bucksport, being retained as counsel in some of its most important litigation for the Bucksport and Bangor railroad, of which corporation he was one of the directors. He continued to live in Bucksport for eight years, and, although one of the younger lawyers, won for himself a leading position at the bar of Maine. From 1881 until 1887 he resided in Portland, Me., maintaining, as a member of the Cumberland bar, the leading reputation he had previously earned as a successful practitioner in cases which involved the important interest of railroad corporations, and patent and maritime law, as well as criminal cases. In 1887 he returned to Boston, where he now resides. He also has an office in the city of New York, but the range of his practice extends beyond the limits of the state and federal courts of New England and New York, embracing, as it does, cases pending in the supreme court of the United States. His devotion to his profession throughout his legal career has been characterized by the closest application. Case has succeeded case without intermission, and day has succeeded day of unremitting and unwearied industry, which never could have been performed but for the vigor and unfailing spirits arising from recuperative qualities of the highest order. The results thereby achieved have been most brilliant. Mr. Hadlock's presence is commanding, and his features are indicative of the intellect which has carried him at an early age into the vanguard of the legal profession of the country. His arguments are at once condensed and comprehensive of important details. He is alert and vigilant. In addressing a jury, by adapting his expressions to the comprehension of each member, he combines the eloquence of the orator with the acute reasoning and crisp directness of the special pleader. Naturally, he has a large body of appreciative clients, for the resources of the most extensive reading, study and observation are so finely displayed in his argument that his agreement to promote a cause is looked upon as a positive assurance of success. His career is a remarkable illustration of what native ability, and persistent, untiring energy can accomplish in the legal profession. Mr. Hadlock was married, on Jan. 26, 1865, to Alexine L. Goodell, of Searsport, Me., and has two children living.

Harvey D. Hadlock

CAULDWELL, William, journalist, was born in New York city Oct. 12, 1824. His father, Andrew Cauldwell, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Margaret Ann, was a daughter of William Giffen, of Kilmarnock, Scotland. He received his primary education in New York city, but at the age of eleven left home to live with an uncle at St. Martinsville, La., attending Jefferson college, where he remained for three years. Returning to New York he entered a dry-goods store, but, after two years, learned the printer's trade. The office with which he connected himself was conducted by Samuel Adams, who was murdered by John C. Colt. After this murder, which resulted in the discontinuance of Mr. Adams's business, Mr. Cauldwell accepted a position on the "Sunday Atlas," with which he remained until 1850. The "Sunday Mercury" was at that time partly owned by Elbridge G. Page, the author of the famous Dow, Jr., "Short Patent Sermons." Mr. Cauldwell purchased Mr. Page's share of the paper. "Orpheus C. Kerr" (Robert H. Newell), "Doesticks" (Mort. G. Thompson), "Artemus Ward" (Charles F. Browne), and "Disbanded Volunteer" (Joseph Barber), began their literary life in, and were all contributors at one time or another to, the "Mercury," not to mention a host of scarcely less brilliant writers. The "Mercury" still holds its own against the great Sunday editions of the daily papers, and seems to improve with age. In 1848 an association of householders founded the village of Morrisania, in which Mr. Cauldwell materially assisted, and his father erected the first cottage there in October, 1849. In 1855 Morrisania was created a new township, of which Gouverneur Morris was the first supervisor and Mr. Cauldwell the second. The latter held this office continuously for sixteen years, until 1874, when the town was annexed to New York city. For twelve years he was also a member of the town board of education,

Wm Cauldwell

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and chairman of the board of supervisors in the years 1866, 1868–69. In 1867 he was elected state senator, in which capacity he was instrumental in securing the passage of the first rapid transit legislation for the city of New York, known as the "Central Underground Railroad Bill," but the system provided for was found too costly for capitalists to build. He was re-elected senator in 1869, and in 1871 received the unanimous nomination of the democratic party for a third term, but was defeated by William H. Robertson, the republican candidate. At the time of his senatorship he also filled the office of chairman of the board of supervisors, member of the board of education, president of the Morrisania Savings Bank, and chairman of the democratic general committee of Morrisania. During his term of supervisor, a million and a half of money passed through his hands, and during the war, 800 men were, through his patriotic efforts, sent to the front as the quota of that town. In 1874 he was again elected to the legislature by an overwhelming majority. In 1876 Mr Cauldwell became sole proprietor of the "Sunday Mercury," and in 1883 purchased the building at 3 Park Row, where the publication office still is. Oct. 7, 1845, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late George H. Dyer, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are living. Mr. Cauldwell is one of the oldest and most respected journalists in the country, and his services to the state and to his constituency have been of great variety and value.

BROWN, John Young, governor of Kentucky, was born in Hardin county, Ky., June 28, 1835. He received a liberal education, being graduated from Center College, in a famous class, which included among its members, W. C. P. Breckenridge, Gov. Thomas T. Crittenden, Judge J. F. Phillips, and others. Mr. Brown became interested in politics at a very early age, and in 1859 was in attendance at the congressional convention in the fifth Kentucky district, when he was unexpectedly nominated for congress, although he assured the delegates that he had not reached the constitutional age. They nominated him, nevertheless, and he was elected after one of the most exciting campaigns, by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes. He had to wait over a year, however, before he was old enough to take his seat. In 1860 he was a Douglas democrat, and was subsequently elected to the fortieth congress, but did not enter the house on account of political disabilities. He was re-elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, signalizing his term in the forty-third congress by a fierce attack on Gen. Butler, which brought upon him the censure of the speaker. In 1877 he retired from active politics, and spent much of his time thereafter in study and literary labor. He was prominent as an orator and lawyer. After devoting himself to his legal practice for sixteen years, in the spring of 1891, at the solicitation of his friends, he unexpectedly announced himself as a candidate for governor on the democratic ticket, in opposition to the rising tide of the farmers' alliance. The contest in the convention was bitter, many of the delegates being inclined to favor the farmers and their subtreasury scheme In spite of their opposition, however, he obtained the nomination over Cassius M. Clay, Jr., the president of the constitutional convention, Gen. P. W Hardin, ex-attorney-general, and Dr. J D. Clardy, ex-president of the farmers' alliance, and was triumphantly elected. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, tall and vigorous, eloquent in oratory, and possessed of a personal magnetism which went far to assure his popularity and secure his election.

WINSLOW, James, banker, was born at Albany, in 1814. He was descended from Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward. His business career began as clerk in a hardware store, and later he entered the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., founded by his relatives. He had much to do with loans to the U. S. government during the war, and with the foundation of the system of national banks. He died in New York city July 18, 1874.

SANFORD, John, manufacturer and congressman, was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1851. In 1868 he entered Yale College, being graduated in 1872 with honor. He was nominated in the fall of 1888 as representative to the fifty-first congress. His district, the twentieth, more generally known as the Saratoga district, comprised the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schenectady, the total manufacturing product of which was over $32,000,000 a year, comprising gloves, knitted goods, carpets, locomotives, paper and pulp, cotton goods, linseed oil, etc. As the champion of these great industrial interests, his campaign was aggressive, his speeches on the stump demonstrating his earnestness and ability as an advocate of the protective policy. He was elected by a plurality of 3,300 votes. During the first session of his service in congress, he took an active interest in the framing of the McKinley tariff bill, and, by reason of his business training and familiarity with the industries of his district, was able to render valuable aid to the ways and means committee. He was selected for the delicate and difficult task of reconciling, in the matter of wool duties, the conflicting interests of the woolen manufacturers and the wool growers, and succeeded in so doing. He fought successfully, before the ways and means committee and the finance committee, against a powerful combination of wealthy importers, in the interest of glove-manufacturing in his district—an industry representing an annual product of $9,000,000, and furnishing employment to 40,000 in three counties—thereby opening the way for the manufacture of ladies' fine kid gloves in the United States. In the fall of 1890 he was renominated to congress by his party, and was compelled, in this campaign, to meet opposition from the state democratic administration at Albany, and from the leaders of the democracy, who sought to win, by his defeat, a vindication of their claim that the tariff legislation of the fifty-first congress was antagonistic to the interests of the wage-worker. He was elected by a plurality of more than 1,600 votes. Mr. Sanford's father served with distinction in the forty-first congress, and his grandfather in the twenty-seventh—both from the twentieth district. He is thus the third in an honored line of legislators.

HERBST, John, Moravian bishop, was born at Kempten, Bavaria, July 23, 1735. After various labors in Europe, he was sent to America in 1786; was pastor at Lancaster and Lititz, Pa., and in 1811, at an age when most men have survived their active usefulness, was made bishop, with charge of the southern district. Eight months later, Jan. 15, 1812, he died at Salem, N. C.

WINANS, Thomas De Kay, engineer and inventor, was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 6, 1820, the oldest son of Ross Winans (q. v.). He was taken to Baltimore in 1840 and educated as a machinist. In 1843, carrying with him a locomotive built by his father, he went to Russia to take charge of the mechanical department of the work of which G. W. Whistler was at the head—the construction of a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Meeting on the way a member of the firm of Eastwick & Harrison, he formed a business partnership with them, and subsequently made a contract to equip the road and supply it with rolling-stock within five years, for $5,000,000. This work was finished a year before the expiration of the time agreed on, Aug. 23, 1847. Mr. Winans married, in St. Petersburg, Celeste Revillon, a lady of French and Italian descent. In 1851 he returned to America with Mr. Harrison, leaving his brother, W. L. Winans, to fulfill the remaining contracts, which were closed in 1862. In 1866 the family were recalled to Russia under a new contract which was to last eight years; in 1868 their interests were purchased by the government at the price of several millions. About 1853 Mr. Winans invested part of his wealth in an entire square in Baltimore, the McHenry property, within which he built his house. In 1861 he opened a soup-kitchen in the vicinity, which fed 4,000 persons daily. In 1859 he and his father devised a cigar-shaped vessel which was intended to cross the Atlantic in four days. He made many curious or useful inventions, including improvements in organs, pianos, ventilation, the feeding of fish, etc. With some eccentricities, he possessed "inventive genius, rare skill, stern common sense, and determined character." He died at Newport, R. I., June 10, 1878.

TAFT, Charles P., journalist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 21, 1843, the oldest son of Alphonso Taft, secretary of war. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city, spent three years in the Woodward High School, and prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. In 1860 he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with distinction four years later. He then entered the Columbia College Law School, after being graduated from which, in 1866, he returned to Cincinnati, and formed a law partnership with Judge George R. Sage and Henry Haacke, editor of the Cincinnati "Volks-Freund." The partnership had lasted only a few months, however, when Mr. Taft, desiring to complete his education by a course of studies abroad, went to the University of Berlin. He spent four months there in studying German, and in March, 1867, entered Heidelberg University, where he passed a very satisfactory examination in December of the same year, receiving the degree of *Juris Utriusque Doctor.* He went to Paris in March, 1868, and continued there a year, studying the French language and literature at the Collége de France, after which he traveled through Italy, England and Scotland, returning to Cincinnati in November, 1869. He there resumed his practice of law, forming a partnership with Gen. E. F. Noyes, which was dissolved in 1871, owing to the election of Gen. Noyes to the governorship, and of Mr. Taft to the Ohio legislature. In the house, he served as chairman of the committee on schools, and was instrumental in securing a codification of the state school laws. He ran for congress in 1872, but was defeated, and resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with his father and his brother, Peter Taft, which lasted six years, when his father was chosen secretary of war.

In 1879 Charles Taft purchased a controlling interest in the Cincinnati "Times," which was then in a very bad condition financially. By giving his entire attention to the paper, he succeeded, within a year, in increasing its circulation from 2,000 to over 20,000. He then offered to consolidate the "Times" with the "Daily Star," a proposition which was accepted, the two journals being united under the name of the "Times-Star." Mr. Taft has also taken an interest in German journalism, being a large stockholder in the Cincinnati "Volksblatt," and vice-president of the company which publishes it. He has been president of the Cincinnati Press Club, treasurer of the Cincinnati May Festival Association, and one of the founders of the Zoölogical Garden, and served for several years on the city union board of high schools. He married Annie Sinton, daughter of David Sinton, in December, 1873. He takes direct personal control in both the business and editorial departments of the "Times-Star," which he has steadily improved until it now occupies a leading position among the influential journals of Ohio. A new six-story building has recently been erected, to accommodate the growing needs of this remarkably successful journal.

WRIGHT, Benjamin, engineer, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 10, 1770. He had showed a taste for mathematics, and at sixteen learned the rudiments of surveying from an uncle at Plymouth, Conn. After the removal of the family to Fort Stanwix—now Rome, N. Y.—in 1789, he helped to open the country to settlement by laying out into farms some 500,000 acres in Oneida county and Oswego county. In 1792 the Western Inland Lock Navigation Co. was formed, under the presidency of Geo. P. Schuyler, with an English engineer; a few years later it employed Wright to make a map and profile of Wood creek. In 1803 he surveyed this stream to Oneida lake, and the Mohawk to Schenectady, a distance of about 100 miles, and advised "a compound of dams, locks, and short canals, to form a slack-water navigation;" but the plan was beyond the ability of the company. In 1811 he examined the north bank of the Mohawk, from Rome to the Hudson, for the canal commissioners (see vol. I. of their reports). In 1812 he continued this task from Seneca lake to Rome, and thence south of the river to Albany, submitting maps and profiles with his report. At this time he was a man of varied avocations—county judge, 1812–1816, member of the legislature and agent for many owners of land. By an act of Apr. 17, 1816, the construction of the canal was directed, and the middle section was given into Wright's hands. Work was begun July 4, 1817. The passage of the first boat, from Rome to Utica, Oct. 22, 1819, was made the occasion of much rejoicing. Tolls were levied July 1, 1820; fourteen months later the canal was finished to Little Falls, and the remaining and more difficult portion to the Hudson was under contract; for this Wright, now chief engineer, determined the route by way of Cohoes. In the fall of 1822 the canal extended 220 miles to the Genessee river; in October, 1825, connection was made with Lake Erie. James Geddes was engineer of the western section, and he and Wright deserved and received the chief credit for the success of the undertaking. Gov. Clinton wrote in 1820: "We are most indebted to this man for our work." His services were now in much demand. Between 1821 and 1827 he was engaged as chief or consulting engineer on the canal from tidewater to the Connecticut at Northampton, Mass.; on that from Providence to Worcester, Mass.; on the Chesapeake and Delaware; Chesapeake and Ohio, and Delaware and Hudson canals. Later, he was employed on the St. Lawrence ship canal,

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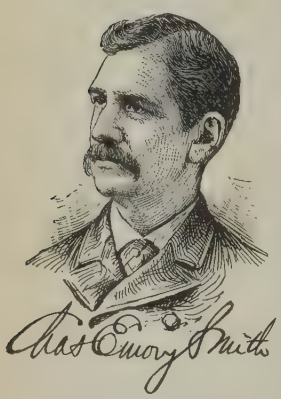
1833–34, the Welland canal, and that from Chicago to the Illinois river, 1837. He removed to New York about 1830, and was street commissioner there in 1833, but disliked the post. He soon turned his attention to railroads, and in 1834 was appointed by Gov. Marcy to determine a route for the New York and Erie railroad. In 1835–36 he made the first surveys for a road from Havana to the interior of Cuba. For a time he was chief engineer of the Tioga and Chemung railroad. His last years were chiefly occupied in Virginia. He died in New York Aug. 24, 1842. (See C. B. Stuart's "Civil and Military Engineers of America," 1871, p. 560.)

SMITH, Charles Emory, journalist and U. S. minister to Russia, was born at Mansfield, Conn., Feb. 18, 1842. When he was seven years old he removed with his parents to Albany, N. Y. After obtaining a good preparatory education in the public schools and Albany Academy, he entered Union College at Schenectady, from which he was graduated in 1861. The civil war having just opened, he offered his services, and was appointed on the staff of Gen. Rathbone. After devoting two years to the work of recruiting and organizing volunteers for the Federal army, he returned to Albany Academy as one of its instructors. There he spent his leisure time in reading the best books and in close study of the masterpieces of literature. His taste for journalism was developed very early in life, and while a college student at Union he wrote leading articles for the Albany "Evening Transcript." In 1865 he abandoned teaching to become editor of the Albany "Express," and retained that post five years, acting in the meantime, for several months in 1868, as private secretary to Gov. Reuben E. Fenton. In 1870 he associated himself with George Dawson in the editorship of the Albany "Journal," of which, in 1876, he became sole editor. This position gave him a commanding influence in the journalism and politics of the state of New York. He served as a delegate to the state republican convention for six consecutive years, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions in each of those years, except 1877, when the post was held by Roscoe Conkling, and Mr. Smith was secretary. In 1880 he was temporary and permanent president of the convention. He was a delegate to the national republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876, where he served as a member of the committee on resolutions, and drafted a large portion of the platform. His wide acquaintance with public men and affairs, the fertility of his resources in discussing leading issues of the day, and his practical knowledge of the profession of journalism, led to his selection in 1880 as editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia "Press," a newspaper founded by John W. Forney in 1857. He has since been associated with that journal as stockholder as well as editor. The paper was purchased in 1880 by the Press Co., Limited, Calvin Wells, of Pittsburg, being the principal stockholder. The "Press" had had a long period of prosperity, but previous to its purchase by the present owners had declined in circulation and influence. The combined energy of the editor and proprietors soon placed it in the front rank of American journals. The "Sunday Press" was first issued in March, 1881, and has reached a circulation of 100,000 copies. The daily edition has nearly the same circulation. Mr. Smith began his career as a public speaker in his college days. Later, in 1874, he delivered the annual address before the New York State Press Association, of which he was then president. He has been in frequent demand to deliver addresses at college gatherings, mass-meetings, and teachers' associations. He is one of the most graceful of after-dinner speakers, and one of the most effective of platform orators. He was chosen a trustee of Union College by his fellow alumni, in 1871, and the legislature of New York elected him a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1879. Soon after the inauguration of President Harrison, Mr. Smith was appointed minister to Russia, which important post he now holds.



POND, James Burton, lecture manager, was born at Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., June 11, 1838. The American branch of the Pond family was established by Phineas Pond, who came from England in 1694, and settled in Branford, Conn. His son, Jonathan Pond, settled in Plymouth, Conn., and raised a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters—Phineas, Jonathan, Morton, Philip, Eli, Patty, Lydia, Jerusha and Nancy. All but Nancy, who died at the age of sixteen, lived to have large families. Philip Pond married Anna Adams, daughter of Luke Adams, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and lived a long time on the Plymouth homestead. He raised a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. All of this family also, except one daughter, who died at the age of sixty, married and raised large families. Willard Elmer Pond, father of James Burton, was born at Bristol, Conn., Dec. 17, 1807, and married Clarissa Woodford, third daughter of James Woodford, in Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1835. They raised a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. James was the second of five children when his father emigrated with his family, in the spring of 1844, to Lake county, Ill., where he worked land on shares for three years. In 1847 he removed again, this time to the town of Alto, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., then a new territory, where his father pre-empted a quarter-section of government land and built a log-house, twelve by fourteen feet, in which the six younger children were born. On this farm James experienced all the hardships of poverty and of pioneer life in those early days, when it took as long to get in communication with the eastern states as it now does to send a letter around the world. Going for the cows, driving breaking teams, mowing hay, raking and binding grain, and keeping up with his father's cradling, made farming irksome. He left home at the age of fourteen, walking twenty miles to Fond du Lac, Wis., with a determination to find some more congenial means of livelihood. His first stop was at a printing office, to which he was attracted by seeing a hand-press at work. As he was standing in the door of the printing-office, the pressman asked him if he wanted to work, and in less than ten minutes he had arranged with the proprietor of the Fountain City "Herald" to learn the printer's trade. He served his apprenticeship, and in 1856, at the age of eighteen, was a journeyman printer. He subsequently worked in Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Janesville, Wis., Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kas., and Denver, Col., 1859. His venturesome nature took him to Kansas in the "Border Ruffian"

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times of 1856-57, and across the plains to Pike's Peak in the summer of 1859. Jan. 21, 1859, he married, in Janesville, Wis., Ann Frances Lynch, who died in Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 3, 1871, leaving a daughter. The year 1860–61 found him publishing the Markesan "Journal," in the village of Markesan, Green Lake Co., Wis., but when the civil war broke out he closed his printing office, and enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin cavalry. He was commissioned second lieutenant of company C of that regiment, and promoted to be first lieutenant and captain. Capt. Pond commanded the 3d battalion of his regiment, which was stationed for more than two years on the frontier of Kansas and Missouri, engaged in the "guerrilla war of the border," a perilous service, as it was a war of extermination on both sides. In October, 1863, he was in command at Baxter's Spring, Kas., where he was attacked by the guerrilla chief Quantrell, while on his way south from the destruction of Lawrence, Kas. Dressed in new Federal uniforms, they marched into Capt. Pond's camp under the stars and stripes. In less time than it takes to write it, 101 out of the 118 of the Federal command were dead. At a signal, every one chose his man and shot him down. With the little band of remaining soldiers, Capt. Pond succeeded in repulsing the enemy, and held the post three days, until relief came. When at the expiration of the three years' term the veteran regiment was reorganized, Capt. Pond was commissioned major. He was discharged in October, 1865, having served four years. After the war he engaged in mercantile business in the West until 1873–74, when he visited the East for the first time. In 1874 Maj. Pond and George Hathaway purchased the Redpath Lyceum Bureau in Boston, which his old friend, James Redpath (q. v.), whom he had known in Kansas in 1856, had established. This partnership continued for three years. Maj. Pond, however, thought New York the only place to establish the leading business in his line, and in 1879 opened an office in that city. He has been associated with nearly all the leading lights of the platform since 1874, viz.: Emerson, Sumner, Phillips, Gough, Beecher, Talmage, Nast, Canon Kingsley, Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Livermore, Clara Louise Kellogg, George Kennan, Max O'Rell, Henry M. Stanley, and Sir Edwin Arnold. For 110 lectures he paid Stanley $110,000, and is said to have made his fortune. Maj. Pond was married to Martha Marion Glass, of Jersey City, N. J., March 10, 1888. He has one son, James Burton Pond, Jr.

COCHRANE, Elizabeth (Nellie Bly), journalist, was born at Cochrane's Mills, Armstrong Co., Pa., in 1867. Her father was a lawyer, and for several terms filled the position of associate judge of Armstrong county. He was a man of cultivated intellect, and he attended personally to his daughter's education, but only long enough to give her mind its early direction, for he died before she was ten years of age. Subsequently she attended a boarding-school at Indiana, Pa., for two years, at the end of which, further study was interdicted, owing to the precarious state of her health. Out-of-door exercise became a necessity, and being precluded from sustained application to books, she took to miscellaneous reading for in-door employment. She developed a fondness for works of travel and adventure, and after a time betook herself to the writing of short stories and sketches. One of these having been sent to the Pittsburg "Sunday Dispatch," she was invited to contribute to that journal regularly. Visiting the workshops and manufactories of Pittsburg, she soon afterward wrote a series of articles on the condition of workingwomen, which attracted a great deal of attention. Then, accompanied by her mother, she made, in the employment of the "Dispatch," a tour of Mexico, writing letters which were widely copied and commented on. Her salary of $15 per week, not satisfying either her wants or her ambition, she removed to New York, and took an engagement upon the reportorial staff of the "World." Her first exploit in this capacity was so successful a simulation of insanity, as to deceive the examining physicians, and lead to her confinement in an asylum for the insane, whose abuses she mercilessly exposed on regaining her freedom. She subsequently engaged in numerous enterprises of a similar character, doing her work so skillfully as to escape detection, and by her public exposures of the dereliction of duty on the part of officials, aiding materially to bring about reforms in the management of the various institutions. In this kind of work she continued about three years, when, unattended, she set out on a trip around the globe, a feat never before undertaken by a woman. She made the tour in seventy-two days, six hours, eleven minutes, and fourteen seconds—a thing less remarkable in point of time, than in its being accomplished by an unprotected woman, who received throughout the entire trip nothing but the most courteous attention from all classes and nationalities.

UNTERMYER, Samuel, lawyer, was born at Lynchburg, Va., March 2, 1858. His father was a wealthy planter in Virginia, who served as lieutenant in the Confederate army, and died soon after the close of the war, having lost all his property. Young Untermyer removed with his mother to New York city, attended the public schools and the College of the City of New York, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1871, forming, soon after, a copartnership with his half-brother, Mr. Guggenheimer. His practice has been principally with large corporations. He represented the brewers' associations in the great strike, scoring a complete victory for them in the contest before the state commissioners, and again advocated their interests before the legislature in 1889, in opposition to the high license act passed by both branches of the legislature, but vetoed by Gov. Hill. In 1885, as counsel for John F. Betz, of Philadelphia, he brought suit against Henry Daly, Jr., a prominent lawyer of New York, for conspiring with the New York partners of Betz to issue notes in the firm's name, for which Mr. Betz would be liable. The principals were arrested, and after a two weeks' trial before the supreme court, a verdict of $52,000 was obtained for Mr. Betz, this being the first decision ever rendered making the attorney a party to, and holding him personally responsible for, damages, as the result of advising his clients to commit a fraud. In this case Mr. Untermyer was opposed by the best legal talent in New York. He obtained a verdict for his client in the celebrated Beadleston divorce suit, and won another important case for the defendant in a suit where the mother of an illegitimate child, who had permitted a stranger to rear it, claimed the right to control the property bequeathed to the child by the latter. Mr. Untermyer was the first man to induce English capitalists to invest in extensive American industries, and in three years previous to 1892 succeeded in placing over $45,000,000 of English capital. He was one of the chief promoters and is president of the Harney Peak Tin Co., which owns over 1,000 tin-mining claims in South Dakota, the first tin ever discovered in this country. To work the claims he succeeded in ob

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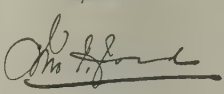
taining $30,000,000 of English capital, and was thus brought into direct contact with the Cornwall (Eng.) tin mines. By appearing before the ways and means committee of congress, he succeeded in having tin placed on the list of protected American industries, thus enabling American producers to compete with the foreign. Mr. Untermyer is a member of, and a liberal contributor to, the various benevolent organizations of New York city. He is a well-known art connoisseur, and has a valuable collection of paintings by the most celebrated French and American artists.

FRANCIS, John Morgan, journalist, was born at Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 6, 1823. His father came from Wales, settling first near Utica. The youngest but one of thirteen children, he was early thrown on the world, and found employment in a printing office. Beginning in 1838 as an apprentice on the "Ontario Messenger," at Canandaigua, he became an editorial writer on the Palmyra "Sentinel" in 1843; in 1845 on the Rochester "Daily Advertiser," and in 1846 joint proprietor and chief editor of the Troy "Northern Budget." In the split of the democratic party at that time, he took sides with the "Barnburners" against the "Hunkers," and earned repute by his vigorous advocacy of the free-soil principles. Leaving the "Budget" in 1849, he was for a short time connected with the O'Reilly telegraph enterprise, and then with the Troy "Daily Whig." In June, 1851, he started the Troy "Daily Times," of which he is now the chief owner and conductor. It was a small affair then, but had in it from the first the promise and potency of what it has since become. Ability, energy, independence, and for some time severe labor, self-denial, and endurance were needed to raise it to a position of influence; but all these were forthcoming, and it now claims the largest circulation in the state, after a few of the great New York city papers, and whatever it is, its founder has made it. What Horace Greeley was to the "Tribune," Mr. Francis has been and is to the Troy "Daily Times." He has been a republican since the party was organized, active and influential in the advocacy of its principles, and naturally prominent in its counsels. In 1867 he was an active member of the New York constitutional convention. In May, 1871, President Grant acknowledged his service by a tender of the mission to Greece, which he accepted. On resigning this post in 1874, he made a tour of the world. In 1881 President Garfield had selected him for Belgium, but the appointment was frustrated by the assassination. President Arthur sent him as minister to Portugal in 1882, and in 1884 to Austria-Hungary as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In all these positions he attained prominence, rendered useful and able service, and won honorable distinction.

FORD, John Thomson, theatrical manager, was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 16, 1829. His family were early settlers of Maryland; some of them took part in the revolutionary war, and six were among the defenders of Baltimore in 1814. From 1844–50 Mr. Ford was in Richmond, in his uncle's (William Greaner's) tobacco factory, afterward known as "Castle Thunder." Beginning his career at twenty-one years of age as business manager and advertiser of a concert company, with which he traveled through the United States and Canada, he, in 1854, assumed control of the Holliday street theatre in Baltimore. This he managed for twenty-five years, rebuilding it when it was burned in 1873. The building, in the city of Washington, which gained an unhappy notoriety as the scene of the assassination of President Lincoln, was one of three which he erected at different times in that city; besides these, he built two in Baltimore, one in Alexandria, Va., and managed a number in southern cities, besides, at times, two in Philadelphia. Mr. Blaine, then U. S. senator, spoke of Mr. Ford at the McCullough banquet as "my friend Ford, who has managed so well some theatres north of Mason and Dixon's line, and all of them south of it." Mr. Ford has had intimate business and personal relations with many distinguished persons on and off the stage: from Forrest and the elder Booth, Charles Kean and Charlotte Cushman to Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, and Mary Anderson—his management having covered half a century. He entertained Dickens and the Emperor Dom Pedro, while they were visiting Baltimore. As a citizen of Baltimore, he has been active, prominent, and useful, having served as president of the city council (1857–58), and acting mayor. He aided and promoted the establishment of its great parks, its paid fire department, the fire alarm telegraph system, the new water works, and the new city hall. He has been president of the Union Railroad Co., of a banking and savings institution, of the society organized to give free summer excursions to the poor, and of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and for twenty-five years one of the board of governors of the Maryland penitentiary. He is now a member of the Board of Trade, and vice-president of the West Baltimore Improvement Association, and of the Humphrey Moore Institute. He has several times been selected as arbitrator in very important disputes. In a railroad matter, in which heavy interests were involved, he accomplished the unusual feat of representing and satisfying both parties. He has written much for papers and magazines, including a series of articles on English comedy in the Baltimore "Sun," and one on the murder of Lincoln in the "North American Review." He now owns Ford's Grand Opera House in Baltimore, which he erected in 1871. He died in Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1894.



ALEXANDER, Joseph Addison, orientalist and linguist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 24, 1809, the third son of Archibald Alexander (q. v.). He was educated at Princeton College, where he became, in 1830, adjunct professor of ancient languages, a position he continued to hold until 1833. After studying in Germany, he was appointed professor of oriental literature in the theological seminary at Princeton in 1838, and in 1850 professor of biblical and ecclesiastical history. He mastered thirty languages in the course of his life, seven of which he spoke fluently, and was one of the greatest orientalists of his time. A little eccentric, and not easily approachable, he was, nevertheless, in his personal relations, a very kind man, while as a preacher and a teacher he exercised a great influence. Although his father had an aversion to German theology, he, himself, curiously enough, succumbed to its influence, being unable to vindicate his own ideas against the authority of his master, Hengstenberg. His principal works are commentaries on "Isaiah" (New York, 1846–47, 2 vols.); "Psalms" (1850, 3 vols.); "Matthew" (1850); "Mark" (1858); and "Acts" (1856). He also published two volumes of sermons. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers College in 1844, and died at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 28, 1860.

ANDERSON, MARY (**Mrs. Antonio F. de Navarro**) actress, was born at Sacramento, Cal., July 28, 1859. In the spring of 1860 her parents removed to Louisville, and her father entered the Confederate service on the breaking out of the civil war, dying at Mobile, Ala., in 1863, at the age of twenty-nine. He left one son, Joseph Anderson, born Jan. 28, 1853. When Mary was eight years old, her mother married Doctor Hamilton Griffin, who had been a surgeon in the southern army, and was practicing at Louisville. The child was educated at the Ursuline Convent and the Academy of the Presentation Nuns. She early manifested a fancy for the drama, and began to read Shakespeare and other dramatic authors before she was ten years old. She saw Edwin Booth act, and this filled her with ambition to go upon the stage. Dr. Griffin, realizing the genius that was hidden behind her retiring manner, did everything in his power to promote her desire, among other things giving at his home private exhibitions of her talent in scenes from "Richard III." Her naturally fine mind was trained by diligent study which soon bore its legitimate fruits. She sought the advice of Charlotte Cushman; Noble Butler of Louisville, helped her to understand Shakespeare, Father Anthony Müller, a Franciscan priest, instructed her in elocution, and Vanderhoff the reader, gave her ten lessons to fit her for the stage. Barney Macauley, manager of the principal theatre in Louisville, for a long time declined to bring her forward, but he finally consented that she should appear in "Romeo and Juliet," and in this play she made her *début* in November, 1875. She created a great sensation, and from that time her success was assured. In January, 1876, Mr. Macauley gave her the use of his company for a week, when she appeared in "Evadne," "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Hunch-Back." Engagements with stock companies at St. Louis and other cities followed. John McCullough gave her leading parts at the San Francisco theatre; Manager Ford of Baltimore took her on a southern tour, and in the fall of 1876 she organized a company of her own. Her first appearance in New York was Nov. 12, 1877, at the Fifth Avenue theatre, where she played "Parthenia," "Juliet," "Evadne," "Meg Merrilies" and "Bianca." In 1878 she played another engagement at the "Fifth Avenue," at the close of which she made her first European tour, visiting, besides the great capitals, Stratford and Verona, and winning an enviable reputation as the greatest of American actresses. On her return to this country she purchased a cottage at Long Branch, where she spent the summers of 1879 and 1880. Her brother Joseph made his *début* in her company, June 20, 1879, as Stephen in the "Hunch Back." Galatea, one of her most famous parts, was played for the first time in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1881, and the next year at Booth's theatre, New York. In the fall of 1882, she returned to Louisville, where the citizens gave her a reception and crowned her with a laurel wreath, Col. Henry Watterson making the presentation speech. In the spring of 1883, after making a tour of the principal American cities, she went to England, where she appeared Sept. 1st, at Henry Irving's Lyceum theatre as Parthenia, her engagement lasting until June. She spent the following summer in travel, and renewed her engagement in the fall at the "Lyceum," making also a tour in the English provinces. She then returned to America and played for a season in New York and other cities. In 1886 and 1887 she again went to Europe, playing only during the winters, and resting, traveling and studying during the summers. In the fall of 1887 she appeared at the London Lyceum in "A Winter's Tale," which had a run of over 100 nights. By this time her great beauty and her blameless life had made her a great favorite with society, and she was much sought after by the English nobility. She was modest and retiring however, and declined the advances of scores of admirers. Even the Prince of Wales sought the favor of her acquaintance in vain. In November, 1888, she repeated her London success in "A Winter's Tale" at Palmer's theatre, New York, and afterward in Boston. In January, 1889, her brother Joseph married Lawrence Barrett's daughter, Miss Anderson being present at the wedding. An article in the "North American Review," signed by her name, cost her some annoyance at this time, on account of its severe strictures on society ladies who became actresses, but she disclaimed the authorship of the unpleasant remarks. She became seriously ill in March, 1889, and was obliged to cancel all her American engagements and disband her company. In April she sailed for Europe, seeking rest in travel and seclusion, and on June 17, 1890, she was married in St. Mary's chapel, Holly Place, Hampstead, to Mr. Antonio F. de Navarro. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Navarro left London for Venice, where they passed the winter. Mrs. Navarro soon decided to abandon the stage permanently, and in March, 1891, sold all her stage dresses, theatrical scenery and stage properties.

BURR, Alfred E., journalist, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 27, 1815. After obtaining a good common-school education he entered journalism, becoming connected with the "Connecticut Courant," the old federal and whig organ, on which he became acquainted with every department of newspaper work from composing-room to editorial chair. The "Courant" in 1836 began the publication of a daily edition, and its proprietors offered Mr. Burr the position of publisher with a share in the partnership. This liberal offer, however, was accompanied by two conditions: first, that he should attend a church of which he was not a member, and second, that he should always vote and favor the whig ticket. As he was opposed to the principles of that party, he declined the offer, and having already saved a little money, purchased a one-half interest in the "Times" in January, 1839. Two years later he bought out the other half of the concern, becoming sole editor and proprietor. The paper, which had hitherto been a weekly, was continued as a daily from March, 1841, and soon acquired the largest circulation of any paper in New England, outside of Boston, and a corresponding political influence. Its first victory was gained at the outset of its career in causing the abolition of a Connecticut law, which provided that no person who believed in universal salvation or did not believe in an everlasting hell for the punishment of sinners, could be admitted to testify in a court of justice. The law forbidding the exhibition of a circus or theatre within the state was next attacked and annihilated. Mr. Burr also strongly opposed the adoption of the Maine liquor law in Connecticut. The measure was enacted only to be repealed, as it failed to prove a reformatory measure in the state. In 1854 Mr. Burr took strong grounds against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in 1860 supported Beckenridge and Lane. He opposed secession, but did not hesitate to criticise the republican

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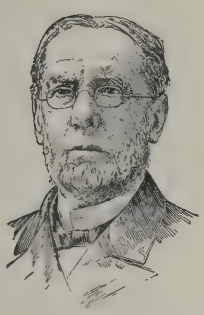
policy of reconstruction. In fact, he has always been a consistent democrat, whose judgment on political matters has been deemed of the highest value, though himself declining to take office. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for governor, but he has invariably refused to be a candidate. He is still in active charge of the paper which he has conducted for over fifty years, being ably assisted by his brother, F. L. Burr, and his son, W. O. Burr. The latter gives close attention to the business department of the establishment.

HUNT, Robert Woolston, metallurgical engineer, was born at Fallsington, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1838. His father, Robert A. Hunt, a graduate of Princeton College and the University of Pennsylvania, was a successful practicing physician, belonging to the Trenton (N. J.) branch of the Hunt family. His mother, Martha Lancaster Woolston, was of a well-known Quaker family. Owing to failing health, Dr. Robert A. Hunt gave up his practice and moved to Covington, Ky., where he died in 1855, leaving a widow and an only child, Robert W. The latter had to assume a man's duties, but after continuing his father's drug business for two years, impaired health compelled him to relinquish it. He removed to Pottsville, Pa., where after a short rest he entered the iron rolling-mill of John Burnish & Co., and devoted several years to acquiring, by actual work, a practical knowledge of puddling, heating, rolling and the other details of the iron business. He entered the laboratory of Booth, Garret & Reese in 1859, to take a course of analytical chemistry, was employed by the Cambria Iron Co. of Johnstown, Pa., as a chemist in 1860, established a laboratory at their works (this being the first instance of an iron or steel company's having a laboratory in America), and assisted in starting the Elmira Rail Mill, at Elmira, N. Y., in the spring of 1861. He entered the U. S. military service the following fall, was in command of Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., in the fall of 1862, served as mustering officer for the state of Pennsylvania in 1863, assisted in recruiting Lambert's Independent Mounted Company Pennsylvania volunteers in 1864, and was mustered out of the U. S. service as a sergeant, having "tossed up" with a friend as to which should take a lieutenant's commission. Returning to the employ of the Cambria Iron Co., he was sent, May 1, 1865, to the experimental Bessemer works at Wyandotte, Mich., of which they were part owners. He was placed in charge of these works in July, and so continued until May, 1866, when he was called back to Johnstown to take charge of their steel business there. He assisted George Fritz, the company's chief engineer, in designing and building their Bessemer works, of which he afterward had charge from July 10, 1871, until August, 1873, when he resigned his position. He became superintendent of the Bessemer works of John A. Griswold & Co., Troy, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1873, and in March, 1875, general superintendent of the Albany & Rensselaer Iron and Steel Co., formed by the consolidation of John A. Griswold & Co. and Erastus Corning & Co. This, later on, became the Troy Steel & Iron Co., of which Mr. Hunt remained in charge until April, 1888. During those years he almost completely rebuilt the various works of the company, besides erecting a large blast furnace plant of the most complete character. He has taken out several letters patent on steel and iron metallurgical processes and machinery, both individually and in conjunction with John E. Fry, William R. Jones, Dr. August Wendel, and Max M. Suppes, the Hunt-Jones-Suppes rail mill feed tables being used under license by the majority of the rail mills in the United States. In April, 1888, he established the bureau of inspection, tests and consultation of Robert W. Hunt & Co., with central office in Chicago, Ill., to which city he removed the same spring. He was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1883, and has at different times served on the board of managers of that institute, as well as of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was elected president in November, 1890. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He has frequently contributed papers to the various scientific societies of which he is a member, and has lectured before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the graduating classes of the Rensselaer Institute, and Sibley College, Cornell University. He served for three years as commander of John A. Griswold Post, No. 338, of Troy, but resigned on leaving that city.

Robert W. Hunt

WILLARD, Emma, educator, was born Feb. 23, 1787, at Berlin, Conn. She was the daughter of Samuel Hart, who, on his father's side, was descended from Stephen Hart, who was deacon of the first church of Hartford; and on his mother's side, from Thomas Hooker (q. v.), minister of the same church Miss Hart was one of a family of seventeen children, and was carefully educated by her parents, who were well-read and of strong character. Possessing slender means, the children were instructed in habits of frugality and thrift, and taught the lesson of self-denial in order to help others. Her early education was finished at the village academy, and at seventeen she began her life-work, as an educator, in one of the village schools. She soon obtained such a reputation as a teacher that in 1807 she was invited to take charge of academies in three different states. She went to Westfield, Conn., but remained there only a few weeks, when she became the principal of an academy for girls at Middlebury, Vt. Two years later she resigned her position, on her marriage to Dr. John Willard, and in 1814 she opened a boarding-school for young women at Middlebury, into which she introduced new methods and new studies. At the same time she wrote an "Address to the Public," in which she set forth her "Plan for Improving Female Education." Gov. Clinton of New York recommended her "Plan" in his message to the legislature, which passed an act incorporating an institute at Waterford for the "Improvement of Female Education." On Gov. Clinton's invitation Mrs. Willard removed her school to Waterford, N. Y., and two years later she was induced to transfer it to Troy, N. Y., where, in May, 1821, the famous "Troy Female Seminary" was opened. Mrs. Willard continued at the head of the school until 1830, when ill health compelled her to take a vacation abroad, and on her return she published a volume of travels, the proceeds of which she gave to the school for the education of native teachers in Greece. She gave up her seminary in 1838, and went to Hartford, Conn., where she spent much time revising her text-books on "United States and Universal History and Ancient Geography." In 1846 she published "A Treatise on the Motive Powers which Produce the Circulation of the Blood," in which she endeavored to prove that the motive power of circulation was not the heart's action, but respiration. She published also a volume of poems, of which the best known is probably "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." She died Apr. 15, 1876.

HOPPIN, James Mason, educator and author, was born at Providence, R. I., Jan. 17, 1820. His grandfather, Benjamin Hoppin, was a commissioned officer in the revolutionary army. James was graduated from Yale College in 1840, studied law at the Harvard Law School, and afterward theology, at Andover, Mass. He pursued the study of theology at Berlin University, Germany, under Neander, two years longer, and then traveled for a year in Germany, Greece, and Palestine. From 1850 until 1859 he was pastor of a church in Salem, Mass., greatly interesting himself during that period in the anti-slavery contest, upon the side of freedom and free government. In 1861 he was called to the chair of homiletics and the pastoral charge, at Yale College, and he received the degree of D.D. from Knox College, Ill., in 1870. Having been strongly drawn all his life to art studies, he resigned, in 1879, the professorship of homiletics for that of the history of art at Yale, in which department he now gives instruction. Prof. Hoppin has published "Notes of a Theological Student" (New York, 1854); "Old England: Its Art, Scenery, and People" (Boston, 1867); "Office and Work of the Christian Ministry" (New York, 1869); "Life of Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote" (New York, 1874); "Memoir of Henry Armitt Brown" (Philadelphia, 1880); "Homiletics" (New York, 1881); "Pastoral Theology" (1884); the last two are the divisions of the original work, entitled "The Office of the Ministry," rewritten and enlarged; and "Sermons upon Faith, Hope, and Love" (1891). He has also contributed numerous articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and the "New Englander," and upon art-subjects to the "Forum," and other reviews.



James M. Hoppin

WARD, Samuel Baldwin, physician, was born in New York city June 8, 1842. His ancestry is English on both sides. His great-grandfather, Samuel Ward, born Aug. 27, 1724, removed from the state of Virginia to Morristown, N. J., married Mary Shipman, and died at Morristown Apr. 15, 1799. Silas Ward, son of Samuel, and grandfather of Samuel Baldwin, was born in Morris county, N. J., in 1767, and died in 1862. His wife was Phœbe Dod, a representative of a New Jersey family of distinguished literary and scientific attainments. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Abby Dwight Partridge, a native of Hatfield, Mass. She was the daughter of a distinguished clergyman, and descended, through both parents, from the best New England and old English blood. Samuel Baldwin is thus united with the best middle state revolutionary stock on his father's side, and with the best Puritan blood on his mother's. He grew up in a practical, cultivated and thoroughly American home, surrounded by high example and true counsel, and received his first instruction, supplementary to that of the household, in private schools, where his progress was so uniformly rapid that he entered the freshman class of Columbia College at the age of fifteen. He was graduated in the class of 1861, with the third honor. One of the staunchest friends of his family being the celebrated Dr. Willard Parker, Samuel became his pupil in medicine, and from his office entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, attending lectures there in 1861 and 1862, but in the second year of the war entered the U. S. service as a medical cadet. In this capacity he was enabled to carry on a course of invaluable clinical instruction, under circumstances which rendered his abilities and his activity helpful to the cause of the Union, as well as to the injuries of its defenders on the field of battle. All the while he was entered as a student in the medical department of the Georgetown University, from which he received his medical diploma in 1864. A year previous he had been made an acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. army, and soon after his graduation was commissioned by President Lincoln an assistant surgeon in the U. S. volunteers. He retired from the army at the close of the war in 1865, returned to New York in October of that year and embarked for Europe for further medical study, which he pursued for over a year. On his return Dr. Ward began the practice of his profession in the city of his birth, and was soon chosen a professor of anatomy, and afterward of surgery in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. He was effectively connected with the city's medical charities, was attending surgeon of the Northern Dispensary, consulting surgeon of the Western Dispensary for Women and Children, visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and in 1872 was elected assistant surgeon of the 7th regiment of the N. G. S. N. Y. with the rank of captain. In May, 1876, he settled in Albany, where he at once took an influential position in the profession and in society. He was chosen professor of surgical pathology and operative surgery in the Albany Medical College, and attending surgeon to the Albany City Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital. He has been a member of the board of health of the city, one of the civil service examiners for state medical officials, and repeatedly a delegate to the American Medical Association, and is now professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Albany Medical College, a member of the Albany County Medical Society, a permanent member and ex-president of the State Medical Society, a member of the executive committee of the State Normal College, a trustee and vice-president of the Dudley Observatory, a trustee of the Albany Female Academy, president of the State Board of Survey, and a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Camera Club, and the American Climatological Association, as well as several other scientific and social bodies. In 1864 he received the degree of A.M. in course from Columbia College, and in 1882 that of Ph.D. *ex honore* from Union University. Dr. Ward has contributed valuable articles to the literature of his profession, and his pen and influence have been at the service of every worthy object within his power to promote. Among other things he is well known for his services in the development of the sanitary advantages of the Adirondacks. He first visited that wonderful region in 1879, since which time his investments in the Saranac Lake country have been considerable, and his influence in inducing capitalists, physicians, artists and lovers of leisure to acquaint themselves with its natural beauties and health-giving assurances has been marked. Both as a citizen and as an officer of the state he has addressed himself to the work of forest perservation, and to the creation and education of a public and a legislative sentiment in favor of that cause. He allows neither his labors for education nor his social duties nor the accomplishments of his leisure to interfere with assiduous attention to the duties of his chosen profession, in which he is an enthusiast. His

Saml. B. Ward

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fondness for his calling was born with him. Every other pursuit is ultimately made contributory to the controlling work of his life. In 1871 Dr. Ward married Nina, a daughter of William A. Wheeler, of New York city, a woman of singular beauty of person, sincerity of manner, and a wide range of practical and elegant accomplishments. She died in 1883, leaving three children.

WARD, Lebbeus Baldwin, mechanician, was born in New York city, Apr. 7, 1801. He was a man of capacious mind, studious habits, trustworthy judgment and invincible moral principle. To his large natural abilities was added a practical education, to which he made his work a constant contribution. His tastes were mechanical. He won wide reputation as a builder of engines, and afterward as a manufacturer of heavy wrought-iron forgings—built the Hammersley Forge Works on the North river, New York city, and was identified with several of the public improvements of the metropolis in the period of his active career. He was a man of affairs, being early a member of the metropolitan board of police, a representative to the state assembly in 1851, and a member of various commissions to which the construction of important city works, by the municipality of New York, was delegated. He and his two brothers also built the first steamboat and the first railroad that ever ran in Canada, the firm doing business in Montreal from about 1820 to 1838. He died in the city of New York June 15, 1885.

BAKER, Lewis, journalist, was born on a farm in Belmont county, O., Nov. 7, 1832. Educated by his mother, a woman of marked and excellent characteristics, who became a widow shortly after his birth, he was apprenticed by her at the age of sixteen to learn the printer's trade. In the last year of his apprenticeship he became the editor of the weekly paper upon which he had previously served as carrier, type-setter, pressman, foreman, solicitor and collector, spending all his spare moments in the closest application to the study of history and public questions. By labor and self-denial he accumulated, after awhile, the sum of $42.50, which he advanced to a fellow-workman at his urgent request, taking a gold watch and chain as security. The loan not being repaid, young Baker used the property to make the first payment upon a country weekly newspaper which was then in the market—the "Jeffersonian," published at Cambridge, eastern O., soon placed the paper upon a paying basis, and made it the leading local journal of the democratic party. When he had barely reached his majority he began to take part in politics, although he had a strong aversion to office-holding and a contempt for office-seeking. In the year 1863 he founded the "Register," a daily paper, at Wheeling, W. Va., and continued to control and edit it until 1864, becoming, meanwhile, despite his dislike for the trade of "office," a central figure in state politics and a member of the democratic national committee. In 1870 he was chosen state senator from the Wheeling district, and on the assembling of the legislature was elected president of the senate. At the close of his term he declined a re-election. In February, 1885, he took charge of the St. Paul (Minn.) "Daily Globe," which he has since made one of the leading newspapers of the West. He is a prominent business man in the city of his adoption, and a director in several commercial institutions. He takes a deep interest in educational affairs, and has long occupied a prominent place in the public-school board, serving as president of the board and giving direction to its affairs.

MILLS, Darius Ogden, financier, was born at North Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1825. His father was James Mills, supervisor of North Salem in 1835. Families of the name of Mills came from the north of England and the Scotch border before the revolution, and settled on Long Island and the adjacent shores of Connecticut, and from one of these James Mills descended. He married Hannah Ogden, and had six sons and one daughter. He was a considerable landholder, and also engaged largely in different kinds of business, finally purchasing a hotel and dock property in Sing Sing, where he died in 1841, his widow surviving him nine years. Darius Ogden, his fifth son, was sent to the North Salem Academy, and to the Mount Pleasant Academy in Sing Sing. At seventeen years of age he obtained a clerkship in New York, and remained there until 1847, when he took a position as cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Erie county, Buffalo, with a partnership. In 1848 the California gold fever attacked his two brothers, James and Edgar, who went to the Pacific coast with a stock of goods to begin business. Darius followed them the same winter. He made a trading expedition to Stockton, and from there went to Sacramento, where he engaged in general trade and eastern exchange business, until November, 1849, when he went back to Buffalo with $40,000 profit. Buying fresh goods and loading a bark and part of a ship, he returned to California in the following spring, and again succeeded in his venture. Soon after, he established the bank of D. O. Mills & Co., an institution of which he still holds control. It is the oldest bank in the state, and has never failed. He conducted this institution at first with his cousin, Mr. Townsend, and afterward alone, until 1862. In 1857 he made the overland journey East for his health, and in the following year took a trip to Europe. On his return he reorganized his bank, taking in his brother Edgar, and his cashier, Henry Miller, as partners, and so late as 1885 the first of these and the son of the latter were partners still. In 1864 Mr. Mills started, with W. C. Ralston, the Bank of California, of which he was president for nine years. This institution became one of the largest financial concerns in the country, with the highest credit in the monetary centres of the world. He was so noted at this time for what might be called blind luck, that the fact became proverbial, and the "luck of D. O. Mills," was a phrase bandied about through California as an illustration of remarkable good fortune. It was, however, soon recognized that he was a man who possessed great shrewdness, decision of character and enterprise, and unquestionable integrity. He made numerous ventures, and everything that he touched turned to money. He transformed a tract of land eighteen miles from San Francisco into a magnificent estate, on which he erected a beautiful country residence, called Millbrae, and started a dairy farm with 500 cows, helping to supply San Francisco with milk. Mr. Mills was largely interested in the mines on the great Comstock lode, having a controlling interest in the Virginia and Truckee railroad which led to it; in vast forests about Lake Tahoe, and in the great quicksilver mines of the Pacific

coast. The association with Mr. Ralston proved a most serious as well as a tragic affair. When Mr. Mills retired from the bank in 1873 it had a capital of $5,000,000, and a large surplus. Two years later it closed its doors, in consequence of the large use of its moneys and over-issue of stock. Mr. Ralston resigned from the presidency, and on the same day committed suicide, an act which produced a marked sensation throughout the country. Mr. Mills, with characteristic decision and promptitude came to the bank's rescue, making a personal subscription of over $1,000,000, raising nearly $7,000,000, and accepting the presidency again. The bank resumed payment in six weeks, and was able to hold its own, and to re-enter upon its previous course of successful business. At the end of three years, when it was firmly re-established, Mr. Mills resigned his connection with it. He transferred some of his interests to the East, but retained others in the West, and kept up his place at Millbrae. He erected the great Mills building in Broad street, New York, and established his home in that city. On leaving California, he endowed the Mills professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of California, donating $75,000 for that purpose, and also presented to the state Larkin G. Meade's marble group of statuary, "Columbus before Queen Isabella." He was an active trustee of the Lick estate and Lick Observatory in California. In New York his generosity has been exhibited by a gift to the city, for a nurses' training school, of the building adjoining Bellevue Hospital. This building cost $100,000. Mr. Mills married, Sept. 5, 1854, Jane T., daughter of James Cunningham, of New York. He has two children, a daughter and a son, the former married to Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York "Tribune." Mr. Mills's residence is at No. 634 Fifth avenue, and that of his daughter is the former mansion of Henry Villard, on Madison avenue. Mr. Mills is an enormously wealthy man, his annual income being as much as $1,000,000, of which he does not spend one-tenth. He gives between $30,000 and $40,000 a year to charitable causes, a pet scheme of his being the "Fresh Air Fund," by which means he sends thousands of New York children into the country every summer. He is a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the Museum of Natural History, and of the American Geographical Society.

WINSLOW, Edward, governor of Plymouth, was born at Droitwich, seven miles north of Worcester, Eng., Oct. 19, 1595, his father, of the same name, being "a person of some figure" there. Edward joined Robinson's congregation at Leyden in 1617, and came over in the Mayflower in 1620, keeping, with Bradford, a journal of the voyage and the experiences of the first year in the New World. He was one of the first to explore the country and treat with the Indians. His wife died March 24, 1621, and on May 12th he married Susanna, widow of W. White, who had died Feb. 21st; this was the first wedding in the colony, her son, Peregrine White (1620–1704), being the first white child born in New England. Winslow's abilities soon brought him into prominence, and he was intrusted with much of the business of the colony. In his journal, which was continued to September, 1623, he describes his visits to Massasoit, at the first one of which he offered himself as a hostage and won the favor of the chief, whom he cured of an illness in 1623. In 1622 he went to Penobscot bay to procure food from the vessels which came there for fish, and in 1623 to England, whence he returned the next spring with provisions, clothing, and the first live stock imported into that region. His "Good Newes from New England" appeared in 1624. Another voyage was made the same year to settle certain troubles caused by John Lyford, whose exile he procured. He was assistant governor from 1624 to 1647, excepting his three terms as governor—1633, 1636, and 1644. In 1633 he founded a settlement near Hartford, Conn., to secure the Indian trade there, which the Dutch from New York were trying to monopolize. In 1635 he went again to England as agent for the two colonies, and procured a renewal of certain rights which had been threatened, but was accused by T. Morton, of Mercy Mount, of preaching and celebrating a marriage, and imprisoned by Archbishop Laud in the Fleet for four months. In 1643 he was Plymouth's commissioner of the United Colonies. In 1646 he crossed the sea to refute the complaints of S. Gorton and others, which he did in "Hypocrisie Unmasked" (1646), and "New England's Salamander" (1647). He now, according to Bancroft, denied the jurisdiction of parliament in America. His last years were spent in England, where he urged and procured the founding of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, intended to promote the conversion of the Indians, his "Glorious Progress of the Gospel" (1649) being in this interest. His last book was "A Platform of Church Discipline in New England" (1653). Cromwell sent him to the West Indies as the first of three commissioners to accompany the expedition under Adm. Penn and Gen. Venables; their attempt on St. Domingo failed, and in the passage thence to Jamaica Gov. Winslow died of a fever and was buried at sea. Some of his writings have been reprinted in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts Historical Society. To the piety and courage of the early Puritans he added marked talents for diplomacy and business, some literary ability, and a more tolerant spirit than was common in his day. Three younger brothers, John (born 1597), Kenelm (1599–1672), and Josiah (1606–74), followed him to Plymouth, and from them most of the name in America are descended. See the "Winslow Memorial," by D. P. Holton, M.D. (1877). Gov. Winslow died May 8, 1655.

BURROUGHS, John, author, was born at Roxbury, Delaware Co., N.Y., April 3, 1837, of a stock which was English on his father's side, but which contained also a strong dash of Irish blood from his mother's. His father was a substantial farmer, and reared a large family. The son received the ordinary country education, and while trained to farm work, was observant of what lay around him. Of himself he says: "From childhood I was familiar with the homely facts of the barn, and of cattle and horses; the sugar-making in the maple woods in early spring, the work of the corn-field, hay-field and potato-field; the delicious fall months, with their pigeon and squirrel shooting, threshing of buckwheat, gathering of apples and burning of fallows; in short, everything that smacked of, and led to, the open air and its exhilarations. I belonged, as I may say, to them; and my substance and taste, as they grew, assimilated them as truly as my body did its food. I loved a few books much, but I loved Nature, in all those material examples and subtle expressions, with a love passing all the books of the world." At seventeen he shouldered his movables, left the paternal roof, and "looked for a place where the crust was pretty thin, to break through into the world." He entered first the Ashland Seminary for a single term, and, in the

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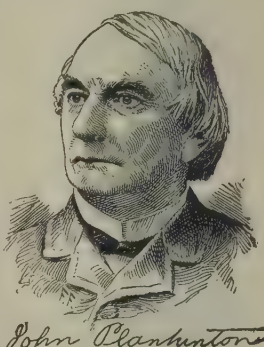
year following, passed another term at the Cooperstown Seminary. He then began teaching a country school, and was thus mainly occupied for eight or nine years. In 1863 he received an appointment in the treasury department at Washington, where he remained until 1873, acting at first as vault keeper, and afterward as chief of an organization division in the bureau of national banks. In 1871 he, with

two fellow-clerks, was sent to London in charge of $3,000,000 in U. S. bonds, to be exchanged through the Jay Cooke & Co. syndicate. In 1873 he was made receiver of a broken national bank at Middletown, N. Y., and shortly thereafter U. S. bank examiner, which position he held for ten years. In 1874 he purchased a small fruit farm at West Park on the Hudson, built himself a house, and has lived there most of the time since, cultivating his farm summers, and giving his time to literary work during the winter. Mr. Burroughs is one of the most popular of our recent authors. He has a clear, observant eye for nature, and the faculty of giving rural subjects a singular interest. It is difficult to explain his influence upon the reader. He writes modestly, simply, and without any noticeable enthusiasm. His subjects are few in number and as common as can be imagined. He seems to be, by turns, an artist, a poet, a naturalist, and a sportsman, always without the least pretense or passion, yet the reader cannot follow him through many pages without experiencing an intense longing to get out of doors and roam about, to enjoy the full significance of surroundings which had previously possessed no meaning, and to realize how delightful a world this is, even when the trees are bare and the fields covered with snow.

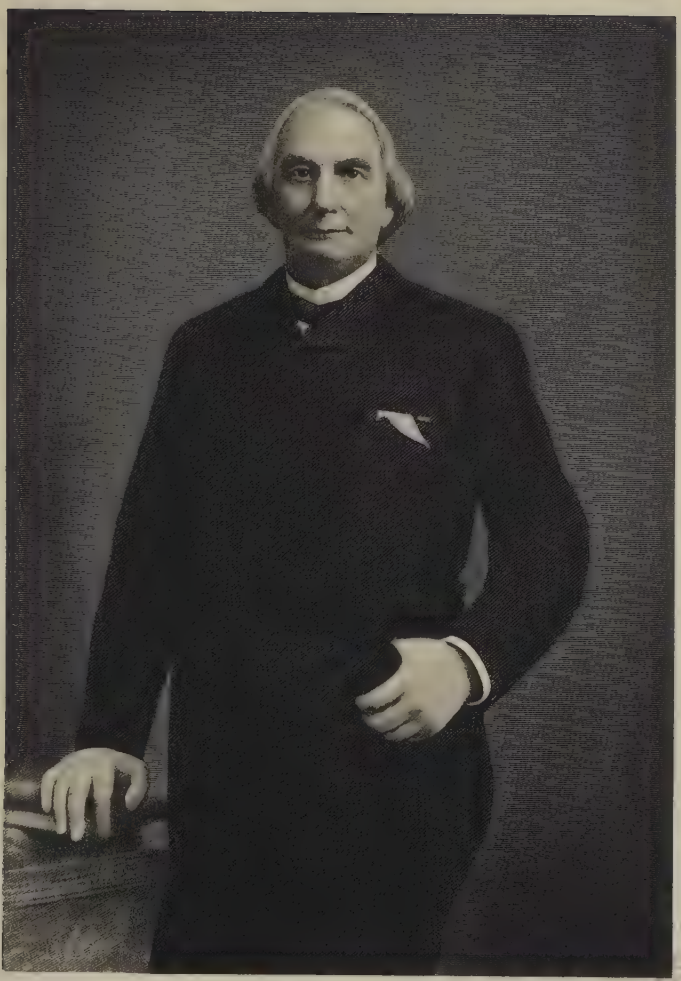
PLANKINTON, John, capitalist, was born in Delaware, March 11, 1820. While he was an infant his parents moved to Pittsburg, Pa., whence he went to Milwaukee in 1844. With a capital of $300 he began business, in which he continued actively until a year before his death. During his long business career he had only two partners. The first was Frederick Layton, the firm name being Layton & Plankinton, and the second, Philip D. Armour, now of Chicago. This latter copartnership lasted many years, during which the well-known provision and packing houses of Plankinton & Armour, at Kansas City, Armour & Co., at Chicago, and Armour, Plankinton & Co., in New York city, were established, in each of which Mr. Plankinton had an interest. Mr. Plankinton served a term or two in the Milwaukee common council, and was twice president of its board of trade. He was also for many years a director in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., the town of Plankinton, S. Dak., being named in his honor. He was also for many years a director in the National Exchange bank of Milwaukee, and at the time of his death in the North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the North-Western National Fire Insurance Co., and president of the Plankinton Bank. As a merchant he was well known and will long be remembered. His name was familiar in every business centre in Europe and America, and was everywhere a tower of strength. He was a man of broad views and clear mind, and possessed of intense local pride, desiring above all things the building up of Milwaukee, and the advancement of its interests. The beautiful Milwaukee Exposition building is largely the result of his labors, and he added very much to the wealth and beauty of his city by erecting many private buildings. The Plankinton house, the stone structure known as the Library block, the Mercantile block, and the Loan and Trust building, besides several others less costly, attest his public spirit and his faith in Milwaukee. Mr. Plankinton was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Bracken, of Delaware, died in 1871, leaving two children, both of whom are still living. He was married to his second wife, Annie Bradford, of Milwaukee, in 1874. He was over six feet tall and of fine physique. He died March 28, 1891.



John Plankinton

SANDERSON, Edward, manufacturer, was born at Great Barrington, Mass., March 21, 1829, of Irish ancestry. His parents subsequently removed to Athens, N. Y., where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, meanwhile attending school at Stockbridge, Mass. In 1847 he set out for the West, settled in Ohio, where he remained two years, and then went to Madison, Wis. After one year there, he settled in Milwaukee, where he resided until his death. Soon after reaching Milwaukee he purchased the Phœnix flour mill, a small concern, which under his management was by degrees enlarged until it reached the capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour per day. During the last fifteen years of his life he was actively interested in politics, and was a delegate to all the national republican conventions. It was due to his influence that the sudden change was effected by which the Wisconsin delegation cast its vote for Garfield, and secured the latter's nomination in 1880. Mr. Sanderson's views on political and financial questions were clear and discriminating. When the question of the resumption of coin payments on all obligations of the government arose, he emphatically insisted that resumption was the only proper course, and he exerted a strong influence over the Wisconsin members of the senate and house of representatives, thereby aiding in the passage of the resumption act of 1875. He was a man of strong will-power, of positive convictions, sound, ready, and unerring judgment, and great popularity. He was a member of the third degree of the Loyal Legion Commandery, the membership of which was comprised of men who were ready to assist those who served in the war. He never held office, but was a powerful factor in the political affairs of the state of Wisconsin. He died at Milwaukee, Wis., May 20, 1889.

Edward Sanderson



John Hancock

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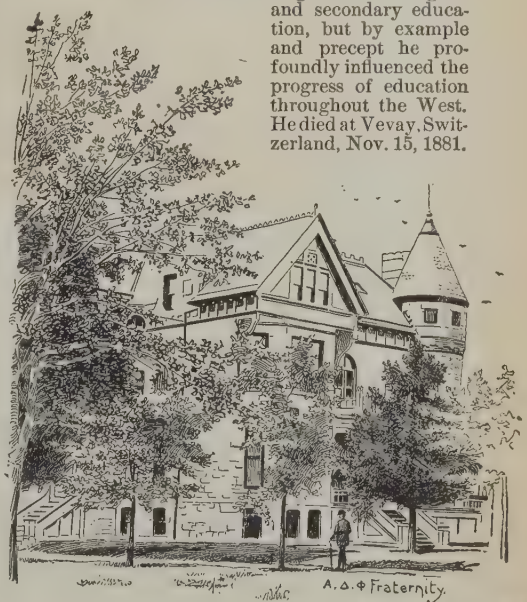
The Main Building.

TAPPAN, Henry Philip, first president of the University of Michigan (1852–63), was born at Rhinebeck on the Hudson, Apr. 18, 1805. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New Netherlands. His father traced his ancestry back to French Huguenots, of Lorraine, who took refuge in Holland upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His mother was of pure Dutch descent. The family seems to have been in easy if not affluent circumstances, but financial misfortunes came upon them, and Henry, at an early age, was thrown largely upon his own resources. Having supported himself by teaching for some two years, in spite of difficulties he entered Union College at the age of sixteen. He there came into the inspiring presence of Dr. Nott, whose broad and liberal spirit left an enduring impression upon the mind of his pupil. Upon receiving his degree in 1825, Mr. Tappan entered the theological seminary at Auburn, and at the age of twenty-three he became pastor of the Congregational church at Pittsfield, Mass. At this time he was married to Miss Julia Livingston, of New York. Compelled by a bronchial trouble to give up preaching, at the age of twenty-seven he became professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of the City of New York. He now began to be thoroughly interested in educational work. His studies and observations led him to see the need of broader and more generous opportunities and methods than those common to the American college of the time. Resigning his professorship in 1838, he devoted his energies mainly to writing. In rapid succession he published a number of philosophical works: "A Review of Edwards's Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will" (1839); "The Doctrine of the Will Determined by an Appeal to Consciousness" (1840); "The Doctrine of the Will applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility" (1841); "Elements of Logic" (1844). In 1845 he was given the degree of D.D. by his alma mater. Columbia College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1853. In 1852 he published "A Step from the New World to the Old and Back Again," a charming sketch of European travel. For the first ten years of the active existence of the University of Michigan, it had no president. In 1852 Dr. Tappan was called to the presidency by the regents of the university. He accepted the position, and began with great earnestness to build up the university on broad lines of development. His ideas admirably coincided with those of the early founders of the institution. An excellent opportunity was offered of putting into practice his liberal ideas of the needs and aims of an American university. His generous comprehension of educational problems, and his enthusiasm for popular education led him to give his highest energy to his new work, and the university took abiding form, and gained great influence during his administration. In 1863 he resigned. From that time until his death he lived in Europe, taking up his final residence at Vevay, Switzerland. Dr. Tappan not only directed the University of Michigan in its development, and gave to the state large ideas of collegiate and secondary education, but by example and precept he profoundly influenced the progress of education throughout the West. He died at Vevay, Switzerland, Nov. 15, 1881.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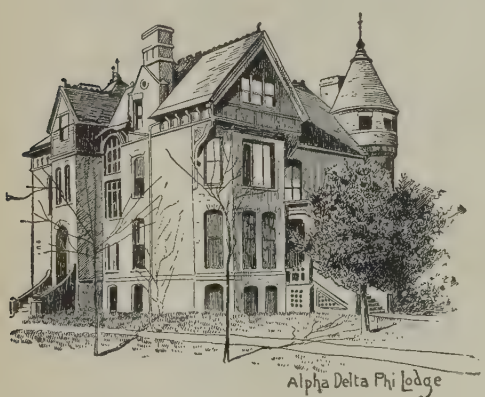
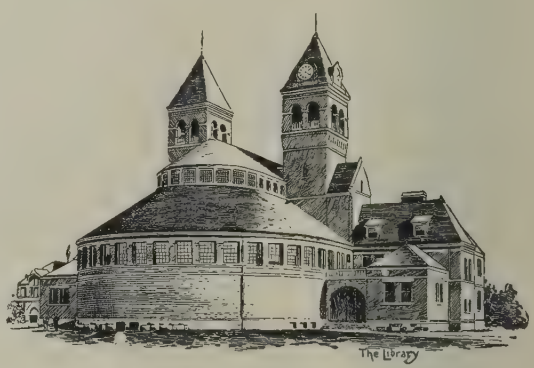
HAVEN, Erastus Otis, second president of the University of Michigan (1863–69), was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820. At the age of eighteen he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and four years later received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a short time after graduation he acted as principal of an academy at Sudbury, Mass. In September, 1843, he became teacher of natural science in Amenia Seminary, Dutchess county, New York. In 1846 he assumed the principalship of this institution. July 28, 1847, he was married to Mary Frances Coles, of New York. The following year, resigning his position as principal, he joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became pastor of the Twenty-fourth street church. In 1850 he was sent



to Red Hook Mission on the Hudson river, and in 1852 was stationed at the Mulberry street church, New York. He was invited the next year to the professorship of the Latin language and literature in the University of Michigan. Having accepted this position he was, in 1854, transferred to the chair of history and English literature. In 1856 he resigned his position and became editor of "Zion's Herald," a Methodist newspaper published in Boston. From 1858 to 1868 he was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard. In 1862 and in 1863 he was elected to the senate of Massachusetts. He was chosen, in June of this latter year, president of the University of Michigan, and professor of rhetoric and English literature. He held the presidency for six years. From 1865 to 1868 he was professor of logic and political economy; in 1868–69 of moral and mental philosophy. In the autumn of 1869 he became president of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. It has been said of his success there, that he found a small college, and left a well-organized American university. Resigning in the summer of 1872, he accepted the secretaryship of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church. He held this position for two years, at the end of that time becoming chancellor of Syracuse University. In 1880 he was elected a bishop in the Methodist church, and his official residence was assigned to San Francisco. He was the author of a a number of published addresses relating chiefly to educational and religious subjects. In 1856 he published "The Young Man Advised;" in 1865 "The Pillars of Truth;" in 1869 "Rhetoric, a Text-book for use in Schools and Colleges, and for Private Study." He died at Salem, Ore., Aug. 2, 1881.

FRIEZE, Henry Simmons, third president of the University of Michigan (1869–71, 1880–82, 1887–88), was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1817. His father, Jacob Frieze, was a man of intellectual vigor and force, distinguishing himself in editorial work, and also in the writing of political pamphlets, in days when such controversial methods were largely used in political campaigns. The son at an early age was required to strive to support himself. For a time he was employed as an organist and music teacher at Newport, R. I. In September, 1837, he entered Brown University. Immediately upon his graduation, in 1841, he became a tutor in that university, teaching mainly Latin. Three years later he and a classmate opened the University Grammar School in Providence. This was successfully conducted until 1854, when he was appointed to the chair of Latin in the University of Michigan. This position he held until his death. Upon the resignation of President Haven, in 1869, Mr. Frieze became acting president of the university. This position he filled with great success. During his incumbency, the diploma relation between the high schools and the university was established. In accordance with this relationship, holders of approved diplomas from preparatory schools are admitted to the university without examination. This measure has been widely adopted by other universities, and has been of immense value in the co-ordination of educational forces. At this time, also, women were admitted to the privileges of the university. Through the whole term of his connection with the university, Mr. Frieze powerfully influenced it by his broad conception of the duties and the privileges of such an institution. Upon the appointment of James B. Angell to the presidency in 1871, Mr. Frieze gave up the executive duties, and confined himself to his work as professor of Latin. Twice again he became



acting president during the absence of the president. He once served from June, 1880, to February, 1882, and again from October, 1887, to January, 1888. He was given the degree of LL.D. by Chicago University in 1870, by Brown University in 1882, and by the University of Michigan in 1885. He was the author of a number of published addresses, notably a memorial discourse on Dr. Henry P. Tappan, and an address on the "Relations of the State University to Religion" (1887). He prepared editions of the complete works of Virgil, and of the tenth and twelfth books of Quintilian. In 1887 he published a life of Giovanni Dupre, the Italian sculptor: the same volume contains a translation of two lectures on art by Augusto Conti. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 7, 1889.

ANGELL, James Burrill, fourth president of the University of Michigan (1871–), was born in the town of Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829. He is descended from one of the earliest settlers of Rhode Island. For a time he attended the academies at Seekonk, Mass., and at North Scituate, R. I., but finished his preparation for college in the University Grammar School of Providence. He entered Brown University in September, 1845, there coming under the influence of that great teacher, Dr. Francis Wayland. Mr. Angell was graduated at the head of his class in 1849, receiving the degree of A.B. After traveling during one winter in the South on account of his health, he decided to undertake some out-door employment, and began the work of a civil engineer in Boston. In 1851, however, he availed himself of an opportunity to travel in Europe. While there he received a call from Brown University to the chair of modern languages. This position he filled for about six years. During the latter portion of this time he wrote many editorials for the Providence "Journal," and in 1860 he took entire editorial charge of that paper. The "Journal" was a cheerful and hearty defender of the administration during the civil war, and in those years of stress and danger to the country was edited with rare ability and judgment. While engaged in this work Mr. Angell became thoroughly acquainted with national politics and the fundamental principles of public law. His later success as a teacher, author and diplomat owes much to this editorial training of his young manhood. In 1866 he was called to the presidency of the University of Vermont. Here he worked with unremitting energy for five years, striving with gratifying success to build up the college, the affairs of which he found in a discouraging condition. In 1871 he accepted the presidency of the University of Michigan, a position which he still (1892) holds. The university owes its original endowment to the United States, congress, by grants of public lands, having provided for its establishment and support. The organization under which it now exists was formed in 1837 by act of the legislature of the state. It provided for collegiate, medical and law departments, and aimed to furnish the higher education at merely nominal cost to the student. The collegiate department was opened in 1841, the medical in 1850, and the law school in 1859. Since then a homeopathic medical college, a school of pharmacy and a dental college have been established, so that now the university consists of six departments, each having its own dean and faculty. In 1870 women were admitted to all departments of the university on the same conditions as men. The number of teachers in the institution is about 100, the number of students in 1889–90 was 2,157, of whom 369 were women. The legislature makes generous appropriations for the support of the institution. The governing board consists of eight regents, elected by the people, two each second year, for a term of eight years. Very free and generous methods have been pursued in the administration of the university, and not a few valuable educational experiments have been tried. The closest relations have been established between the high schools and the university, and so thoroughly has the work been done, it is safe to say that Michigan has the most complete school system in the country, one plan governing the district school and the university. The development of the university since the inauguration of President Angell, the increase in the numbers of its students, its wide-spread influence and its growing reputation are the best proofs of the marked success of his administration. Many innovations upon the old collegiate system have been made, and have been put into effect under the direction of Mr. Angell. Women were first admitted to the university just before he began his work as president; the success of co-education is largely due to the tact and wisdom with which he has met and solved its problems. The state has given generously for the expansion of the university, and Michigan has been enabled to lead the way in the task of building up a complete and co-ordinated system of education; and here, again, the liberal spirit of the president has guided and directed. Among the new features of collegiate work introduced during Mr. Angell's administration may be mentioned the elective system, the credit system, and the courses for pedagogical study. Every department has extended its curriculum and offered new facilities for study. From June, 1880, to February, 1882, Mr. Angell was absent from the university as minister plenipotentiary to China. He was also appointed one of three commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the Chinese government. This the commission succeeded in doing to the satisfaction of our own government. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland to act with Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard and Mr. William L. Putnam in forming a treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the fisheries dispute. The questions discussed were of great delicacy and difficulty. They had given rise to trouble and annoyance between the two countries many times since the definitive treaty of 1783. A treaty was arranged and agreed upon by the commissioners, and seemed satisfactory to England and Canada and to the president. Upon being referred to the senate for ratification it was rejected by a party vote, the republicans refusing to recognize the result of a conference of which they did not approve. The *modus vivendi* which was decided upon by the two commissions included the main principles of the treaty, and has proved temporarily a satisfactory avoidance of difficulties. Mr. Angell has been so remarkably successful as a college executive that he is principally known by his work in that field; and it is due to his remarkable ability that the University of Michigan not only ranks among the first institutions of learning in the United States, but serves as a model for all state endowed colleges. He is, however, the author of a number of published addresses and articles of value, most of them relating to questions of diplomacy or to subjects of educational concern. In 1888 he prepared for the "Critical and Narrative History of America" an article on "The Diplomacy of the United States." In 1868 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University, and by Columbia College in 1888.

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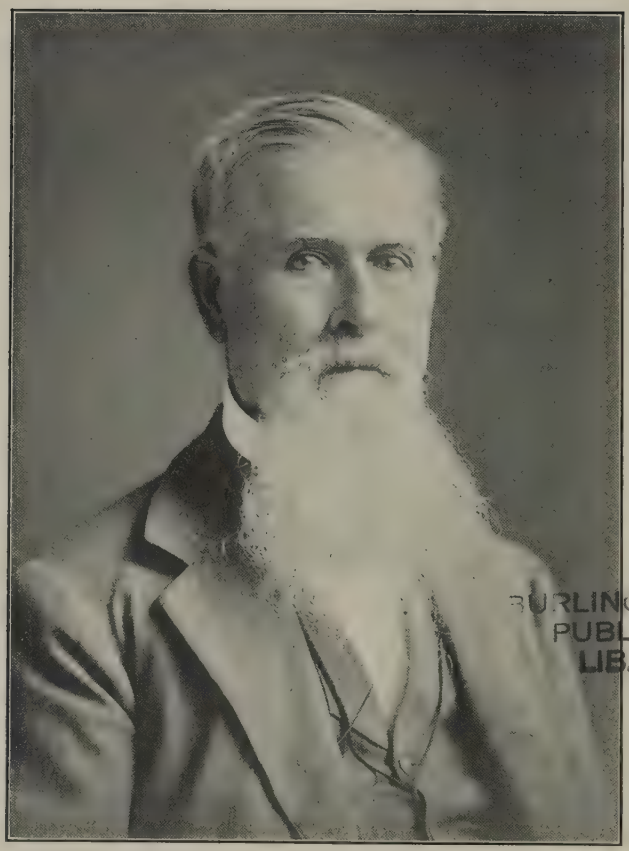
FRICK, Frank, president of the Baltimore Board of Trade, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3, 1828. His German ancestors settled in Maryland in the early part of the last century. He is the son of the late Judge William Frick, who was also born in Baltimore, and was at one time collector of the port of that city. Frank was educated at St. Mary's College, Md., from which he was graduated in 1845. He then entered commercial life, with which he has been prominently identified ever since, having been for the past twenty-five years actively associated with the well-known firm of C. Morton Stewart & Co. He is a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, the largest banking concern in the city, in the Firemen's Insurance Co., and in many institutions of a financial, charitable, and educational character. He contributed much time and labor to the resuscitation of the sugar interests of Baltimore, being a leader in the organization of the Baltimore Sugar Refining Co., of which he is a director, and which is now in full and successful operation. He has always taken a great interest in promoting the prosperity of his native city, is a great lover of art in all its branches, and has done much to establish a taste for the higher grades of music.

BRYCE, Lloyd, author and editor, was born at Flushing, L. I., Sept. 20, 1851. He is the son of Maj. J. Smith Bryce, who belongs to a well-known family of Georgetown, D. C., and who is one of the oldest graduates of West Point now living. He first attended school at the Jesuit College, Georgetown, and afterward in New York, Newport, R. I., and Paris, France. While in Paris he acquired a taste for art, and found the opportunity of making copies of a number of well-known pictures in the Louvre. In 1869 he entered Christ church, Oxford, from which he was graduated in due season with the degree of B.A. and M.A. On his return home he studied at the Columbia Law School, New York City. In 1879, through the active interest of the "North American Review" and Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the Charnay expedition to Central America and Mexico was organized. The nephew, on his mother's side, of John L. Stevens, the distinguished traveler, and well-versed in the antiquities of that region, Lloyd Bryce was offered a position on the expedition, but he declined to interrupt his studies in literature, to which he had decided to devote himself in preference to the law. In this field he soon gained a reputation by contributions to the magazines and reviews on timely subjects, and the well-known novels, "Paradise," "A Dream of Conquest," and "The Romance of an Alter Ego," followed each other from his pen in rapid succession. On the election of David B. Hill to the governorship of New York, Mr. Bryce received the appointment of paymaster-general of the state. This position he retained until he was elected to the fiftieth congress from the seventh district of New York. While a member of that body his efforts were principally directed to legislation for the regulation of New York harbor, his interest in the matter eventuating in much good to the city. His friend, Allen Thorndike Rice, editor of the "North American Review," was appointed by the Harrison administration minister to St. Petersburg, but died on the eve of his departure for Russia, and on the opening of his will it was found that he had bequeathed the "Review" to Lloyd Bryce. Thus, at the age of thirty-seven, he assumed an editorial chair that had been held by James Russell Lowell; but his varied tastes, knowledge of affairs, and wide acquaintance with men in different walks of life, have brought about a great development both of the popular interest and national—it might even be said international—influence of that famous periodical. He married the daughter of Edward Cooper, ex-mayor of New York city. He is connected with a number of clubs both in Europe and America. He is a man of singularly graceful and polished manners, straightforward in his dealings, a charming companion, and a trusty business associate.

KING, Joseph E., clergyman and educator, was born at Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1823, the son of Rev. Elijah King. Joseph had the advantage of the village schools for a time, but at the age of ten he was obliged to assist his father, whom failing health had compelled to retire from the active ministry. Thereafter the boy worked as a clerk in country stores, and until the age of seventeen, with the exception of a single term in a private school, enjoyed no other opportunities of education. Then his ambition to learn overcame every obstacle. He took his college preparatory studies at Grand River Institute, Austinburgh, O., and at Poultney, Vt., and was admitted to the sophomore class in Wesleyan University in 1844, where he was graduated near the head of his class. During all this time he taught school winters and worked in the hay-field summers to avoid incurring debt. In 1847, after a year of preliminary service as teacher of natural sciences and Latin, he became principal of Newbury Seminary, Vt., and though such men as Drs. Hinman, Adams and Hoyt, and Bishop O. C. Baker had been among his predecessors, yet during his administration this seminary enjoyed its highest intellectual and financial prosperity. He paid its debts, reconstructed its chapel and class rooms, erected its fountain, and brought the roll of its adult students up to 325. While residing at Newbury he preached in the various pulpits of the Connecticut valley over 500 times. On withdrawing from the seminary in 1853 he accepted a call to take charge of the Fort Plain Seminary in New York state. In 1854, having been prevailed upon to engage for a term of years at Fort Edward, where a mammoth school building had been erected for him, he assumed the principalship of Fort Edward Institute. He opened the institute with 500 in attendance, and has for thirty-three years been its successful president, enrolling many thousands of students from thirty different states. Some of these prepared for college, but more of them made the institute their only alma mater. Over ninety of Dr. King's young men were in the civil war and seventeen of them gave their lives to their country. The institute building, destroyed by fire in November, 1877, was rebuilt with modern improvements, and reopened in September, 1881. Previously arranged for both sexes, in 1889 it was renovated and refitted, and has since been devoted exclusively to the education of young women. It has entered upon its special work with a success worthy of its past history. Having long



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since purchased a controlling interest in the capital stock of the institute, Dr. King can elect his trustees and dictate its policy. In 1856, 1864 and 1868 he served as delegate to the general conference of his church, and he has never failed to respond to the roli-call of his conference. The degree of D.D. was awarded him by Union College in 1862, and that of Ph.D. by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1873. He has shared in the counsels of the Phi Beta Kappa; has delivered the oration once and the poem twice at the conventions of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity; has taken a conspicuous part in the debates of the university convocations; has dedicated many churches; and, during all the years devoted to teaching, his services as a preacher and lecturer have been in constant demand. He has thus occupied over 200 different pulpits of the various denominations, while in the institute chapel he has lectured to his own students several hundred times, on a very wide range of topics. These familiar lectures, and his effective religious counsels and appeals, have been a conspicuous feature of his educational work. He has also found time, for many years, to act as trustee of several educational institutions, including his alma mater, as well as of half a dozen other corporations, and has twice visited Europe.

COOKE, Jay, financier, was born at Sandusky, O., Aug. 10, 1821. He is a lineal descendant of Francis Cooke, who came to America in the Mayflower in 1620, and built the third house in Plymouth, Mass. Eleuthuros Cooke, his father, born Christmas day, 1787, at Middle Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., was educated at Union College, Schenectady, and studied law under Chancellor Kent. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed with his wife and daughter and a number of neighbors and their families, to Madison, Ind., where he engaged in the practice of law. Two years later, upon returning East to settle up some business affair he sailed across Lake Erie, from the present site of Sandusky, then an Indian village. After going back to Indiana from his eastern trip, he decided to settle at Sandusky. He built the first stone house there, became one of its earliest and most noted lawyers, was frequently elected to the state legislature, served in congress as a whig, and is accredited with having procured the first railroad charter in the United States. His reputation as a public speaker caused him to be chosen to deliver the address at the anniversary of the battle of Fort Meigs, in the presence of its hero, Gen. Harrison, and 40,000 people. His son, Jay Cooke, attended school in Sandusky, and had superior educational advantages at home. At fourteen he entered a store in his native town, and during his leisure studied bookkeeping, In 1836 he became a clerk in a large mercantile establishment in St. Louis, and in 1838 removed to Philadelphia to accept a position with William G. Moorehead, who was engaged in railroad and canal enterprises. A few months later he entered the employ of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city, then the largest private banking-house in the United States, with branches in New York, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis and Burlington, Ia. His rare talent, excellent business ability and good judgment were shown very early in life. In addition to possessing these qualities he was thoroughly trustworthy. By the time he was twenty-one years old he became a partner in the firm and was its active business manager, a relation in which he continued until 1858, when he retired and engaged in negotiating railroad bonds and other securities. He built two short railroads, and, with Charles Henry Fisher, organized and negotiated bonds of various canals, bought from the state, in eastern and central Pennsylvania. In 1861 he resumed the banking business as Jay Cooke & Co., on Third street, Philadelphia, and at the opening of the civil war obtained and sent to Washington, without compensation, a large list of subscriptions to U. S. loans. About the same time he sold a $3,000,000 loan of Pennsylvania at par. During the war he became the sole financial agent of the government in negotiating the original five-twenty loan of $513,000,000, the ten-forty loan of $200,000,000, the whole of the seven-thirty loan of $830,000,000, and others amounting to $2,000,000,000. These were the most remarkable feats of financiering known to history. Mr. Cooke did as important a work as any of the departments of the government. Sometimes, in fact, his position was more difficult and embarrassing, involving, as it did, enormous personal responsibilities. After the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate army, the secretary of the treasury wanted $530,000,000 to pay the Union soldiers and send them home. Mr. Cooke, within the space of five months, secured this loan in seven and three-tenth notes. In his annual report the secretary says: "Mr. Cooke's work was in the highest degree satisfactory. By his admirable skill and energy, and the hearty co-operation of the national banks, the notes were rapidly distributed in every part of the northern and some of the southern states." When the national banking system came up for adoption during the war, Mr. Cooke gave it the most encouraging support, and through his efforts a large portion of the banking of the country was changed to the national system. The First National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the earliest banks under this system, were founded by himself and partners. As Robert Morris was the financier of this country in its struggle for liberty during the revolution, so Jay Cooke was the great financial support of the government during the dark days of the war for the preservation of the Union. Hon. Hugh McCullough, in a recent letter, says: "A large part of Mr. Cooke's valuable services were rendered before I became secretary of the treasury, but I know that to him was the government greatly indebted for the success of the loans upon which it had to depend for the means to prosecute the war. I do not think that any responsible banker in the United States would have taken upon himself the responsibility which Mr. Cooke assumed in the negotiation of the first $500,000,000 loan, and I am very sure that by no other banker could the work have been so successfully accomplished. In this and in the other loans in the disposition of which Mr. Cooke's agency was required, he displayed extraordinary energy, ability and zeal. To my predecessors, Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden, and to myself, his services were invaluable." In 1873 Mr. Cooke sustained severe financial reverses in consequence of having advanced too heavily on Northern Pacific railroad bonds. He was then the financial agent of the road, and had great confidence in its future. All who held their claims until the estate was settled received principal and interest. The success which this railroad has since had, shows the wisdom of his confidence in the enterprise. Mr. Cooke has four children: Jay Cooke, Jr., a leading and influential financier of Philadelphia; Laura E., wife of Charles D. Barney, a prominent banker of Philadelphia; Sarah E., wife of

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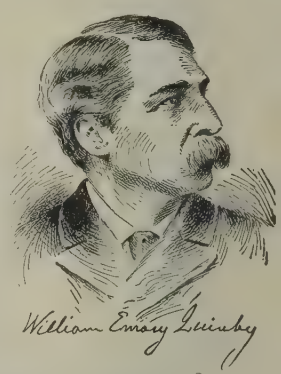
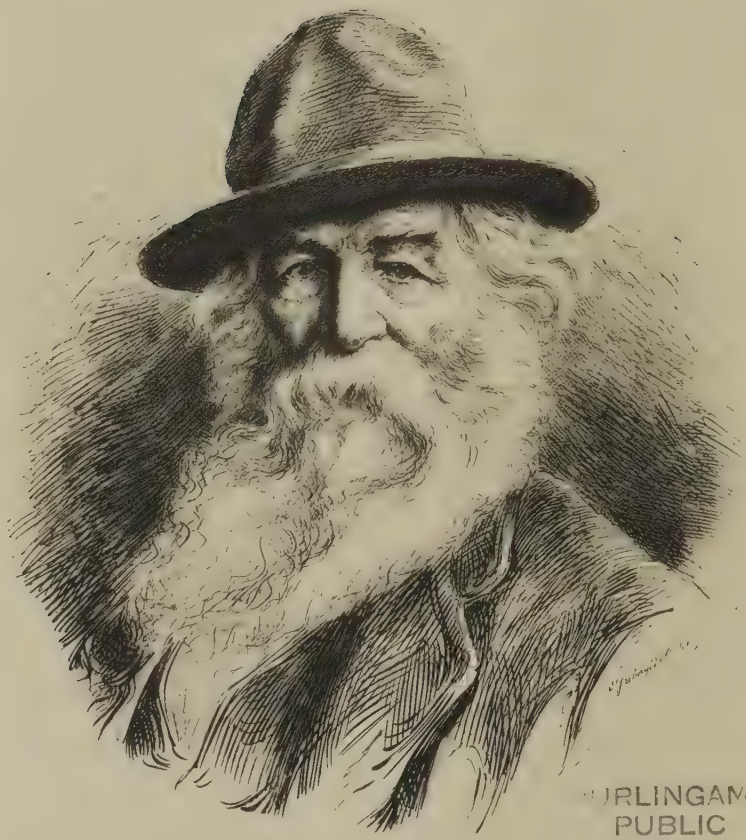
John M. Butler, U. S. government commissioner in Europe; and Rev. Henry E., rector of a prominent Protestant Episcopal church in Manchester, N. H., and sixteen grandchildren. He is the owner and patron of Ogontz, near Philadelphia, one of the most celebrated schools for young ladies in this country. He also owns Gibraltar Island and its beautiful mansion on Lake Erie, and other resorts for himself and family in different parts of the United States.

LAUTERBACH, Edward, lawyer, was born in New York city Aug. 12, 1844. He attended the public schools, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1864, and in 1866 joined with Henry Morrison and his classmate, Siegmund Spingarn, in organizing the firm of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn, which speedily advanced to a leading position, and was finally dissolved by the death of Mr. Spingarn. Shortly after, Mr. Lauterbach became associated in practice with Gov. Hoadly and Edgar M. Johnson, of Ohio, two of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists in that state, under the firm name of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, which at once acquired standing as one of the foremost firms in the metropolis. It was mainly through the strenuous efforts of Mr. Lauterbach that the far-reaching strike of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. employés in 1886 was successfully overcome after months of resistance; and after a struggle of three years with the local authorities he sustained the constitutionality, in the court of appeals, of the legislation under which all changes in motive power by street railroads are now made. Mr. Lauterbach was one of the leading counsel in the famous and successful litigation of Farnsworth, as receiver of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Co., against the Western Union Telegraph Co., for cutting the wires of the former company, in its novel attempt to thus rid itself of a harassing rival. He has been instrumental in procuring the legislation necessary to secure the removal of the telegraph poles and the construction of subways in the city of New York, and was at one time president of the company having in charge this important improvement. He has likewise applied himself with great earnestness to the solution of the underground railway problem in the same city, and is president of one of the companies which desires to build an underground road. Mr. Lauterbach has shown himself to be the possessor of an exceptional faculty for organization. Being appealed to by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, he succeeded in harmonizing conflicting interests, and assisted in bringing the corporation from bankruptcy into a condition of great prosperity. In several other crises, conspicuous because of the companies involved or the capital at stake, he has rendered able assistance in conciliating antagonizing interests, thereby saving vast corporate properties from destruction. It was under Mr. Lauterbach's guidance that the wonderful system of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Co. has been built up and perfected, as the result of which, 9,000 miles of railroad have been wrought indissolubly together. When the affairs of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co. were in such an apparently hopeless condition that the enterprise was almost abandoned, Mr. Lauterbach stepped in as a reorganizer, and by his skillful direction placed it on a successful basis. He is a director in extensive Southern railway systems, and in innumerable other corporations. In fact, no new and extensive scheme of incorporation is regarded as complete without him. His efforts in shaping general railroad legislation in the state of New York in recent years have been both extensive and effectual. His duties as vice-president and counsel to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. have led him not only to give careful study to the American merchant marine, but also to labor for the exemption of vessels engaged in the foreign mail service from local and state taxation, and for the general relief of American shipping from burdens and exactions. He has been retained in much of the important litigation of late years, and his triumphs have been numerous and marked; but, although highly successful as an advocate, he has labored rather for the adjustment than the aggravation of difficulties. Everywhere known for his industry, zeal and solid professional attainments, Mr. Lauterbach has long been held in the highest esteem by both the bench and the bar of New York. He is not less untiring as a friend and patron of education and charity. He is courteous and affable, and in society his rare conversational powers make him a general favorite. In spite of absorbing business cares, Mr. Lauterbach is seen at many notable society events in company with his wife, who is a lady of great beauty, and many accomplishments.

QUINBY, William Emory, journalist, was born at Brewer, Me., Dec. 14, 1835. When he was thirteen years old his father removed to Detroit, and while a lad he served as an apprentice on the "Literary Miscellany," a publication conducted by his father. In 1854 he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1858. He subsequently studied law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan. In 1861 he was called to temporarily accept a position on the "Free Press," then published by Wilbur F. Storey. The "Weekly Press" had been started in 1831, four years before Michigan became a state, and in 1835 its founder, Sheldon McKnight, began to issue the Detroit "Daily Free Press," which had passed through many vicissitudes when Mr. Quinby assumed its control. The situation that he took temporarily proved a permanency, and so quickly did his journalistic talent develop, that he was persuaded to give up the law. He was made managing editor of the "Free Press" in 1863, and in 1872 became general manager, and principal owner. It at once increased in popularity and circulation, and attained a wide-spread reputation. It is now known in Europe as well as in every quarter of America, and few daily papers are so frequently quoted by other journals. These results mark Mr. Quinby as an able and far-seeing journalist. His decisions are quick and generally final, his yes or no being the ultimatum. Every department of the paper, both editorial and mechanical, is under his general supervision, and is stamped with his individuality. He possesses a quick judgment of the value of news, a keen eye for details, and untiring industry; has cultivated literary tastes, and holds rigid views of the mission of journalism as a public educator. His editorial staff is composed entirely of young men, and he makes few changes. Mr. Quinby is highly esteemed by his associates, but is a man of retiring disposition, and is seldom seen at public demonstrations.





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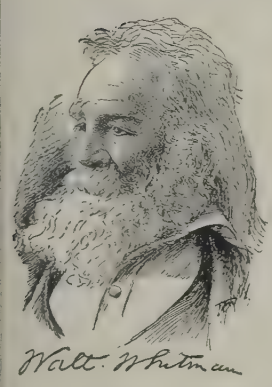
Walt Whitman

WHITMAN, Walter ("Walt"), was born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819. His father's family was of English and his mother's of Dutch descent. Most of the men of the latter were seafarers. Mrs. Whitman herself was known as a bold rider. The Whitmans lived in a rambling farmhouse until 1823, when they removed to Brooklyn, where the father worked as a carpenter. It is narrated that when Lafayette rode in state through the streets of Brooklyn, in 1824, he stooped down and kissed little Walt, who was standing on a pile of stones watching the procession. Walt, while a mere boy, was apprenticed to the Long Island "Star," of Brooklyn, and afterward to the Long Island "Patriot," with which he served out his time. At eleven or twelve, according to his own statement, he began to write "sentimental bits" for the "Patriot," and soon after he succeeded in getting one or two of his pieces into the New York "Mirror," edited by George P. Morris. In 1839, having saved some money by teaching in country schools for two or three years in various parts of Suffolk and Queens counties, he determined to start a paper for himself. Being encouraged by his friends, he bought a press and type in New York, and began the publication of the "Long Islander" at Huntington, L. I. He did most of the work himself, including the press-work. The paper was published weekly, and after it was out he rode through the Long Island towns on horseback, delivering copies. He soon became restless, however, and went to New York city, where he obtained work on the "Aurora" and the "Tattler." After a time he was offered a good position on the Brooklyn "Eagle," with which he remained two years. About 1847–48, being again free, he devoted his time to making pedestrian tours through various parts of the United States and Canada. At length he was offered a position on the staff of the New Orleans "Crescent," in which he continued for something over a year, when he resigned, giving up a large salary, to travel with his brother who was suffering from consumption. Returning to Brooklyn he started the "Freeman," at first as a weekly, then as a daily. During the first years of the war he wrote for "Vanity Fair" and other comic or satirical papers in New York, and was a recognized member of a group of young "Bohemians," as they were called, made up of musical, dramatic and literary critics attached to the daily and weekly press. At this time he led the life of a literary free-lance. The continuance of the war, however, and the concentration of the public mind upon its episodes and exigencies, drew him to Washington, and from there to the front, where he became known as the friend and comrade of the sick and wounded. He labored in the army hospitals, showing a tenderness which only the very few who knew him best had ever appreciated. He received a clerkship in the department of the interior from President Lincoln, from which he is said to have been removed by Secretary Harland, on account of the character of his poetical writings. He then received an appointment in the attorney-general's office. In 1873, owing to a paralytic shock, he was obliged to give up his position and retire to his brother's house in Camden, N. J. A few months later the sudden death of his mother in his presence brought about a relapse. He has been physically disabled ever since, but his mind has continued clear, and his occasional literary efforts evince the originality and quaint power of his earlier writings. As a poet Walt Whitman became known to the public through his "Leaves of Grass," the first edition of which was printed in Brooklyn, much of the type being set up by the author himself. It was published in New York in 1855. The boldness of the manner and matter of this volume, while it attracted general attention, incurred the most severe criticism. Those who were attached to the conventional forms of literature opposed it on account of its complete divergence from these. Those who insisted on immaculate language and pure ideas called it simply indecent. Very few copies of the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" were sold, and a number of those sent out by the author as gifts were returned to him with scathing criticism; yet Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote under date Concord, Mass., July 21, 1855: "I give you joy of your free and brave thought. I have great joy in it. I find in it incomparable things said incomparably well, as they must be. I find the courage of treatment which so delights us and which large perception only can inspire." E. C. Stedman complained, "Not that he discussed matters which others timidly evade, but that he did not do it in a clean way. That he was too anatomical and maladorous, withal. Furthermore that in this department he showed excessive interest and applied its imagery to other departments as if with a special purpose to lug it in." A second edition of "Leaves of Grass" was published in Boston in 1860, and it was republished in London by Longmans & Co., edited by Rossetti. By the best literary minds of Great Britain Walt Whitman was quickly recognized as a new poetical avatar. "He is the first representative democrat in art of the American continent," said Edward Dowden. "At the same time he is before all else a living man and must not be compelled to appear as mere official representative of anything. He will not be comprehended in a formula. No view of him can image the substance, the life and movement of his manhood, which contracts and dilates and is all over sensitive and vital." His work has also been admirably characterized by Robert L. Stevenson: "In spite of an uneven and emphatic key of expression something trenchant and straightforward, something simple and surprising distinguishes his poems. He has sayings that come home to one like the Bible. We fall upon Whitman, after the works of so many men who write better, with a sense of relief from strain, with a sense of touching nature, as when one passed out of the flaring, noisy thoroughfares of a great city into what he himself has called, with unexcelled imaginative justice of language, 'the huge and thoughtful night.'" In 1865 Mr. Whitman published: "Drum Taps," and in 1867 "Memoranda During the War," and in 1870 a volume of prose essays called "Democratic Vistas." His other works are: "Passage to India" (1870); "After All, Not to Create Only" (1871); "As Strong as a Bird on Pinions Free" (1872); "Two Rivulets" (1873); "Specimen Days and Collect" (1883); "November Boughs" (1885); and "Sands at Seventy" (1888). In the meantime new editions were issued of "Leaves of Grass" in the United States, England and Scotland. It will take the judgment of posterity to decide whether Whitman or his accusers are right, but the fact remains that if there was anything unhealthy or unworthy in the recesses of Whitman's moral nature, his acts contradict it. Those who have known him intimately from his youth acknowledge his life to have been pure and wholesome, charitable and beneficent. In 1889, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, he was tendered a public dinner by a large number of his friends and admirers. He died Mar. 26, 1892



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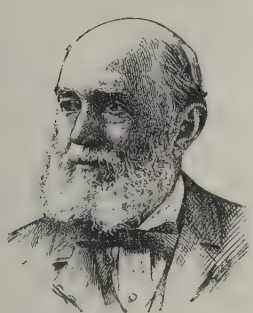
YOUNG, Thomas, ship-master, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1841, and was brought up on the ocean, his earliest recollection relating to life on ship-board. When he was only eight years old he made the voyage to San Francisco around the Horn in 1849. There he grew to manhood and established himself in the stevedore and shipping business, founding the firm of Allen & Young, which is one of the largest and best known in San Francisco. Its specialty consists of general cargoes of merchandise and wheat, and the firm for years discharged and loaded all the clipper ships of the Rosenfeld Despatch Line sailing between New York and San Francisco. Com. Allen, the senior partner of the firm, died several years ago and Capt. Young then admitted to the firm his son, Harry R. Young, a bright and popular young man, who was born and educated in San Francisco. The firm is a very popular one with California shippers, and is well equipped with everything that could be required in its special line of business.

ARMSTRONG, Philander Banister, insurance president, was born in Franklin county, Ind., Feb. 3, 1847. The Armstrong family was in ancient times settled on the Scottish border, and originally bore the name of Fairbairn. An ancient king of Scotland, whose horse had been killed under him in battle, was immediately set on another horse by his armor-bearer, Fairbairn. For this timely assistance the latter was rewarded with lands on the borders and given the name of Armstrong—signifying strong of arm. The American ancestor came from Scotland and settled in Maryland about 1734. The subject of this sketch had four great-grandfathers in the war of the American revolution. John Armstrong, a paternal great-grandfather, who was a member of Capt. Conway's company, 1st battalion, New Jersey line, was killed at the battle of Monmouth, together with his son William, who was a drummer-boy. Mr. Armstrong's maternal great-great-grandfather, John La Boiteaux, a Huguenot of a noble French family, and William Packer, another great-great-grandfather, were also in the revolutionary army. Young Armstrong remained on a farm until he reached his majority, when he removed to Cincinnati and became connected with the Ætna Life Insurance Co. After about one year's service he accepted the general agency of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co. for southern Ohio, and after a successful career of four years, in the course of which he conceived the idea of mutual insurance as applied to mercantile and manufacturing properties, he in 1875 organized the Phœnix Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with a capital of $50,000. In May, 1879, the assets were $430,000. During his connection with this company he introduced the idea of large lines of insurance on selected and protected properties. It was adopted by the board of directors after a thorough investigation, but when it came to putting the plan into practical use the board rescinded its resolution, whereupon Mr. Armstrong tendered his resignation. In 1880 he removed to New York city, where he organized the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., to which two hundred leading houses in Philadelphia, Boston and New York contributed $1,000 each. The company having thus commenced business with a paid-up cash capital of $200,000, worked under old charter which had long remained dormant. In consequence of Mr. Armstrong's management the assets increased in a few years to over $1,000,000, and in 1891 had reached $1,700,000, although the company in the meantime paid dividends to the extent of six times the original capital. On a premium income of $5,000,000, it has paid dividends amounting to over

$1,200,000, and realized in the aggregate the largest profit of any fire insurance company in the world. The methods by which this was accomplished were strongly opposed by the conservative members of the board, and Mr. Armstrong was twice removed from the official management, but only to be recalled. He holds the presidency of three different fire insurance companies, including the "Armstrong," the only company in the country named in honor of a president. In 1878 he bought a controlling interest in the Fire Association of New York, whose assets were $284,000. In 1890 the assets were over $600,000, and in the meantime the company had paid an annual dividend of 10 per cent. to the stockholders, and $45,000 in dividends to the policyholders. In 1879 he organized the Armstrong Fire Insurance Co., and within two years thereafter the assets reached over $400,000. Mr. Armstrong's methods are original and diametrically opposed to almost every recognized underwriter in the country. His theory favors large lines on thoroughly selected and protected property, as opposed to "small lines well distributed." His plan is to deal directly with the insured, without the intervention of agents, brokers or middlemen. As a result he has transacted a business of over $9,000,000 in premiums, during the existence of the three companies of which he is president, at an exceedingly small cost. Naturally these methods have been severely criticised by his opponents, but his boldness, often amounting to audacity, has invariably achieved success. Mr. Armstrong is also largely interested in street railroads and banks, water-works, steam-heating, trust companies, etc. He is one of the prominent fruit growers in California. He has an almond orchard of 34,000 trees, the largest in the world, and his whole estate of 1,015 acres contains 70,000 fruit trees. Upon this estate he raises figs, olives, peaches, apricots, cherries, pears, English walnuts, beans, tokay and raisin grapes and prunes. In Brooklyn he has a beautiful residence (see illustration) with attractive grounds, containing a tropical garden—a residence well worthy to become an ancestral home of the nineteenth century. Mr. Armstrong is a member of many of the leading clubs of the Metropolitan district.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, astronomer and historian, born at Waltham, Mass., April 23, 1743, was son of Waxham Williams (1699–1751) and grandson of "The Redeemed Captive," John Williams (*q. v.*). At Harvard he was a favorite student of Prof. John Winthrop, with whom he went to Newfoundland to observe the transit of Venus, June 6, 1761. After graduating in the same year and teaching for a time, he adopted the family profession, though his tastes were for science rather than divinity. While minister at Bradford, Essex Co., Mass., 1765–1780, he had Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, as a boarder and student for some months. From 1780 to 1788 he was Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, and from 1785 taught astronomy there also. In 1786 he surveyed the western boundary of the state, and went to Penobscot bay in a vessel supplied by the general court, to observe the total eclipse of the sun, Oct. 20th. In 1788 he removed to Rutland, Vt., and was pastor or supply there, 1789–95, and, for two years after, at Burlington. He edited the Rutland "Herald" and the "Rural Magazine," and published in 1794 a "Natural and Civil History of Vermont," which was enlarged to two volumes in 1809. In 1805 he made an official survey of the western boundary of Vermont, and about that time lectured on astronomy and natural philosophy at the state university. He received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh in 1785 and from Yale in 1786, and was a member of several learned bodies. He died at Rutland Jan. 2, 1817, leaving many MSS. on scientific topics.

CLARKE, Richard H., author and lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., July, 3, 1827. He is a brother of Dr. Daniel B. and Rev. Father Clarke, S. J., late president of Gonzaga College, of Washington, D. C. On his father's side he is descended from Robert Clarke, one of the founders of Maryland under Lord Baltimore, and one of the members of assembly who enacted the famous Maryland act of religious liberty. He has on several occasions been the most able and learned exponent and defender of the rights of conscience—a cause for which his Maryland ancestors suffered the confiscation and loss of their immense landed estates. On his mother's side he belongs to the family of Boone, who were early settlers in Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky, one of whom was the pioneer, Daniel Boone. Dr. Clarke received a full and finished education with the Jesuits at their college in Georgetown, D. C., where he was graduated in 1846, and where he successively took the degrees of A.B., A.M. and LL.D. He practiced law at Washington from 1848 to 1864, and was foremost there in works of Christian charity and municipal enterprise. In Washington he introduced the Societies of the Young Catholic's Friend and of St. Vincent de Paul. He has known all the presidents of the United States, from Jackson to Harrison, and knew and often met and heard such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun. In 1864 he moved to New York and resided with Dr. Ives, the founder of the Catholic protectory, until his death. He was vice-president of the superior council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the founder of the Catholic union, a member of the Catholic club, and secretary of the Catholic protectory. Since 1864 he has practiced law in New York, and was associated with the late Charles O'Connor in the celebrated cases of the Forest divorce, the Jumel will, and that of the United States against Jefferson Davis, the last of which was dismissed by the government on the eve of trial. Dr. Clarke has for many years been one of the foremost Catholics of the United States in all works of church progress, and of charity. For nearly twenty years he has been an active and zealous officer of the New York Catholic protectory, and he was an indefatigable helper of Dr. Ives, Dr. Anderson and Henry L. Hoguet, the former presidents, the last of whom he succeeded, as president, in 1890. In 1890 he received from the University of Notre Dame a gold cross in recognition of his literary and historical services. In the legal profession he has lawyers themselves as clients by reason of his specialty, which consists in preparing legal opinions and briefs for the members of the bar. In 1884, when the Catholic union was struggling to obtain freedom of religious worship for the Catholics of the House of Refuge, and the management of the House of Refuge retaliated by charging the Catholic protectory with denying access of Protestant children in the protectory to Protestant worship, Dr. Clarke was appealed to by the Catholic union, and he then wrote a defence of the protectory which was published by the press, and which the late Monsignor Quinn pronounced unanswerable. He has shown great antiquarian research in his writings on the discovery of America in the tenth century by the Northmen, and has published an important article, entitled "The New Crusade of the Nineteenth Century," giving the position of the church on slavery and the slave-trade in Africa. The last two articles were published in the "American Catholic Quarterly Review," to which Dr. Clarke is a regular contributor. In the intervals of an active life he has written "The Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States;" and many articles of great interest have appeared in magazines from his pen. When quite a youth, the ablest article on the "Mission of Archbishop Bedini," which appeared in the "National Intelligencer" of Washington, D. C., was from his pen. Other articles by him were "Socialism in America" and "Thoughts and Suggestions on the Catholic Question in America." He also wrote biographies of Father Andrew White, Gov. Leonard Calvert, Rev. Prince Gallitzin, Archbishop Carroll, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Commodore John Barry, founder of the American navy, and many others. He has written for the "Catholic World" such articles as "Governor Dongan of New York," a Catholic colonial governor, and author of New York city's charter, "Father Sebastian Rale," and many others, including two on "Public Charities," and an answer to Mr. Gladstone on "Maryland Toleration," and is the author of the "Illustrated History of the Catholic Church in the United States. In 1891 Dr. Clarke was accorded the honor of being elected the president of the Society of American Authors.



Richard H. Clarke

WILLIAMS, Elihu Stephen, congressman, was born in Bethel township, Clark Co., O., Jan. 24, 1835. He received a good education, for which he worked among the farmers by the day until he had made enough to pay his board for a few months, then, under the tuition of Mr. Arnitt of Troy, he fitted himself to pass examination for a certificate to teach school, which he obtained. By working in summer and teaching in winter, he struggled until he had acquired a fair education. In 1858 he commenced reading law in the office of F. P. Cuppy, of Dayton; in 1861 he was admitted

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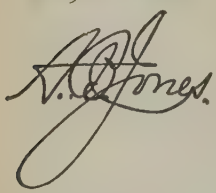
to practice by the supreme court of Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 71st Ohio volunteer infantry, was commissioned first lieutenant Feb. 14, 1862, was promoted to be captain Feb. 10, 1863, was detailed to the command of the military post at Carthage, Tenn., September, 1863, and there remained until the close of the war. He was attorney-general of the sixth judicial district of Tennessee from April, 1865 to 1867, was elected to the Tennessee house of representatives, 1867, and served one term, removed to Troy, O., in January, 1875, was elected to the 50th and 51st congresses as a republican, and declined to be a candidate for re-election. He was no child of chance or fortune, but has gained his present position by hard, earnest and constant labor. He has proved himself a brave soldier, and as a lawyer has an enviable reputation in southern Ohio. Clear-headed, cool, and practical, he is sympathetic with those who have their own way to make in the world, well knowing by hard experience the many obstacles to be overcome in order to reach a place in life where comforts may be found. He is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, and regards it as no disgrace that he in early life followed the plow; and the reputation he has obtained reflects the more lustre on him and his success. He has been and is an earnest, industrious soldier in the battle of life.

JONES, Amos Blanch, president of Huntsville Female College, was born at Randolph, Mecklenburgh Co., Va., Dec. 4, 1841, the son of Amos W. and Caroline Blanch Jones. His father removed, in 1845, to Jackson, Tenn., where he has since resided, and where Amos was prepared for college. The latter attended West Tennessee College, Andrew College, Union University, and East Alabama University, but before finishing his education entered the army, enlisting, at the age of nineteen, in the 6th Tennessee infantry. When this regiment was reorganized, he was elected captain of company H, a position he held until the close of the war, when he returned home to renew his studies, through which he has made a reputation for himself throughout the entire South. In 1868 he married Mary G. Gates, of Aberdeen, Miss., who has been a valuable assistant in all his efforts in behalf of female education. In 1868 he was elected a professor of the Mecklenburg Female Institute, Jackson, Tenn., and in 1878 its president. This position he resigned in 1880 to assume charge of the Huntsville Female College which was first organized as the Bascom Female Institute, by R. A. Young, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn., who was associated with Mrs. J. Hamilton Childs, a lady of great learning and prominence in the Methodist church. Later, by an act of the legislature, the name of the institution was changed to that of the Huntsville Female College. Dr. Jones is its sixth president. His administration has been marked by an enlargement and improvement of the buildings after the most approved modern plans. The Southwestern Baptist University of Jackson, Tenn., gave him the degree of LL.D., and the State University of Alabama that of D.D. In 1873 he was licensed to preach by the M. E. Church, South, and has held numerous offices in benevolent societies. He is a prominent Mason, having been right worthy deputy grand master of Tennessee, and right eminent grand captain-general of the grand commandery of Tennessee. He has been president of the Y. M. C. A. of Alabama, vice-president of the Alabama Reading Circle, and a professor of the Correspondence University of Chicago. Mr. Jones has proved equal to every position he has been called upon to fill, doing his duty as a Christian gentleman, a faithful minister, and an accomplished scholar.



DEVINE, Thomas, banker, was born at Spring Lake, Waushara Co., Wis., Nov. 10, 1852, of Irish parentage. His father was one of the early settlers in that region, and not being in affluent circumstances, could give his son but few educational advantages. Both parents died when Thomas was quite young, and he was early thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. He spent the greater part of his youth in the lumber region of northern Michigan, and during the winter worked in the lumber camps and devoted his summers to exploring, in company with two Indian guides. In this way he acquired considerable knowledge of the pine lands, in which he invested as far as his limited means would allow. In 1883 he was married at Marquette, Mich., to Mary Donahue, and subsequently moved to Duluth, where he purchased pine and iron lands. In 1888 he removed to Portland, Or., and invested in timber lands; the following year he moved to Kent, his present home, where he established a bank, of which he became president.

Thos Devine

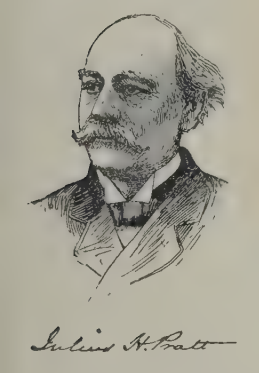
WILLIAMS, John, clerical pioneer, known as "The Redeemed Captive," was born at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 10, 1664. His grandfather, Robert Williams, emigrated from Norwich, settled at Roxbury in 1638, and became the ancestor of most of this name in New England; his father, Samuel, was born in 1632, and died in 1698. He was graduated from Harvard in 1683, and, though not ordained until 1688, began to preach in 1686 at Deerfield, Mass., then a remote settlement, in constant danger from the savages. The sentinels who patrolled the town every night, fell asleep toward the morning of Feb. 29, 1704, and 200 Frenchmen and 142 Indians rushed in. These burned the town, killed thirty-eight of its inhabitants, including two of the minister's children, and carried off the others. Williams's wife was murdered on the second day's journey, and he was taken through the forests to Montreal, where the priests made efforts at his conversion. After two years' captivity he was permitted to return, with most of his family, and reached Boston Nov. 21, 1706. The next year he published "The Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion," which has been six times reprinted, and much valued as a faithful record of the sufferings to which settlers on the frontier were exposed in those days. Deerfield had been rebuilt, and he resumed his duties there with reluctance, receiving an annual stipend of £60 with a house and lot, to which the general court added two islands in the Connecticut river. In 1710 he went to Canada again with Stoddard's expedition. We are told that he had a "vigorous mind" and was a "zealous student of nature," and left many manuscripts on scientific subjects. A memoir of him by his descendant, Stephen W. Williams, appeared in 1837. He died at Deerfield June 12, 1729, leaving three sons.

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

W D Brickell

BRICKELL, William D., journalist, was born at Steubenville, O., Nov. 19, 1852. The Brickell family is a well-known one, and its members are unusually long-lived. Capt. John Brickell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was commander of the Boston, the first fast steamer on the western rivers. His son was Capt. D. Z. Brickell, who removed to Pittsburg, Pa., while William was still a lad, and in that city he received his schooling. After finishing school, he learned the printer's trade, on the Pittsburg "Post," under the late James P. Barr, and served in all departments of that journal. Later, he worked on the St. Louis "Democrat," and "Globe-Democrat," the Indianapolis "Sentinel," and other western papers, thus becoming familiar with all the branches of newspaper work, and laying a foundation for his future career. In 1876 he purchased the "Evening Dispatch," of Columbus, O., from a stock company of printers, who had started the paper on the franchise of the old "Statesman." Under his wise management, additions were made to the plant, until it has now become one of the most prominent papers, and the most valuable newspaper property in that region, its circulation being double that of any other paper in central Ohio. Mr. Brickell's success with the "Dispatch" is largely due to his quickness of perception and execution. Few proprietors are as zealous in their care of a plant as Mr. Brickell is of the "Dispatch," which his own enterprise has placed in the front rank of evening papers.

PRATT, Julius Howard, manufacturer and railroad builder, was born at Meriden, Conn., Aug. 1, 1821. He was of Puritan ancestry, being descended from Lieut. William Pratt, who settled in Saybrook in 1636. Julius was graduated from Yale in 1842, and soon after engaged in the ivory goods manufacture, which had been established by his enterprising father, Julius Pratt, in the town of Meriden, Conn. He was employed in the selling department in New York city for eighteen years, during which period the sales for the firm averaged nearly half a million dollars' worth of ivory combs per annum, while their market extended over all of North and South America. The product of table cutlery (mostly ivory-handled) and of piano keys amounted to a still larger sum. The delicacy and perfection of the process employed was illustrated in the World's Fair at London, in 1851, by the exhibition of a single sheet of purest ivory, fifty-six feet long and fourteen inches wide, which had been sawed, by automatic machinery, from the section of an elephant's tusk about five inches in diameter. In 1857 Mr. Pratt removed with his family to West Bloomfield, N. J., now known as Montclair. At the time, that locality was sparsely settled, and wholly agricultural, the land being owned by conservative farmers. Mr. Pratt was the pioneer of the immigration attracted by the natural beauty of the region, now one of the most delightful suburbs of New York city, and was for many years foremost in promoting the improvements necessary for the beautiful homes, which his prophetic mind foresaw. He never shrank from the controversies which the prejudices of the slow native population occasioned. The laying out of new roads, the revolution of the public-school system, and the founding of a progressive church were movements in which he took a prominent part. His most important achievement, however, was the building of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railway, in order to provide competition with the Morris and Essex Railroad Co. This enterprise he carried through at a cost of about $5,000,000, in the face of bitter opposition, but with the result of saving to the towns of Orange, Bloomfield and Montclair more than $200,000 per annum in the cost of their traffic and transportation. His experience was like that of many other pioneers, whose private interests are made subordinate to their public spirit. Having sacrificed the earnings of a successful business career in this effort for the public good, and having accomplished his work as a local reformer, he has since led a quiet life, finding satisfaction in witnessing the happiness of thousands of newcomers around the foot-hills of Orange Mountain, who unconsciously enjoy the fruits of his former labors. In 1888 Mr. Pratt once more displayed his progressive character, by proposing a new water supply for the city of Newark and vicinity by a gravity system connecting with the Pequannock river, distant about twenty-five miles. The plan was adopted, and his property and water rights along the river which controlled the supply were bought by the East Jersey Water Co., which secured the contract from the Newark authorities. By this transaction, Mr. Pratt, in a measure, retrieved his fortunes, and at the same time gave to the city of Newark a water supply which combines all the requisites of purity, abundance and economy. The wife of Mr. Pratt was a sister of the publisher, Alfred S. Barnes, of Brooklyn and she was an efficient helper in all his enterprises. After witnessing the maturity and useful lives of six children, she died in March, 1886, greatly lamented by the community, whose social and moral life she had, in a great measure, influenced and directed. Mr. Pratt resides at Montclair, having his office in Jersey City.

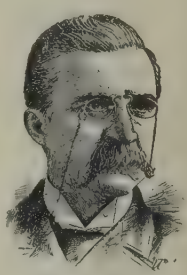


WHEATLEY, Phillis, poet, was born in Senegal, Africa, in 1751. She was brought to the United States in 1761, and sold to Mrs. John Wheatley, wife of a merchant in Boston, Mass. She was a clever child, and her mistress, observing her unusual abilities, gave her a liberal education for the times. She distinguished herself in English and Latin, and early wrote poetry with ease and fluency. In 1773, as her health was delicate, she went to London with the son of Mrs. Wheatley, where she received much attention socially, and while there published a volume of "Poems," dedicated to the Countess of Huntington. They did not possess much literary merit, but were extraordinary as the work of an African woman. The preface contains the names of several well-known men, among others, that of the governor of Massachusetts, attesting the genuineness of the authorship. Mr. Sparks, in his life of Washington, says of this book: "In whatever order of merit these poems may be ranked, it cannot be doubted that they exhibit the most favorable evidence on record of the capacity of the African intellect for improvement. The classical allusions are numerous, and imply a wide compass of reading, a correct judgment, good taste, and tenacious memory." In 1773 she returned to Boston, and on the death of her master and mistress soon after, married a colored man, Dr. Peters, who proved very unworthy, and she died in

great poverty in 1784, leaving three children. An edition of her poems, and a biography of her were published in 1835.

CUMMINGS, Amos J., congressman and journalist, was born at Conkling, Broome Co., N. Y., May 15, 1838. His grandfather, William, and his father, Moses, were pious clergymen of the Christian sect, the former being a founder of his church in New England, and the latter editor of the "Christian Herald and Messenger," and the "Palladium." Amos had an academic education, set type in his father's office at twelve, and became a journeyman printer at fifteen. Starting in New York city, he earned his living at the case in nearly every state in the Union. In 1857 he was with the Walker expedition at Mobile, and was captured by Com. Davis, on the Quaker City. Just before the war, he became a "sub" on the N. Y. "Tribune." In 1861 he was sergeant-major of the 26th New Jersey infantry, in which he served gallantly, being officially mentioned for his bravery in assaulting Fredericksburg Heights. His service ending in 1863, he helped defend the "Tribune" office during the riot, with three others barricading the type-room and defying the rioters. He became editor of the "Weekly Tribune" in 1865, under Gay; night editor, under J. R. Young, and afterward city and political editor. He became, in 1868, managing editor of the New York "Sun," but resigned in 1873, because of ill health, to spend several winters in California and Florida, in the course of which he wrote to the "Sun," over the name "Ziska." In 1876 he became managing editor of the New York "Express," at John Kelly's request, but resigned after building it up, because of Kelly's hostility to Tilden, and returned to the "Sun," whose weekly edition he edited after 1884. He was chosen president of the New York Press Club for two years, declining re-election. He was elected to the fiftieth congress, in 1886, from the sixth or Wall street district. In 1887 he started the "Evening Sun," running its circulation up to 100,000 in a short time. In 1888 he declined the renomination to the fifty-first congress, because of inability to afford the campaign assessments, but on Samuel S. Cox's death, in the ninth district, he was elected to the vacancy; and was re-elected in 1890 to the fifty-second congress, by 11,000 majority. Mr. Cummings has won a national reputation as a newspaper correspondent, and has been a useful and brilliant congressman. He has been as fearless as a journalist as he was gallant as a soldier, while in the civil war. His reports of famous murder trials and other events have been vivid pieces of work, and have greatly increased his fame, while his "Washington letters," for a newspaper syndicate. have been printed in nearly every state in the Union. In congress he held important committee positions, notably on the election of president, and at the head of the democratic minority in the fifty-first congress, on merchant marine and fisheries. He is a champion of labor measures; has been active to improve the American marine; has opposed the measure to abolish compulsory pilotage for coast-wise sailing vessels, and has supported actively the life-saving bureau, and the effort to reduce hours of labor for postal clerks. He has, during his entire career, held membership in the N. Y. Typographical Union, No. 6.

VROOMAN, John W., financier, was born at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 28, 1844. The family is of Dutch origin, being lineally descended from Count Egmont. The American ancestors settled in the Mohawk Valley late in the seventeenth century. John Vrooman's father being a farmer of limited means, the boy had to meet many obstacles while acquiring his education at the district school, and afterward at the Little Falls Academy. At the latter institution he was obliged to live in the most economical manner possible, working on the farm by day during vacation, and studying at night. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school in winter, continuing his academic studies in the summer, and at eighteen he entered the office of Judge Ezra Graves, in Herkimer, to study law. Here also he devoted himself in the winter months to teaching, thus obtaining money for his current expenses. At nineteen, while still a student in the law office, he volunteered in the U. S. navy, and was engaged on board the Vanderbilt in cruising after blockade-runners until the winter of 1864–65, when that steamer joined the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and he participated in the two battles of Fort Fisher. He continued in the service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He resumed the study of law, and in October, 1866, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in Herkimer. In November, 1867, Mr. Vrooman was married to Ann Ford, of Mohawk, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1868, the surrogate of the county, Amos H. Prescott, appointed Mr. Vrooman as chief clerk, and he held this office for ten years. In January, 1876, he was appointed deputy clerk of the assembly, and detailed as the financial clerk thereof, and reappointed the next year. In 1877 he was chairman of the Herkimer county delegation to the Rochester convention, at which he was elected a member of the republican state committee. Having by this time become an active and zealous worker for his party, and made many friends, he was induced to enter into the contest for the clerkship of the senate, which resulted in his being elected to that office Jan. 1, 1878. He served as clerk of the New York state senate for ten years, 1878–88, as a member of the republican state committee for eight years, and as secretary of the republican state committee for eight years, 1880–88. In 1888 he declined to be a candidate for office, retired from politics, and engaged in banking at his home in Herkimer, N. Y. In 1890 he was elected treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and chairman of its executive committee. The office was unsought, and the letter announcing his election was in the highest degree complimentary. This position brought him to New York, where he had innumerable friends and acquaintances. Mr. Vrooman is a trustee of the Holland Society, and of the New York State Volunteer Firemen's Home. He is a member of the Republican Club of New York, the Lotos Club, the American Yacht Club, the Manhattan Athletic Club; and the Farragut Naval Veteran Association, all of New York city, and of Aaron Helmer Post, G. A. R., of Herkimer. He is one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Herkimer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of that town, of whose Sunday-school he has been for fifteen years superintendent. In the grand lodge of free and accepted Masons in this state, he was unanimously appointed to positions for five years, and then unanimously elected for ten years to various positions, in-



J. W. Vrooman

cluding that of grand master in 1889 and 1890, to which he declined a unanimous re-election in 1891. In politics, Mr. Vrooman has been a republican from his majority. In 1889 he was urged to head the ticket put in the field by the republican state convention at Saratoga, but refused. In September, 1891, he was again urged to allow his name to be placed upon the republican state ticket, and the convention unanimously nominated him as lieutenant-governor. Although the ticket was defeated, Mr. Vrooman ran ahead in nearly every locality, and in the aggregate about 15,000 votes. He is one of the best-known and most popular men in New York state. For twenty-five years he has been in public life, constantly forming new acquaintances. He never forgets a face or name, and, what is more in his favor, he has the happy faculty of making the man he meets his friend.

MORSS, Samuel E., journalist, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 15, 1852. He is of English stock, on both his father's and mother's side, his father's ancestors having come to this country before the year 1700. His father, a native of Bath, Me., settled in Indiana about 1825, and filled various offices, including that of mayor of Fort Wayne. His mother is a native of Leroy, N. Y. Samuel received a high-school education, and began newspaper work on the Fort Wayne "Gazette" in August, 1871. He remained with that paper until 1875, when he was made editor of the Fort Wayne "Sentinel," of which, in April, 1879, he became one of the proprietors. In September, 1880, he established the Kansas City (Mo.) "Star," in connection with Wm. R. Nelson, the present proprietor of that paper, but sold his interest two years later. After a European trip, he joined the editorial staff of the Chicago "Times," serving as editorial writer and Washington correspondent until November, 1887. Feb. 1, 1888, he purchased an interest in the Indianapolis "Sentinel," has been editor-in-chief since that time, and president of the "Sentinel" Co. He married Carrie Godfroy at Fort Wayne, June 23, 1875.

GILBERT, John Gibbs, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1810. From his youth he was attracted to a theatrical life, and as a boy in the Boston High School, was noted among his fellows for skill and force in declamation. At fourteen years of age he was put behind the counter in his uncle's dry-goods store. When he was eighteen, however, he obtained permission from the directors of the old Tremont theatre in Boston, to make a public appearance as Jaffier, a fact of which neither his mother nor uncle knew anything whatever, since he was merely announced as a "young gentleman from Boston." He had the privilege of but one appearance, but his performance proved so successful that he reappeared upon the stage as Sir Edward Mortimer, and to the renewed approval of his audience. He was then allowed to leave the shop, and enter definitely upon an actor's career. For his third part, he undertook Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venice," only to find, like every one of his predecessors, that if he was to attain permanent success, he must begin at the bottom of the ladder. After playing two or three live parts for a time, at $3 per week, he was glad to go to New Orleans, La., under the management of James H. Caldwell. His first appearance there was as Sir Frederick Vernon, in "Rob Roy;" stage fright conquered him, and he failed utterly. But in the "May Queen," with the part of an old man, he wholly redeemed himself, and found the line of acting for which he was pre-eminently fitted. For five years he traveled in the South and Southwest, undergoing great discomfort, but steadily growing in power. He next played for five years in Boston, Mass., at the Tremont theatre, assuming a great variety of characters, and being associated with Booth, Forrest, Hamblin, J. W. Wallack, Tyrone Power, Charlotte Cushman, Cooper, Ellen Tree, and others of note. His next engagement was for a year at the old Bowery theatre in New York city, whence he returned to Boston. In 1847 he made a trip to England, where he was engaged by Mr. Walton, manager of the Princess theatre, London, his first appearance being as Sir Richard Bramble, in "The Poor Gentleman." He was at once re-engaged for the whole of the ensuing season, to play the part of old men in standard English comedies—supporting, among others, Macready and Charlotte Cushman. While abroad he went to Paris, to study the best methods of the French school. Returning to New York (1848), he joined the company of the Park theatre (which was burned the same year), under the direction of Mr. Hamblin. Then he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he acted for five years, thence to the New Boston theatre, where he remained until 1857. After this he settled at Wallack's theatre, in New York, and continued there until his death, with the exception of five years more spent at Philadelphia. His Sir Anthony Absolute has been placed at the head of all his many characters. His performance of Sir Peter Teazle was nearly as good, although it was pronounced by some deficient in polish. His Old Dornton, in "The Road to Ruin," was accounted a perfect picture of probity, benevolence and tenderness. His admirable renderings of Master Walker, in "The Hunchback," and Mr. Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," showed his wide versatility, while his recent Sir Harcourt Courtley has been pronounced as finished a modern portrait as any of the old ones that have been enumerated. He was twice married; his second wife, who survived him, being Sarah H. Ganett. Away from the theatre his life had been a quiet one, and he left an honored name and memory. He died in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1889.

WILLIAMS, George Gilbert, financier, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Oct. 9, 1826, of Welsh descent. His American ancestor, Robert Williams, who is supposed to have sailed from Norwich, Eng., and settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman in 1638, lived to be over 100 years of age. Roger Williams, the founder of Providence and president of Rhode Island, belonged to the same family, as did also William Williams, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. One member of the family was an officer in the war of 1765; another was killed at Lexington, and a third fought at Bunker Hill, while David Williams, another of the family, was one of the three men who captured Maj. André. The subject of this sketch was the son of Datus Williams, M.D., for forty years the principal physician of East Haddam. He received his early education partly from the clergyman of the village church and partly from the village academy. Later, with the design of preparing for college, he attended Brainard Academy, Haddam, where he excelled in classics and mathematics. His plan of life, however, was changed by making the acquaintance of a gentleman

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who took a fancy to him and in 1841 procured him a situation as assistant to the paying teller in the Chemical Bank, New York city. Owing to his careful home training George neither contracted bad habits nor made evil acquaintances, but devoted his spare time to reading and study, so that by the time he was twenty years of age he was paying teller of the bank, being the youngest person in the city similarly employed. He next became discount clerk, and in 1855 was appointed cashier. The president of the bank, John Quentin Jones, died Jan. 1, 1878, and on the day following, the board of directors elected Mr. Williams to the vacancy. The Chemical Bank has had a remarkable career. In 1823 the Chemical Manufacturing Co. was incorporated by an act of the legislature of New York and accorded banking privileges. It carried on a manufacturing business in West Thirty-third street near the North river, doing its banking business on the site of the present National Park Bank. The original charter expiring in 1844, it was reorganized under a new one, with a capital of $300,000, divided into 3,000 shares of $100 each, the policy being to run the business on a small capital and strain every nerve to secure a large surplus. The stockholders included such men as C. V. S. Roosevelt, John David Wolfe and Peter Robert Goelet, while the Lorillards, the Stuarts, A. T. Stewart and other prominent and wealthy people deposited with them. For five years the bank paid no dividends, but its surplus piled up enormously. In 1849 it began paying dividends, which were gradually increased until they became established at the rate of fifteen per cent. every two months, and prior to the close of the year an additional ten per cent., so that each $100 worth of the stock received an equal sum in dividends yearly. At the same time the surplus steadily increased until it aggregated more than $6,000,000. The stock has almost never been offered for sale, except in case of the settlement of an estate, and it would be worth nearly $5,000 per share if it were placed on the market. The Chemical Bank continued to redeem its pledges in gold twelve years after the government had ceased to do so. With it the late Cornelius Vanderbilt kept the cash account of the New York Central, and other roads, and with it also the New York "Herald" has always kept its account. Under the wise management of Mr. Williams, its prosperity has suffered no check. Nov. 14, 1867, he married Virginia King, daughter of Aaron King, of Massachusetts, a graduate of Rutgers Female Seminary, and a lady of beautiful person and superior accomplishments. They have had five children, of whom only one is still living. Mr. Williams is a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's church, one of the governors of the Lying-in Hospital, a member of the executive committee of the Union Trust Co., trustee of the U. S. Life Insurance Co., and a director in the Eagle Fire Insurance Co., and the Fidelity and Casualty Co.

STEPHENS, Uriah S., founder of the order of the Knights of Labor, was born near Cape May, N. J., Aug. 3, 1821. He came from the oldest settlers of Cape May county, and is of patriotic ancestry. His paternal grandfather was killed in one of the battles of the revolution in 1778. His mother was of Quaker stock and could trace her ancestry to the early settlers who came over with William Penn. The elder Stephens was a Baptist, and intended that his son should enter the ministry, but the panic of 1836 brought reverses to the family, and the education of Uriah was cut short. He was indentured as an apprentice to the tailoring trade, became a skilled workman, and followed that calling until his death. Mr. Stephens was a lover of books, a close student and a profound thinker. While serving his apprenticeship, and after becoming a journeyman, he devoted much of his time to the study of economic questions, one of his teachers and sympathizers being Rev. John L. Lenhardt, afterward chaplain in the U. S. navy, who went down with the Cumberland in the memorable engagement with a Confederate ram at Hampton Roads. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1853 he started on an extended trip through the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, and up the Pacific coast to California, where he spent nearly five years. He returned to Philadelphia in 1858, fully imbued with the idea that the western coast was destined to become a veritable paradise for workingmen. By public speeches and through the press he sought to attract the attention of workingmen and capitalists, in the hope that they would turn toward the vast field that lay awaiting the approach of the enterprising and skilled hand of labor. From the beginning he was a reformer, and at an early age took up the cause of the enslaved black man. In 1856, as an abolitionist, he espoused the cause of Frémont, and by voice and pen aided in the campaign. In 1860 he took the field for Lincoln, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the liberation of the helpless people whose cause he had championed. In 1862 he was one of a number who organized the Garment Cutters' Association of Philadelphia, and in 1869, when he saw that the society could not succeed on account of its lack of method and of secrecy, he, with eight others, organized the first assembly of the Knights of Labor. He was elected its first master workman, and when, in 1873, a sufficient number of local assemblies had been organized to institute a district assembly, he was chosen the first district master workman. The various branches of the organization were invited to assemble in a general convention at Reading, Pa., in January, 1878, and at that meeting a general assembly was instituted, with Mr. Stephens as general master workman. He was re-elected at St. Louis, in January, 1879, but when the next session convened at Chicago he was broken in health, as a result of the severe strain upon his strength, and was obliged to refuse a re-election. In 1878 he was nominated for congress in the fifth congressional district of Philadelphia, by the greenback labor party, and, although he had no expectation of an election he polled a very large vote. As a writer he was clear and convincing; as a speaker eloquent and impressive, and as a counselor he had few superiors. It was the hope of Stephens that ultimately all branches of honorable toil would be organized under one directing and controlling head, with departments wherein the wants of each particular calling could be intelligently attended to. The local assembly was to be the school wherein the various branches of trade could exchange ideas; the district assembly the mart in which those who had benefited through an exchange of ideas could take steps to exchange products without the costly intervention of the middleman; and in the general assembly all were to meet where they could compare reports of work done, and legislate to still further unify the workers, and aim at the establishment of the great brotherhood of man. It was his intention to found assemblies of the knights of labor in all the nations of the earth, and through agitation and education bring all to an understanding of the true conditions surrounding the laboring classes. At the time of his death, which was due to heart failure, he was engaged in an effort to found the organization in Europe. He died Feb. 13, 1882.

WINSHIP, George, manufacturer, was born at Clinton, Ga., Dec. 20, 1835. His father, Joseph, who was originally from Massachusetts, merchandised while in Clinton, and in 1853 moved to Atlanta, where he began car-building, adding after a time a foundry and machine shop, the basis of the present large manufacturing establishment of which the subject of this sketch is the president. His mother was Emily Hutchings. George received an academic education and acquired a practical and thorough knowledge of the foundry business under his father. In 1856, at his majority, he took an interest in the business, managing it successfully until 1862, when he entered the Confederate service in Cobb's cavalry legion. With this he served gallantly in the fiercest Virginia campaigns until permanently disabled in 1864. He was also severely wounded near Harper's Ferry in September, 1862. He was one of the patriotic mass of privates who so splendidly illustrated the heroism of the South in bearing the brunt of the struggle. The Winship foundry was burned by Gen. Sherman, but Mr. Winship rebuilt it, and carried on the business with his brother Robert under the firm name of Winship & Brother until 1885, when the concern was incorporated as the Winship Machine Co., with Geo. Winship as president. Since 1870 the manufacture of cotton-gins and presses, engines and sawmill machinery, has been added to the general jobbing work in iron and foundry and machine supplies, under the many patents of Mr. Winship. The whole was rebuilt in 1880, and is now one of the most complete manufacturing plants in the South, exerting a vast utility in connection with the twin southern staples, cotton and lumber. Its future can not be measured as a factor in the growth of Atlanta and the South. To his marked business ability, Mr. Winship adds a rare integrity and a practical Christianity which may well be emulated by the young. He is a director in the Merchants' Bank, the Underwriters' Insurance Co., and the Atlanta Home Insurance Co., and trustee and steward of the Methodist church, all of which trusts sought him. He has one of the finest residences in Atlanta, and married, in 1860, Eugenia Speer, who died in 1869. In 1879 he married Lula Lane, who graces his beautiful home.

Geo. Winship

BELLAMY, Edward, author, was born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., March 26, 1850. He was educated partly at Union College, and partly in Germany, and on his return to this country studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mass. He did not practice, but in 1871 became an editorial writer for the New York "Evening Post," and subsequently for the Springfield "Union." In 1877 he spent a year in the Sandwich Islands for the benefit of his health, and returning to this country in 1878, published his first novel, "A Nantucket Idyl." This was followed by two others, and in 1888 by "Looking Backward," a book which has had an extraordinary circulation. The work has been translated into German, Danish, French, and other languages, and the sales in England are said to be as large as in America. Mr. Bellamy is now attempting to build up a party whose aim shall be the nationalization of great industries, and the ultimate conduct of all business by the people, and for the benefit of the people. The objects and intentions of this organization, as explained by Mr. Bellamy himself, are as follows: "The coming party," he says, "will be satisfied with nothing but a fraternal basis of industry, and an equality of rights and advantages. It is not a class movement. It appeals to all business men, and no one is so much interested as the small tradesmen themselves. We are simply obeying a natural law of economics. We do not want to hang monopolists and capitalists, but we simply desire to put an end to the system which permits them to exist. We do not blame any one class for the existing state of things, neither do we represent any. The plutocratic tendency is in itself a revolution, and this constant drainage of business out of the hands of the small dealers is threatening to the public. First, we want the nationalization of all railways. We propose that the government shall take charge of the properties, and shall pay over to the present security-holders such dividends, on a just valuation of the property, as may be earned. Second, the nationalization of telegraph and telephone systems in the same, or some other practicable manner. The English government purchased the telegraph systems outright. Congress could easily decide the matter. Third, the nationalization of the coal-mining business of the country, to the end that all mines may be worked continuously to their full capacity, the coal to be furnished to consumers at cost, and the miners steadily and humanely employed. No class of men is so unjustly dealt with as coal-miners, and there is no class of employers who treat the public so rapaciously as the coal barons. Then, we propose that the post-office department of the government shall control the express business of the country, on the same principles. The cities and towns of the country should take charge, as municipal functions, of the heating, lighting, and running of street cars, and all methods of rapid transit. These conditions, if carried out, would affect the condition of the 2,000,000 workingmen throughout the country. Nobody wants harsh measures, but the general public interests demand a great change. Our object in urging these changes is threefold. First, they are in the line with, and are stepping-stones to, ultimate nationalization. Second, they will benefit the general consuming public by a greater cheapness and efficiency in these branches of service. Third, they afford the means by which the condition of vast bodies of workingmen can be placed on a humane and secure basis. The first of these objects is logical, and the two latter are merely principles of application. The present system of education is failing to reach the children of the poor. It does so because they are put to work at a very early age. The big Massachusetts mills are full of children eleven or twelve years of age. The age of compulsory education should be raised to seventeen years, and the state should supply such aid from the treasury, whether in the form of food, clothing, or other necessaries, as may be needed to enable the children of parents who are dependent upon them to attend school. With this provision school attendance should be made absolutely compulsory. The plutocratic tendency dates back thirty years, and it has increased so rapidly in power and influence that it is enough to alarm any thinking man. If it continues to increase as it has in the past, the wealth of the country will be wholly in the hands of a small fraction of the people, and the rest of us will have to live on wages. If nothing is done within ten or fif-

Edward Bellamy

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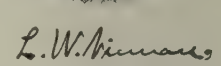
teen years to check this tendency, we are lost. We are upon the very hinge of destiny. If we swing any further on the edge, nothing but a social cataclysm can save us. There is no chance but in a strong public movement, and if the country does not want to go any further with us, the whole matter may as well be dropped. Meanwhile, we shall have done a great thing for the laborers of the country, in going as far as we have gone. Let it be understood that we are in no way in sympathy with any anarchial movement. The American flag is good enough for us." The views which Mr. Bellamy here announces are much less radical than those he sets forth in "Looking Backward." It is objected to that work, that, in his plans for the moral renovation of society, the author proposes to apply an external remedy to an internal disease.

HUME, Frank, merchant, and legislator, was born in Culpeper country, Va., July 21, 1843, the fourth son of Charles Hume. He is a descendant of George Hume, of Wedderburn Castle, Scotland, who was born May 30, 1698, and emigrated to America in 1721. The Humes of Wedderburn were descended from Sir David Hume, mentioned in the charter of 1450, the ancestor of the noble houses of Dunbar and Marchmont. Frank Hume's mother was Virginia Rawlins, of the old family of that name in Virginia, and a first cousin of Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff and secretary of war under Gen. U. S. Grant. Charles C. Hume, an elder brother, was major in the Confederate army, and was killed while on duty in Charles county, Md., May 20, 1863. Frank Hume has had a varied experience. He received his education in the preparatory department of Columbia College, and at the age of fifteen secured a clerkship in the wholesale grocery store of Edward Hall, where he remained until the civil war began. Espousing the cause of his native South, he promptly enlisted in the "Volunteer Southrons," company A, 21st regiment, Humphrey's brigade, Longstreet's corps, army of northern Virginia, May 15, 1861, and remained in the field until the end of the war. He participated in the seven days' fight around Richmond and in the bloody battles of Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, etc., receiving a severe wound in the hip at Gettysburg. For a short time after the war he farmed in Orange county, Va., but being convinced that there was no money in tilling the soil so long as legislation was in the interest of capital, trusts and monopolies, he hung up his hoe, went to Washington, D. C., and obtained a situation in the wholesale house of H. W. Hall, with whom he remained two years. He then entered the service of Hall & Hume, at the end of three years was made junior partner in the firm of Poole & Hume and subsequently bought out the business. Mr. Hume conducts two houses on Pennsylvania avenue, one a wholesale grocery and the other a fine retail family provision store. He has been eminently successful in other business enterprises. He is a director in the old Fireman's Insurance Co., the National Maturity Insurance Co., of Washington, D. C , and the Mt. Vernon Fire Insurance Co., of Alexandria, one of the most reliable companies in the Old Dominion, and is connected with various charities. He takes a lively interest in politics as a liberal democrat, advocating unlimited silver coinage, which he considers to be to the advantage of all. He has been twice elected commissioner of his (Alexandria) county by the unanimous vote of both parties. In 1889 he was elected a member of the lower house of the general assembly of Virginia, and the wisdom of his election was made manifest by the large amount of business transacted for his constituents. In 1890 he was induced to run as an independent democratic candidate for congress against Gen. W. H. F. Lee, then a member of the house, and although defeated he was complimented by receiving the largest majority in his county and the city of Alexandria ever given for any candidate. In 1870 Mr. Hume married Miss Norris, the accomplished daughter of John E. Norris, of Washington, D. C., and has had a goodly number of children, nine of whom are living. For some years he has resided on his beautiful and valuable estate in Virginia, just across the Potomac from Washington, where he entertains his friends in true old Virginia style. He is a man of strong personality, broad views, strict integrity, and unassuming manners. He is sincere in his friendship and socially very companionable, winning the confidence of all who are brought into personal contact with him.

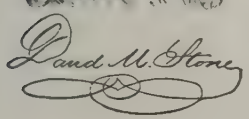
NIEMAN, L. W., journalist, was born at Mukwonago, Wis., Dec. 13, 1857. After securing a common-school education, he learned to set type at Waukesha, Wis., and then entered Carroll College, where he studied for several years. He became a reporter on the city staff of the Milwaukee "Sentinel," and was sent to Madison to act as its legislative correspondent, where his work attracted so much attention that at the close of the legislative session he was made city editor, and, shortly after, managing editor of the same paper. He withdrew from it soon, however, to start the Milwaukee "Journal," the first two-cent daily publication in the state. This paper was originally committed to low tariff, and was independent, politically; but the action of the republicans in congress on the Morrison bill was accepted by it as evidence that the country could only look to the democratic party for a reduction of the tariff, and it became a straight-out democratic sheet. Since 1886 it has been classed as the leading democratic paper of Wisconsin, and has rapidly increased in popularity by virtue of its low-tariff work and its fearless discussion of state affairs. Its exposure of the abuses of the system by which the state endeavored to care for the insane population, the campaign which it waged against the pocketing of interest on public funds by the state treasurer, and its successful opposition to the so-called Bennett law (1890) have been among some of its principal achievements, and have fairly established its reputation as a journal of power, and marked its editor as a rising man in the Northwest.



CRAMER, John, congressman, was born at Rexford Flats, on the Mohawk river, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1779. He was educated as a lawyer, and so long as he followed his profession had a large and lucrative practice, but early in his career he turned his attention to political matters, and in 1804 was chosen a presidential elector on the Jeffersonian ticket. Subsequently, from 1806 to 1811, he was a representative in the New York legislature, and from 1823 to 1825 a member of the New York senate. He was elected to the convention for the revision of

the state constitution in 1821; and, there, in co-operation with Erastus Root and Samuel Young, succeeded in effecting the abolition of the previous freehold qualification of $250, and the adoption of universal suffrage in the state of New York. He supported Gen. Jackson during the nullification controversy, and in his attack on the U. S. Bank; was elected to congress as a Jackson democrat in 1832, and by re-election in 1834 served in that body until March, 1837, when he retired from political life to devote himself to the management of his private estate, which was one of the largest in Saratoga county. Early in life he married Hannah Mary, the daughter of Rev. John Close, of Orange county, a prominent revolutionary patriot. She was one of the women "whose price is above rubies," and, to this day, her surviving sons speak of her with an affectionate respect that is little short of veneration. Mr. Cramer died at Waterford June 1, 1870.

STONE, David Marvin, journalist, was born at Oxford, Conn., Dec. 23, 1817. He left home when he was fourteen years old, to engage in mercantile pursuits, and, at seventeen, he taught school. In 1842 he became a merchant in Philadelphia, Pa., continuing there until 1849. Then he came to New York city, to take charge of the "Dry Goods Reporter," at a salary of $1,000 per year. As editor-in-chief, he threw himself into his work with such earnestness that the newspaper was twice enlarged in the course of a few months. He gives an interesting account of the negotiations between the proprietor of this newspaper and himself, which resulted in the severance of their relations. "The owner," he says, "was a little intoxicated with his success, and all the staff but myself were dismissed, or left in disgust. I, supposing myself to be indispensable, demanded additional aid (I was then writing the entire paper, which was a weekly publication) and the payment of my salary weekly, instead of at irregular intervals, as heretofore. I added that if these requests were not granted, my resignation was tendered. To my great surprise, indeed to my horror, as I had no other means of support, my resignation was promptly accepted, and I was told to leave. I humbled myself and begged to stay, but was rudely repulsed. I may say, here, that less than two months after I had left, I was offered twice-and-a-half the same salary to go back, the man having realized his mistake, but the proposal came too late. After my abrupt dismissal, I was three days out of employment, and they were the longest days of my life. I had a wife to support, and only a few hundred dollars between us and actual want." His first essay at securing employment was with the N. Y. "Commercial Advertiser," whose proprietor offered him a salary to consist of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on all the advertisements he should bring in. Declining this, he waited on Gerard Hallock, then editor and one-half proprietor of the New York "Journal of Commerce," with the manuscript of an article, for which that gentleman paid him $20, and engaged him to write a review of the dry-goods market, as a sample of his ability. It was taken to Mr. Hallock the following morning, and the result of this interview was his engagement upon the newspaper, which he has never left from that day to the present. With no word from him, moreover, as time went on, his compensation was increased until it stood at the sum of $3,000 per annum, and he was rated as commercial editor. The "Journal" had been issued, from its inception (1827), without a daily report of the New York money market. This Mr. Stone supplied, giving his articles a tone of sober history, dealing but little in prophecy, and carefully eschewing all personalities. In 1861 a man who had taken a dislike to the "Journal of Commerce," because a bribe he had tendered to its editor for a puff, had been refused, secured the place as foreman of the grand jury in the city of New York, drew up a presentment to the court, declaring the "Journal of Commerce" a "disloyal paper," although there were no grounds whatever for the charge, and in this way secured, from the authorities at Washington, an order excluding the paper from the mails. On the next day, Secretary Seward wrote to a friend who had interested himself in behalf of the journal, that if Stone was put in charge of the establishment, the post-office would once more be open to the paper. When Mr. Hallock, the governing proprietor, learned of this, he offered to publish Stone's name at the head of the newspaper as its proprietor. The latter demurred at this, however, because he would not claim ownership which rested on a fiction. Then Mr. Hallock offered to sell to him a controlling interest, taking as payment Mr. Stone's savings in his dozen years of service, and trusting him for the balance. Affairs were finally arranged on the basis of the purchase of Mr. Hallock's interest by Mr. Stone and Mr. William C. Prime. In a few years Mr. Prime withdrew from active work as editor-in-chief, and Mr. Stone took the position, which he has held from that time to the present. In 1864 a versatile newspaper writer, for the purposes of stock speculation, drew up a bogus proclamation, purporting to have the signature of President Lincoln, and to be countersigned by Secretary Seward, appointing a day of fasting and prayer in view of military disasters, and calling for thousands of fresh volunteers. He secured the services of a writer who had been employed on the Associated Press to copy it, and sent it, late at night, to all the newspapers in the city, as copy from that association. All but one had it set up. The "Herald" printed 25,000 copies before the error was discovered. It reached the "Journal of Commerce" after all the editors had left, and the printers in charge, supposing it to be genuine, took the responsibility of inserting it. In consequence the "Journal" was seized by Federal soldiers, but was released after the author of the forgery was discovered, and an order issued for Mr. Stone's arrest was countermanded before it was executed. His labor on his paper since that time has been steady and diligent. He has taken no vacation since his connection with the journal began, not having been absent from his office for one whole day not a legal holiday (Sundays excepted), in twenty-nine years. He is a man of fine literary tastes, and in his younger days wrote largely for the magazines, but for the last thirty years has done little literary work outside his own journal. He wrote and published, many years ago, a little book called "Frank Forrest," which ran through two-score editions, and he has also brought out a volume containing the life and letters of his gifted niece, Mary E. Hubbell, who died in her twenty-first year. It is no stretch of the truth to say that he is almost the last representative of what may be termed the "old school" of editors in the metropolis, while his abilities and his work place him in the front rank of their successors. He has a store of varied information at his command, which is of vast service to him daily, and his opinions on commercial and other matters, given in his "Replies and Decisions," are eagerly sought, and are regarded as of the highest value by leading merchants throughout the country and Europe. The "money article" for his newspaper was for many years written by himself, and it became well understood that it could not



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be bought in any sense of the word. Another feature of the "Journal of Commerce" may be noted: it issues no paper on Sunday. It is now the leading commercial journal of the United States, but its office is closed at sundown on Saturday night, and not open until Sunday, as the Puritans kept it, is ended, nor is a moment's work done upon it on the Lord's Day. Mr. Stone himself has been a careful student of the Holy Scriptures, and often lectures upon them with much acceptance. His mental resources, moreover, are so varied, that whatever he attempts is pretty certain to be well done. "At the De Lesseps dinner, in the city of New York," a few years since, for example, "he is said to have made a speech which, for breadth of view, extent of knowledge and practical foresight would do honor to any statesman." The sketch of this interesting personage should not be closed without reference to his intense love for the cultivation of flowers. The gardens and conservatories that surround his Brooklyn home are among the most attractive spots in the city, and Mr. Stone's delight in their beauty is only equaled by his satisfaction in exhibiting them to others. He married Delia C. Hall, of Wallingford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1841. She died Oct. 19, 1887.

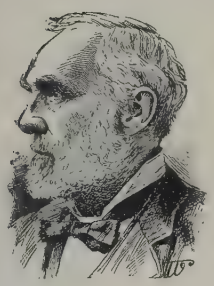
KEENEY, Abner, associate builder of the Brooklyn bridge, was born in the Wyoming valley, Penn., Sept. 2, 1826, a locality of which his grandfather was one of the first settlers. Like many farmers' boys born in the early part of the century, Abner devoted to study the hours that he snatched from labor, working in the summer and going to school in the winter. He also taught for a while in the common schools, but being ambitious and of a robust character and physique he began to think of a more active life. He studied engineering, worked on the Sunbury & Erie railroad from 1852 to 1854, and in company with his brother, Seth L. Keeney, and Judge Passmore, built the six miles of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad from Stroudsburg to the Water Gap. In 1856 he went to Brooklyn, where he made the acquaintance of William C. Kingsley, who soon selected Mr. Keeney as his partner. Thereupon the firm of Kingsley & Keeney began to monopolize great works of engineering, meeting with a success which was quite unexampled in the business. During the war Mr. Keeney was in Washington, engaged in supplying stores to the army. In 1864 he returned to Brooklyn and renewed his relations with his old partner. The firm built some of the largest sewers in Brooklyn, and then attacked the great "Wallabout Improvement," a contract undertaken for $1,000,000. This was followed by the construction, under the personal charge of Mr. Keeney, of the Hempstead reservoir for the storage of the water supply of Brooklyn. It cost $1,500,000, and brought fame and profit to the contractors; but so much jealousy was thereby stirred among other contractors in the city that, in the endeavor to uproot them from their established position, Kingsley and Keeney were charged with dishonesty and with misappropriation of the public funds. A searching investigation was demanded, and this resulted in a complete vindication. Their enemies still persisted in opposing them and sought to restrain the work by an injunction from the courts, but they fought out their cause successfully in every court up to the highest, and were at last permitted to complete their work in peace. The last great undertaking of this firm was the construction of the Brooklyn bridge, the idea of which undoubtedly sprang to life in the brain of William C. Kingsley, being worked out in all its details by those two marvelous engineers, the Roeblings (q. v.), father and son. In this gigantic undertaking Mr. Keeney and his partner risked the majority of their capital. The bridge cost $15,000,000, which is a single span of 1,800 feet. The reaction incident to the successful completion of so enormous a task probably affected the powerful constitutions of the two men who had largely assumed its responsibility, for within a year both of them were dead. Mr. Keeney was a large stockholder and director of the Brooklyn "Eagle;" a stockholder and director of the Metropolitan Gas Light Co., part owner of the Brooklyn theatre at the time of the terrible fire, and afterward when it was rebuilt; a member of the New York Exchange; largely interested in the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn; and a large stockholder and director of the Prudential Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J. He was also concerned in the direction of many other public institutions. He was married, in 1863, to Susan Ashby, of Jamaica, L. I., who survives him with two sons and one daughter. He died Aug. 13, 1884.

A. C. Keeney

DAVIDSON, Arnold, lawyer and expert accountant, was born in Dantzig, Germany, Aug. 24, 1840. He inherited his fondness for the law from his maternal ancestors, one of whom, Dr. Friedberg, was minister of justice under Emperor William, the grandfather of the present emperor of Germany. His uncle was an attorney-general, and his elder brother is editor and proprietor of the "Berliner Boersen Courier," one of the leading dailies of Berlin. Another brother, honored with the degree of *Doctor Honoris Causa* by the University of Heidelberg, is a prominent historian. Dr. Davidson received an academic education, and came to this country in 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted as sergeant in company H, 46th regiment, N. Y. volunteers, attached to Sherman's South Carolina expedition in July of that year, took an active part in the capture of Port Royal and Hilton Head, Ga., the bombardment of Fort Pulaski on the Savannah river, and the affair of Secessionville, S. C. He was honorably discharged in 1863 by reason of disabilities contracted in the service. After leaving the army, he settled in New York city, where he followed the profession of expert accountant. His remarkable success in unearthing frauds and in straightening complex and difficult accounts, led to his employment in many prominent assignment cases, which he managed with great skill and marked ability. Soon discovering that he could extend his field of usefulness by the study of law, he entered Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. Before his graduation, he passed a creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar of New York, at the head of a large class of applicants. Continuing to act as an expert accountant in connection with the practice of law, he has achieved great distinction in this line, and for many years has managed successfully some of the most important cases tried before the New York courts, his increased clientage requiring the employment of a large corps of assistants. He has had many tempting offers to enter the political field, all of which he has declined. He is a member of the Union League of Brooklyn, and of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic.

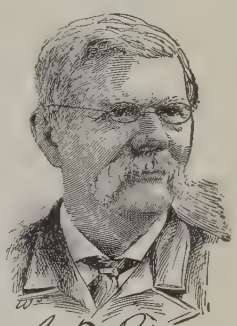
Arnold Davidson

CRAMER, William E., journalist, was born at Waterford, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1817, the son of John Cramer (q. v.). He was prepared for college at the Ogdensburg Academy, then under the supervision of Prof. Tayler Lewis, one of the most profound scholars this country has produced. Subsequently he was one year at the New York University, and two years at Union College, where he was graduated in July, 1838. He then studied law, and was admitted to the court of chancery, but being afflicted with partial deafness, could not practice the profession, and under the advice of Senator Silas Wright, adopted the career of journalism. He served under Edwin Croswell, of the Albany "Argus," from 1843 to 1846, and then decided to go West and locate in Milwaukee. The result was, that on June 8, 1847, he became the editor and senior proprietor of the Milwaukee "Evening Wisconsin," in which position he has continued forty-five years. When he came to Wisconsin the state had not adopted its constitution. He was instrumental in incorporating into its organic law the homestead exemption clause, and the section providing for the right of married women to retain possession of their property. When the great conflict commenced between the North and the South, in regard to the extension of slavery, Mr. Cramer abandoned the democratic party, with which he had previously acted, and in 1856 supported Frémont for the presidency, as a protest against the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," and the effort to make Kansas a slave state. His politics, however, though republican, were not partisan, for he often censured derelictions in his own party. The "Evening Wisconsin," while under his control, has always been most decided against paying the national debt in unredeemable greenbacks, or continuing a sole greenback currency, and, therefore, was one of the most zealous advocates of the resumption act of 1875, while it opposed the coinage of a light-weight silver dollar, and the standard silver dollar act of 1878. In this position it has stood alone among the republican journals west of the Alleghany mountains. Mr. Cramer has devoted himself to his journal, steadily refusing political office, though he did consent to head the Grant presidential electoral ticket in Wisconsin in 1872. In 1885 he became almost totally blind from overwork, but notwithstanding the failure of both sight and hearing, he continues at his editorial post, and finds the greatest enjoyment of his life in the labors of a profession which he has striven to use more for the benefit of others than for himself. The "Evening Wisconsin," under his supervision, has slowly but steadily grown into one of the largest and most carefully conducted business journals in the Northwest. For forty-five years he has given direction and tone to it, and except during frequent absences for travel in Europe and elsewhere—when he has given his readers the benefit of his quick observation and keen insight in regular correspondence — he has gone daily, with great punctuality, to his work. No man in his large establishment is more promptly and uniformly at his post. Utterly incorruptible, he has conducted his journal not as the organ of any man or any party, but in the line of what he conceived to be the best interests of the people among whom he lived. He has not always chosen the winning or popular side, but has fearlessly pursued what he believed to be the right. Thus, while his journal has never been an organ, it has been read in more Wisconsin homes than any single publication for the last twenty-five years. It has been his just boast that in the forty-four years of his editorial work, not a single line has been paid for in money, or inserted in the hope of pecuniary or other reward. Mr. Cramer is peculiarly an observer, and until the failure of his sight, few travelers saw as much both of the useful and artistic works of man. In his personal life he has always had a kind word and a helping hand for the poor and dependent, but the rich he uniformly leaves to take care of themselves. Careful and prudent in small things, when occasions come that meet his approval, he is more than generous — he is prodigal. He is of a religious cast of mind, an unquestioning believer in the evangelical religion of his mother, and a daily reader of the Gospels. He never discusses the abstractions of later science. The good old way is good enough for him, but he is tolerant of the opinions of others. His mental characteristics are of a high order. His memory of events is so remarkable, that it is the proverb of his editorial rooms that no encyclopedias or gazetteers will be needed there while he lives. As a citizen he is unobtrusive, his infirmities of sight and hearing prepreventing his mingling in public meetings, but his person is known to every citizen of Milwaukee, and loved in thousands of homes. The question is often asked "How can a man, with his infirmities, fill so great a place in life with honor, distinction, and usefulness?" His success in life, which has been great, he attributes to the wise teachings of his parents. In June, 1869, Mr. Cramer married Harriet L. Barker, a lady of intellect, energy, and character, who has been to him, during he past twenty years, eyes and ears in walking the path of life.



Wm. E. Cramer

BRITTON, Alexander Thompson, lawyer and capitalist, was born in New York city Dec. 29, 1835. His father and uncles were among the last captains of the old "liners," between London and New York. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being, upon his mother's side, a lineal descendant of Maj. Isaac Coren, commander of Fort Du Quesne, and aid-de-camp to Gen. Braddock. When the revolutionary war broke out Maj. Coren entered the American army and commanded a battery under Gen. Knox. For many years the family stood high socially in Philadelphia. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Capt. John Towers, first utilized the water-power of the Schuylkill river, by the erection of a mill at Manayunk, a beginning that gave the stream business life, and brought into the coffers of Philadelphia many millions of dollars. In 1851 Alexander entered the law office of James T. Brady, New York city, where he studied for two years. He was graduated from Brown University, in 1857, and a few months later was admitted to the bar, his entrance comingthrough the supreme court of Rhode Island, upon motion of George H. Brown, Abraham S. Paine, and Benjamin T. Thurston. In 1860 he practiced his profession at Madison, Fla., but was compelled to leave for the North, upon short notice, when the war broke out in 1861. He enlisted with the old National Rifles of Washington, D. C., on the 19th of April, 1861, and after his discharge entered the employment of the government, in the interior department. Becoming convinced, however, that a new and lucrative law practice could be built up by making



A. T. Britton

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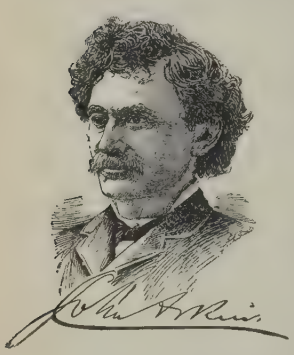
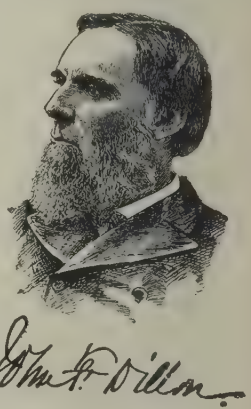
a specialty of land law, he resigned his position in 1864, and journeyed to California. He soon after returned to Washington, organized the law firm of Britton & Gray, became an expert upon the subject of land titles, and in 1877 was appointed by President Hayes one of the commission to codify the public land laws. The result of his labor was a codification in three volumes, which has never since been revised. He has served the city of his choice in many high and responsible positions: as the president of the board of police commissioners, and director in several charitable institutions, street railroads and banks, while several large business buildings owe their erection to his energy and efforts. He was chairman of the committee in charge of the inauguration of President Harrison, and is now one of the World's Fair commissioners from the District of Columbia. As a lawyer he ranks high in the profession, and is an authority on questions of land titles and corporation law. In 1890 he organized and was made president of the American Security and Trust Co., one of the leading financial institutions of the District, and in many other ways he has lent his efforts toward making Washington one of the leading cities of this country. Mr. Britton has been twice married, his present wife being formerly Miss Martin, of Providence, R. I. He has eight children. His eldest son, Alexander, is a bright young lawyer, a graduate of the Columbian University, and a member of the successful law firm of Britton & Gray. Mr. Britton is a gentleman of pleasant manner, countenance and speech, and has by his strict integrity won the high regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In his home at Washington he has many rare and valuable mementos of old colonial days.

ARKINS, John, journalist, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1842, his parents, who were natives of Cork, Ireland, having emigrated to the United States in 1835. He attended the common schools, and later learned the printer's trade. In 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in the 5th Minnesota infantry, and served in the "Eagle" brigade of the western army, until after the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He then returned to his trade, working as a journeyman compositor in various parts of the United States. In 1873 he removed to Denver, Col., where for several years he found employment as a printer and foreman. In 1878 he founded the Leadville "Evening Chronicle," speedily making it an influential and prosperous journal. In 1880 he sold the "Chronicle," and purchased a controlling interest in the Denver "Rocky Mountain News," of which he has since been the manager and chief editor. The "News," when he purchased it, was little known, and its circulation was small, but by sagacious and aggressive management, he has since made it a powerful factor in western journalism. It is now the recognized exponent of democratic opinions in Colorado, possessing a large and constantly increasing clientage among thoughtful citizens, for it always advocates whatever is for the public good. Mr. Arkins is an able and forceful writer, and a bold, enterprising, and successful manager. In private life he is noted both for his generosity and for his stanch and unfailing loyalty to his friends.



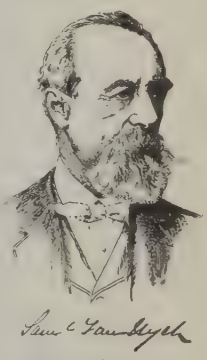
DILLON, John Forrest, jurist and legal author, was born at Northampton, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1831. His parents removed to Davenport, Ia., in 1838, and his home was at that place until his removal to New York city in 1879. He early showed a thirst for knowledge, and that love of labor which has been a marked characteristic in his life. At seventeen he took up the study of medicine, and at the age of twenty he was admitted to practice; but he soon abandoned that profession for one more suited to his tastes. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, was elected state prosecuting attorney the same year, and six years later, judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa. His administration of his public duties gave such general satisfaction that he was requested by the bar of the district, without distinction of party, to continue in office, and he was nominated and re-elected without opposition. He was elected one of the judges of the supreme court in 1863, and re-elected in 1869. He was then chief justice of the court, but before he had qualified for a second term, he was nominated by President Grant to be circuit judge for the eighth circuit, embracing the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and afterward Colorado. The duties of the circuit involved an annual travel of many thousands of miles, and they could not have been performed by Judge Dillon without the aid of a vigorous constitution and a complete devotion to the requirements of his office. In 1879 he accepted the position of professor of real estate and equity jurisprudence in the Columbia College Law School, New York city, and on May 26th of that year he resigned as circuit judge of the United States. The position of general counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., was tendered him at the same time. Judge Dillon felt that he should accept these places, and in September he removed to New York city. Genuine regret was felt by the bench and the bar of the Southwest. No man ever broke off old connections for a new field of labor who left behind more genuine admirers. These he won by his manliness, fearlessness, honesty of purpose, and kindness of heart. Judge Dillon held the professorship in the Columbia Law School for three years, when, feeling unable to give adequate attention both to the duties of that position and to the pressing demands of large professional engagements, he resigned, and gave his entire attention to the practice of his profession. Judge Dillon has a high reputation as an author of legal works. The study he gave to the reported decisions of the supreme court of Iowa, as a judge in the court of that state, resulted in the publication of his first legal work, a "Digest of Iowa Reports." He also found time to establish, and to edit for a year, "The Central Law Journal," the only law periodical then published in the Mississippi valley—as well as to edit and publish five volumes of circuit court reports (1871–80), and to deliver each winter a course of lectures on medical jurisprudence in the Iowa State University. He is the author of a treatise on the removal of causes from state to federal courts (1875), and a treatise on municipal bonds. His treatise on municipal corporation is generally admitted to be what Justice Bradley has styled it — "a legal classic."



At the time of his appointment to the federal circuit judgeship, Judge Dillon had contracted with his publishers to complete this work, and he was obliged to prepare it after his accession to the federal bench. He devoted his leisure time to it for the following two years, his only assistant being his wife, whose name is thus honorably connected with a work which embodies the thoughts and studies of the author and the result of a wide experience. Four editions have been issued. In May, 1875, Judge Dillon made a tour through Europe, visiting many countries, and attending as a member the third annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which met at The Hague. In 1883 and 1889 he made other visits to Europe, and in 1884 was elected a member of *l'Institut de Droit International*. He has delivered numerous addresses before the bar associations of the country upon such subjects as "The Inns of Court and Westminster Hall," "American Institutions and Laws," "Uncertainty in our Laws," and "Bentham and his School of Jurisprudence." The last mentioned develops his ideas concerning codification, in which he is much interested, and which has often claimed his attention. In 1853 Judge Dillon married the daughter of Hiram Price, of Iowa, by whom he has two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Hiram Price Dillon, was graduated from the law school of the University of Iowa, and is now a successful lawyer in Kansas. The younger son, who lives with his father in New York, was recently graduated from the Columbia Law School.

YOUNG, Meichel Harry de, journalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1848. When he was five years old his parents removed to California, and after spending some time in the mining region, settled in San Francisco. In 1865, in connection with his brother Charles, he started a small paper, known as the "Dramatic Chronicle," from which, in the course of time, was evolved the now famous San Francisco "Chronicle." Although at first devoted almost entirely to advertising, and deriving its support solely therefrom, being intended for gratuitous circulation, the "Dramatic Chronicle" soon became sought after, because of its crisp manner of presenting the latest news, and its snappy comment thereon. Aided by contributions from such notable writers as Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Prentice Mulford, and Charles Warren Stoddard, no one of whom, at that time, however, had won his spurs, the little daily was soon able to take a position which surprised and alarmed those with whom it came into competition. In a few years it acquired a circulation larger than that of any paper on the coast. Upon the death of his brother, in 1880, Mr. M. H. de Young became sole owner, and has since occupied the position of editor-in-chief. Besides his remarkable success in building up the "Chronicle," he has been phenomenally fortunate in other business ventures. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of the republican party, and both personally, and through his paper, exerts a powerful influence upon its affairs throughout the entire Pacific slope. In the deliberative councils of his party his advice is considered of the greatest value, and as a delegate to the national republican conventions, he has made the influence of California more potential than ever before. As a member of the executive branch of the national committee of the republican party, he has been foremost in everything tending to advance the interests of that organization. At the last session of the California legislature, his services to the party were recognized by his name being placed in nomination for the U. S. senatorship, as successor to George Hearst. After balloting for nearly two weeks, however, he sacrificed his own ambition by throwing his vote in favor of Charles N. Felton, thereby breaking the dead-lock, and securing for that gentleman the coveted honor. In 1889 Mr. de Young was appointed commissioner from California to the Paris Exposition, where he not only did good work for his state, but at the same time acquired a fund of information that he has since been able to put to practical and valuable use as a member of the board of control of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He is vice-president of the national commission, and as such has taken a prominent part in all the deliberations of that body. He was actively connected with the preliminary work of the fair, devoting much time and energy toward insuring the success of the undertaking. The classification system, as finally adopted, was due to his keen business perception, which detected at a glance the fatal defects in the plans that were at first urged, and readily pointed out the correct method of procedure, and secured its adoption. Besides devoting his energies to the exposition as an entirety, he gave particular attention, from the commencement, to the needs of his own state. Recognizing that California's strongest features would be in the line of agricultural and horticultural development, he engrafted such features upon the classification system as would enable that state to make the splendid showing to which her capabilities entitle her. The character, material, and designs of the leading buildings of the exposition were changed for the better through Mr. de Young's efforts. Indeed, there are few features of the exhibit that do not, in some manner, bear the impress of his influence. Although energetically devoting himself to obtaining adequate representation for California, his views and motives have never been narrow. He, at the same time, kept in sight the general plans of the exposition, and in all that he did, was governed by the desire to do the best possible for the complete success of the Columbian fair, as a whole. Few Californians are better or more favorably known on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast than Mr. de Young, his energy and ability having given him wide popularity.

VAN WYCK, Samuel, insurance president, was born at West Hills, town of Huntington, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1824. The American ancestor of the family was Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who emigrated from Holland in 1659, settled at Flatbush, L. I., and married Anna Polhemius, daughter of Johannes Theodorus Polhemius, the first minister of the Dutch church on Long Island. One of their descendants removed to Queens county, and finally settled in Suffolk county. In 1842 John Van Wyck, the father of the subject of this sketch, left the farm at West Hills, where his ancestors had lived for several generations, and came with his family to Flatbush. Samuel was educated in the local schools, and commenced his business career as a clerk in Brooklyn. While still young, he formed a partnership with Seth Chapman, under the style of Chapman & Van Wyck, a firm which transacted business for a quarter of a century in Brooklyn and New York. In 1856 Mr. Van Wyck assisted in organ-



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izing the Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, of which he became one of the first directors. After retiring from active business in New York, he became more fully identified with the Lafayette Co., and in April, 1887, he was elected its president. Both as director and president, he has shown commendable caution, good judgment, marked executive ability, and a thorough familiarity with the details of underwriting. He has resided in Brooklyn for many years, and is deeply interested in its growth and prosperity. In politics he has occasionally taken part, and has served one term as a member of the board of supervisors. He was was one of the founders of the Bedford Bank, and of the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, and is still a director of both institutions. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Holland Society, of New York.

HALSTEAD, Murat, journalist, was born in Ross township, Butler Co., O., Sept. 2, 1829. His father was Griffin Halstead, son of John Halstead, of Currituck county, N. C., and his mother was Clarissa, the eldest daughter of James Willetts, a native of York, Pa. Griffin Halstead was a native of North Carolina, and the emigration to Ohio was in his infancy. Clarissa Willetts was born at Tarletan, Paint Creek, O. The Halsteads were farmers, and their farm was fertile, the 319 acres being about evenly divided between heavily timbered hills and "bottom" or level land, rich, as the abundant black walnuts told. Murat was taught to read by his mother, before he was four years old, and the Hamilton "Telegraph" newspaper served as a primer when the alphabet was imparted. He was in early childhood a rapid and eager reader, and read all the books about the house, including "Revolutions in Europe," Plutarch's "Lives," "Rollin's Ancient History," Josephus, and several lives of Andrew Jackson. He was a borrower of books, and, as such, especially indebted to Rev. B. W. Childlam for the use of his library, and also to Thomas L. Janes. He was, during the winters, regularly in attendance at school, and in his eighteenth year he spent some time in the study of surveying; but he was anxious to get at the law, and one winter attended a select school. He taught school two terms at the Colrain and Jackson school-houses. Later, he entered the Farmers' College, seven miles from Cincinnati, from which he was graduated three years after. He had for two years been writing for the newspapers, and abandoned the law for journalism. He wrote novelettes for the journals, became associate editor of a literary weekly that had a large constituency, contributed to all the Cincinnati papers, and on March 8, 1853, began an engagement on the Cincinnati "Commercial." The following year he was enabled to purchase a sixteenth-interest. He was a constant and strenuous worker, and when the head of the firm died, in 1865, he succeeded him in authority. Newspaper expenses increased (where profits were limited to the legitimate lines of business) with improvements of presses and telegraph service, more rapidly than receipts, and caused many consolidations of well-known journals, among them the "Commercial" and "Gazette," of Cincinnati. In 1889 Mr. Halstead, who was editor-in-chief of the "Commercial Gazette," was nominated by President Harrison to the German mission, but the senate rejected him for the assaults he had made upon the purchase, by rich men, of senatorial seats. He considered himself complimented by the action of the senate. Mr. Halstead had his own way of conducting a newspaper, and there were many stockholders in the consolidated company whose opinions he never asked about anything. He held the majority of the stock himself, and his way of giving the minor stockholders a chance to manage, was to go to New York, purposing to contribute constantly to the paper, and do some literary work, amounting to several volumes, for which he had hoped, for many years, to find time. He was diverted from this labor by an offer to edit the Brooklyn "Standard Union," and he is now occupied in editing the Brooklyn, and contributing to the Cincinnati, journal. He also writes for every issue of the "Cosmopolitan Monthly." Murat Halstead and Mary Banks, second daughter of Hiram Banks, a native of New Jersey and a merchant in Cincinnati, were married March 2, 1857. They have been blessed with twelve children. Two sons are gone. The four older sons are connected with the press, though their father would prefer to see them in other occupations. Mr. Halstead writes about 3,000 words a day on the average, and as he has been doing so for forty years, he has probably written more copy for printers than any other man living.

TUPPER, Henry Martin, missionary and educator, was born at Monson, Mass., Apr. 11, 1831. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1859, and from the Newton Theological Institution in 1862. Entering the Baptist ministry and the Union army about the same time, he served throughout the war, chiefly in Virginia and Mississippi, fighting many battles and doing much chaplain's work. Before his discharge from the army he was commissioned by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to go South as a missionary to the freedmen, selecting his own field. He reached Raleigh, N. C., with his wife, Oct. 10, 1865, began work at once among the colored apeople, and heard his "theological class" Dec. 1st. Out of this humble beginning grew Shaw University, which obtained a charter in 1865. The first rude buildings were put up by Dr. Tupper and his pupils, and the first money needed was earned by teaching a night-school and charging each attendant five cents an evening. For several years he taught from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M., and two or three hours at night. In 1870 help began to come from the North, and a valuable school site was purchased. By patience, self-denial and unremitting effort, the work was carried on with eminent results of good. The normal college and theological departments, which have existed from the beginning, have sent out many ministers, and about 4,000 teachers. The medical department was opened in 1880–81, and now has sixty students. The law department and School of Pharmacy, although in their infancy, are well attended. These professional schools have not interfered with humbler and more rudimentary work, special attention having been given to industrial training, and to moral and religious development. Dr. Tupper's labors, conducted at first under local indifference, if not opposition, have in later years won warm and general appreciation. He has set up a light whose beams have spread over the state of his adoption into other parts of this land, and even into foreign countries.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, president of Illinois University, was born at Rockingham, Vt., Aug. 20, 1829. His father was Rev. Charles H. Peabody, of the Peabodys of Essex county, Mass. After his father's death in 1842, Selim spent a year at the Boston (Mass.) Latin School, but for the five years thereafter he had a life of vicissitudes. For a time he was employed in menial service and treated with harshness. Then he worked at carpentry, and taught school in the winters, keeping up, in the effort to fit for college, a desultory study of the classics, mostly at odd hours secured from labor, and without any instructor. In 1848 he entered the University of Vermont with little money and less preparation, whence he was graduated in 1852, ranking third in his class, although he had done full two years' teaching during his four years' college course. In 1854 he was appointed professor of mathematics and engineering in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia, Pa., where he gave almost every form of mathematical, physical and engineering instruction until 1857, when he removed to Eau Claire, Wis., and took charge of a government land office. He was principal of the high school at Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1859; superintendent of public schools at Racine, Wis., in 1862; teacher of physical science in the Chicago (Ill.) high school, 1865–71, conducting also, during these years, the first evening higher schools established for workingmen in that city. In 1871 he was professor of physics and engineering at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where he conducted a series of exhaustive experiments upon the flow of sap in bleeding maples, birches, etc. He returned to the Chicago high school and evening schools in 1874; was secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1876; he went to the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign as professor of mechanical engineering in 1878, and in 1880 became president of that institution. Under him the university was greatly enlarged in its scope and work, gaining the full stature of a state university and the name of the University of Illinois. This presidency he resigned Sept. 1, 1891, on his appointment to be chief of the department of liberal arts in the World's Columbian Exposition. He has published "Natural History for Children," "Elements of Astronomy," and a text-book on arithmetic, and is one of the editors of the "International Cyclopædia." He has received the degree of Ph.D. and LL.D.

Selim H. Peabody

WILSON, Thomas, lawyer and jurist, was born in Ireland in 1827. His parents came to the United States when he was a child, and settled in Minnesota. He attended the common schools, and, later, was graduated at Alleghany College, Minnesota. He gained admission to the bar, and after a few years' practice was, in 1857, elected circuit judge. In 1864, having previously been an associate justice, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, and held that office until July, 1869, when he resigned and returned to private practice. In 1880 he was, as a democrat—having allied himself with that party in 1872—elected to the lower house of the state legislature. In 1882 he was elected to the state senate, and served in that body for three years. In 1880 he declined the democratic nomination for congress in the first district of Minnesota, but was a candidate in 1886, and was elected. He failed to secure a re-election in 1888. In 1886 he was nominated by the democrats of the Minnesota legislature for U. S. senator. In 1890 he was the democratic candidate for governor of his state, but, after a bitter and exciting contest, was defeated at the polls. He is a resident of Winona, where he has lived since 1855.

WORCESTER, Samuel Austin, missionary, was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19, 1798, of a family which had produced seven successive generations of ministers. He was graduated from Burlington College, Vermont, and from Andover Theological Seminary. He was for nearly thirty-five years a missionary to the Cherokee Indians, at first in the South and, after their migration, in the West. During this time he labored effectively as a preacher, but his special work was that of giving books to them in their own language. These books included an annual almanac, a hymnal and a large part of the Bible. He also was the first to make available for printing the Cherokee alphabet invented by Sequoyah. His fidelity to the Indian cause and to his sense of right subjected him to persecution while in Georgia, and he was several times arrested. Sept. 15, 1831, he was sentenced to four years at hard labor in the Georgia penitentiary for failing to obey the Georgia law which compelled the breaking up of his work by removal unless he would take an oath of allegiance to the state. He appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which rendered the famous Worcester *vs.* Georgia decision in his favor, but not until he had been sixteen months in confinement. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Burlington College. He died at the Cherokee Mission, Ark., Apr. 20, 1859.

DARLINGTON, James Henry, clergyman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9, 1856. Of the three branches of the English Darlington family, the first to come to this country settled in Westchester county, Pa., and is known as the Philadelphia branch; the second, which came from England a little later, settled in South Carolina, and gave its name to Darlington county; the third selected the Hudson river valley, and was headed by Peter Darlington, who established a paper mill, one of the first in this country, at Salisbury Mills, near Newburgh, N. Y. His son was Thomas Darlington, a member of the New York bar for forty years. James Henry Darlington is the latter's eldest son. On being graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1877, he took the theological course at Princeton, where he pursued, also, the course in philosophy, receiving the degree of Ph.D. The "Churchman" of June 5, 1886, says: "He is so far the only student connected with that institution who has pursued both the seminary and collegiate courses at the same time." Taking holy orders, Dr. Darlington became assistant to Rev. Alfred H. Partridge, in Christ church, Brooklyn, and upon the death of Mr. Partridge, in 1883, was elected his successor. Christ church, under his administration, has become a centre of great usefulness. It is fully organized for effective work, and has 1,000 children in its Sunday-schools. Dr. Darlington is a trustee of Rutgers College for Women, New York city, a member of the missionary committee of Long Island, one of the commissioners of the Parochial Missions Society, a member of the council and executive board of the Church Temperance Society, and an officer in other working associations. He has organized two branch parishes, the Holy Comforter, Brooklyn, and the Church of the Holy Spirit, White Lake,

James H. Darlington

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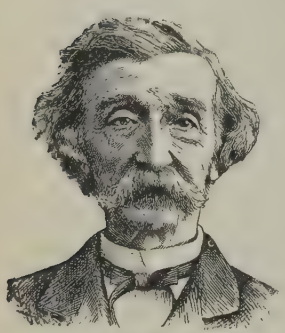
N. Y., of both of which he is officially rector. In July, 1886, he married Ella Louise Bearns, of Brooklyn, their wedding being the first that was celebrated in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City. Very effective as a preacher, Dr. Darlington wins especially by his practical earnestness, strong churchmanship, and broad tolerance of opposing views.

WINSLOW, John, soldier, was born in Boston, Oct. 29, 1753. His ancestor, John Winslow, a brother of Gov. Edward, was born in 1597, came to Plymouth in 1621, and in 1656 removed to Boston, where he was a prominent merchant. In April, 1775, John buried the plate of the Old South church to keep it from the British, saw the action of Bunker Hill from the steeple, and sailed in disguise from Boston in a man-of-war to Newport. Joining the patriot army, he became a paymaster, rendered services at Quebec and Ticonderoga, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. After the war he was an officer of the Boston artillery company, became commander of the city brigade in 1799, and in 1809 major-general of militia. He was one of the first members of the Society of the Cincinnati, its treasurer for a time, and treasurer of Suffolk county, Mass., from 1812 until his death at Boston, Nov. 29, 1819.

TUPPER, Samuel Y., merchant and insurance president, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 16, 1817, the eldest son of Tristram Tupper, an eminent merchant and railroad president of that city, whose English ancestry was of blended Puritan and Cavalier stock. Samuel was educated at the College of Charleston. In 1836 he volunteered for service against the Seminoles in Florida, aiding in garrison duty and at the defence of St. Augustine. In 1838 he became a partner in his father's business at Charleston, and in 1846 went to New Orleans, La., where he established a branch of the house The war with Mexico commencing in 1847, he organized a company of South Carolinians, sixty strong, for service under Gen Zachary Taylor, but by the limitation of the Louisiana quota of troops, it was shut out from taking part in the war. Returning to Charleston he was for many years an officer of the old and effective fire department. Mr. Tupper was made president of the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Charleston in 1850, and held the position for fifteen years. He was for several years a member of the city council, giving much attention to matters of public finance; was commodore and president of the South Carolina Regatta Association, and vice-president of the Howard Association, a well-known benevolent society



S. Y. Tupper

In the civil war he was captain of 100 riflemen, whom he equipped for state and Confederate service. He has since been president of the Charleston board of underwriters chairman of the board of harbor commissioners, a trustee of the College of Charleston, and president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. The most original and important work of his recent career was his correspondence and co-operation, for more than ten years, with the late Gen Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. engineer corps, in carrying out the latter's plan for constructing jetties to deepen Charleston harbor. Mr Tupper died at Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1891

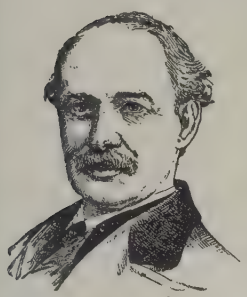
TUPPER, Henry Allen, clergyman and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 29, 1828. He is related to Martin Farquhar Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy." His father was the chief builder of the South Carolina railroad, and long its president. Graduating from Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1850, he was pastor at Graniteville, S. C., and for twenty years at Washington, Ga., with an interval as chaplain of the 9th Georgia regiment during the war. Always deeply interested in missions, and prevented from going to Japan in 1859, he has, since February, 1872, been secretary of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, which has 150 missionaries in China, Japan, Africa, Mexico, Brazil and southern Europe; is vice-president of the trustees of the Richmond College, and president of the board of trustees of the Female Institute. Two of his sons are in the Baptist ministry. He has published "Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention" (1880); "A Century of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Va." (1880); "Truth in Romance" (1887); "Two Centuries of the First Baptist Church of South Carolina;" "The Carpenter's Son," and "A Decade of Foreign Missions" (1880–90). He received the degree of D.D. from Madison University, in 1870.

H. A. Tupper

WINSLOW, Gordon, clergyman, was born at Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt., Sept. 12, 1803. His father, Nathaniel Winslow (1752–1832), was a teacher; his ancestor, Kenelm Winslow (1599–1672), a brother of Gov. Edward, came to Plymouth, Mass., about 1629. Gordon was graduated from Yale College in 1830, and from the Yale Divinity School in 1833, and was Congregational pastor at Medford, Mass., 1834–35. Entering the Episcopal church, he was rector of St. John's, Troy, N. Y., 1836–39; Trinity, Elmira, N. Y., 1839–41; St. Ann's, Annapolis, 1841–43; and St. Paul's, Edgewater, Staten Island, 1845–61, where he was also chaplain of quarantine. At the beginning of the war he helped to organize the 5th New York volunteers, Duryea's Zouaves, in which one of his sons was a captain and another a private; he became its chaplain, and went with it through all its marches and battles till his death. At Fredericksburg, December, 1862, he selected the site for the hospital and directed the carrying of the wounded across the river. He bore a part in founding the sanitary commission, and was its inspector for the army of the Potomac. He received the degree of D.D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1854, and that of M D from the University of New York in 1863, the latter in recognition of his notable services to the commission and to the sick and wounded. While in charge of his wounded son, he was drowned in the Potomac, June 7, 1864.

WILLIAMS, John, senator, was born in Surrey county, N. C., Jan. 29, 1778. His father was a patriot of the revolution, and he in early life was a captain in the 6th infantry. Migrating to Tennessee in 1803, he became a lawyer and settled near Knoxville. He raised a volunteer regiment toward the end of the year 1812, and led it to Florida; was made colonel of the 39th U S infantry in June, 1813, and served under Gen Jackson at the battle of Horseshoe Bend. He was in the senate 1815–23, and for several years chairman of the military committee; minister to Central America 1825–27, and afterward state senator. He died at his home near Knoxville, Aug. 10, 1837.

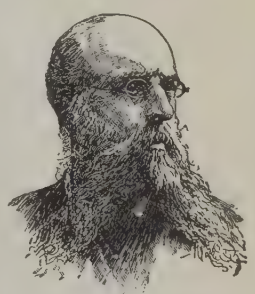
FOSDICK, Charles B., merchant, was born in New York city Aug. 31, 1824. He is of Huguenot ancestry, and the son of Capt. William Fosdick, a naval officer, who served in the war of 1812. He attended the preparatory school of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., until he was twelve years of age, and then went to New York to enter a commercial house. He has continued in commercial pursuits ever since—a period of over fifty years—during which he has held many positions of trust in incorporated companies, and in the administration of estates. In all of these he has displayed a true sense of integrity, combined with concise business methods. At the opening of the civil war, while located temporarily at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, he was instrumental in raising a considerable fund for the support of the families of volunteers who were absent at the front, and was appointed chairman of the committee for the distribution of the funds. Throughout his life he has sought to avoid public positions, but in the winter of 1885 he was called upon to preside over the important grand jury which investigated the Broadway railroad frauds, and indicted the so-called boodle aldermen. Again, in 1889, he was chairman of the grand jury that acted upon the Sheriff Flack case, and the presentment which he made to the court excited deep attention throughout the country, in consequence of the bold and positive stand he took for the inviolability of the marriage relation, as one of the most important bulwarks of the safety of the state. The result was, that the supreme court entered a rule that no more divorce cases should be tried in private before a referee, but that all should be brought in open court, where both parties to a suit would be given a public hearing. This rule, which owes its adoption to the fearless stand taken by Mr. Fosdick, has already very largely diminished the number of divorce cases before the courts. Again, as foreman, he made the presentment of the inequalities of the excise law, and asked that it be so amended as to require all hotels and clubs to be subject to its Sunday provisions, or so as to allow all places licensed to sell liquor to do so on Sunday under proper restrictions. This would practically blot out from the statute book a law which seemed so unequal in its operation upon the rich and the poor, that it was impossible to enforce it in New York courts. Mr. Fosdick has served continuously upon the grand jury of the county of New York since 1884, and has acted as the foreman of that body yearly, during all that period. The efficiency of its action in the prosecution of high offenders has been largely owing to his fearless energy and uncompromising uprightness, combined with a discriminating sense of justice.



Chas. B. Fosdick

WISTAR, Caspar, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1761, grandson of Caspar Wistar, who was born at Hilspach, near Heidelberg, Feb. 3, 1696, came to America in 1717, married Catharine Jansen, of Germantown, and started, at Salem, N. J., the first glass works, so far as known, in the country. The boy was educated at the Friends' School, and dated his love of the healing art from his care of the wounded at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. He studied under Dr. John Redman, attended the medical school (founded in 1765), answered his examiners according to the varying opinions of each, and took his degree of M.B. in 1782. Then he went abroad, heard lectures in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and was made an M.D. by the University of Edinburgh, in 1786. Returning in January, 1787, he became, within the year, a physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and member of the American Philosophical Society. Of the latter he was elected vice-president in 1795, and president in 1815, succeeding President Jefferson. Of the College of Physicians, he was censor from 1794. In 1789 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. When it was merged in the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, he became adjunct professor of anatomy and surgery. On the death of Dr. W. Shippen, in 1801, he succeeded to the chair of this department, from which surgery was cut off in 1808. The chair of anatomy he filled until his death, and his lectures and demonstrations did much to establish the high character and wide repute of the school. In 1793 he had a nearly fatal attack of yellow fever. From that year to 1810 he was physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital; his resignation of this post after long services caused great regret. He succeeded Dr. B. Rush, in 1813, as president of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. His house was the weekly resort of scientific men and notables. Out of these gatherings, at first informal, grew the "Wistar parties," long of local fame. He contributed to the "Transactions" of the Philosophical Society and the College of Physicians, and published a "System of Anatomy" (two vols., 1812), which took high rank. The shrub *Wistaria* was named from him. The final vowel in the name has since been changed. He died in Philadelphia Jan. 22, 1818, of a fever caught in attending the poor.

LEIGHTON, William, author, was born at Cambridge, Mass., June 22, 1833. His father was of English parentage and his mother of good old Puritan stock. In 1838 the family removed to Concord, Mass., where he passed his boyhood; and in 1853 he was graduated from the scientific department of Harvard. He soon afterward engaged in the manufacture of glass, and in 1868 removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained twenty years. He was always of a literary turn of mind, a great lover of poetry and well practiced in amateur verse-making. His first published work of note was "Sons of Godwin," appearing in 1876 almost simultaneously with Tennyson's "Harold." It was a strange coincidence that these two books, which dealt with the same period of English history, and the same characters, and treated them in much the same dramatic manner, should go to press—the one in England, the other in America—at almost the same time. Leighton's work attracted much attention, and some critics went so far as to say that portions of it were not inferior in strength of expression to the best passages of the drama of the laureate. "At the Court of King Edward" followed a year later. In 1878, "Change" was published; and in 1881, "Shakespeare's Dream and Other Poems." "Change" occupied the author's thoughts a number of years. In it he aimed to express the scientific feeling of his time. He wrote other books of merit which awakened interest. During all the while he was managing his extensive glass factory, where 500 men were constantly employed. His literary work was done at intervals, a fact that made it more difficult; but it may be said to be meritorious enough not only to en



Wm. Leighton Jr.

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gage the attention of his contemporaries, but to serve as a lasting monument to his memory.

LAMB, William, editor, soldier, and man of business, was born at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7, 1835, and was graduated from William and Mary College in 1855, after which he took the law course. He then became the editor of the "Daily Southern Argus," and continued such until the outbreak of the civil war. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention, in 1856. In 1857 he secured the election of a city council at Norfolk, pledged to establish a system of public school education, modeled upon that of New England, and they put it into operation in advance of any southern community. He has been the champion of popular education since that time. He warmly advocated the education of the colored race, after his state was readmitted to the Union, was a visitor of the University of Virginia, and acting rector during one session, and has long been a visitor of William and Mary College, and a trustee of the Norfolk Academy. He was placed at the head of the state democratic electoral ticket in 1860, sided with the Breckinridge ring when the party was divided, and was the one elector on that ticket who was chosen. When the civil war broke out he tendered his services and that of his militia company, "The Woodis Rifles," to the governor of Virginia, for active duty, and served until the fall of Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865, of which he was commander. Captured there, he was so desperately wounded that his life was saved with difficulty. Previously, on the 25th of December, 1864, he had repulsed a combined attack of Gen. Benj. F. Butler and Adm. Porter with the famous powder ship. The heroism displayed in the defence of Fort Fisher, before it fell under the combined attack of Gen. Terry and Adm. Porter, earned for Col. Lamb the title of the "hero of Fort Fisher" among the people of the southern states. He was stimulated to this brilliant defence by a message from Gen. Lee, the head of the Confederate forces, to the effect that if Fort Fisher was taken by the enemy he (Lee) could not feed his army. Avoiding public life when he returned to Norfolk, Col. Lamb devoted himself to developing the natural resources of the city and state. He manages the large shipments of coal fostered by the Norfolk & Western railroad, which has made Norfolk the principal coaling station of the Atlantic coast. He was the first to formulate and use a through bill-of-lading from interior cities to Europe *via* Norfolk He has been repeatedly elected president of the different boards of trade in Norfolk, and is now president of its chamber of commerce. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the U. S. presidency, and he has had a more or less active part in state politics since that date, having presided at four state conventions, and been twice on the presidential electoral ticket. He was mayor of Norfolk city for six years. For more than twenty years Col. Lamb has been the president of the Norfolk Seamen's Friend Society, and he is now a manager of the Jackson Orphan Asylum. After the war was over he contributed $50,000 to the comfort and maintenance of the unfortunate companions of his soldier days. He has addressed various societies upon agricultural, commercial, biographical and social subjects. He married, in Providence, R. I., in 1857, Sarah A. Chaffee, a lady distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments.

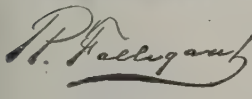
WHITAKER, Daniel Kimball, lawyer and journalist, was born at Sharon, Norfolk Co., Mass., the son of Rev. Jonathan Whitaker, and grandson of Nathaniel. Having been graduated with honors from Harvard in 1820, he settled at Charleston, S. C., formed a law partnership with Gov. J. L. Wilson, and became eminent at the bar. He founded two monthlies: the "Southern Literary Journal" and "Whitaker's Magazine," and the "Southern Quarterly Review," which long maintained a unique position in the South, and which he conducted from 1841 to 1861. Migrating to New Orleans, in 1866, he started and for some years edited the "Monthly Review," and was secretary of the local academy of sciences. He died in New Orleans, La., Apr. 10, 1881.

WHITAKER, Mary Scrimgeour, was born in Beaufort District, S. C., Feb. 22, 1820, of Scottish descent on her mother's side. She is the daughter of S. Furman, D.D. She was sent to Edinburgh in childhood, and there married, in 1837, John Miller, who died the same year. In 1849 she married Daniel K. Hastings (q. v.). She has written much for magazines, and published a volume of poems in 1850, and a novel, "Albert Hastings," in 1867.

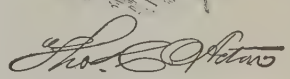
WHEATON, Henry, lawyer, was born at Providence, R. I., Nov. 27, 1785. His ancestor, a Baptist preacher, came from Swansea, South Wales, and settled first at Salem, Mass. He was graduated from Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1802, was admitted to the bar in 1805, and studied for two years in Europe, chiefly at Poictiers. After practicing for five years in his native city, he settled in New York, and from December, 1812, to May, 1815, edited the "National Advocate," in which he supported Madison's administration and discussed the rights of neutrals. In 1814 he was division judge-advocate of the army. In 1815 he published a "Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures and Prizes," and became justice of the city marine court, a post which he held for four years. As reporter of the U. S. supreme court, 1810–27, he prepared twelve volumes of reports of its cases, and a digest of its decisions from 1789, in two volumes, besides contributing, during these years, to the "North American Review," and the "American Quarterly." In December, 1820, he gave a valuable address on "The Science of Public or International Law," before the New York Historical Society. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1821, of the legislature in 1823, and in 1825 was associated with B. F. Butler and G. Duer in the revision of the N. Y. statutes. His offical life abroad began in 1827, with the appointment as *chargé d'affaires* at Copenhagen, where he settled a disputed question as to sound dues, and won much repute by his "History of the Northmen" (1831), afterward translated into French by P. Guillot (1844). In its sequel, a "History of Scandinavia" (1838), he was assisted by Dr. Crichton. His most famous work, "Elements of International Law," appeared in 1836. Not less important was his "History of the Law of Nations," written in 1838 to compete for a prize offered by the French Academy, and published in English in 1845. In 1835 he was transferred from Denmark to Prussia, and in 1837 made minister at Berlin. There, during a ten years' residence, he rendered notable services in connection with the Scheldt dues, tolls on the Elbe, and the rights of Germans who had become citizens of

the United States. In 1844 he negotiated a treaty, which was rejected by the senate for party reasons His learning, diplomatic abilities, and personal qualities caused him to be greatly respected at court, and through western Europe, and the demand for his resignation by President Polk in 1846, caused much surprise Humboldt wrote him, June 18, 1846, that the king lamented his removal, and failed to understand the motives of a government in dispensing with such a minister After some months of travel, he reached his native shores in May, 1847; and was made lecturer on international law at Harvard. His manuscript translation of the "Code of Napoleon" was destroyed by fire, and his plans of collecting his minor writings and enlarging his "History of the Northmen" were frustrated by his death. The degree of LL D was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1819, by Hamilton College in 1843, and by Harvard in 1845 His "Elements" have long survived him. It has been translated into Chinese and Japanese, and in Europe and America has been repeatedly reproduced The edition of 1863, by W. B Lawrence, was enlarged from 375 to almost 1,200 pages of that of 1856 (the sixth), containing a sketch of the author, by the same hand, congress ordered 500 copies for the use of foreign ministers, consuls, and departments The use of Mr. Lawrence's notes in R H Dana's edition of 1866 caused some memorable litigation Mr Wheaton died at Dorchester, Mass , March 11, 1848.

FALLIGANT, Robert, jurist and soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., Jan 12, 1839 He is descended, on his mother's side, from the Raifords, who were among the earliest settlers of the colony of North Carolina. His great-grandfather Raiford was a soldier in the revolutionary war, serving under Gen Greene at the battle of Guilford Court-House, who settled, after the revolution, in Jefferson county, Ga His grandfather, Alexander Raiford, was a soldier in the war of 1812. On his mother's side he is also descended from the Batteys, who were among the early settlers of Rhode Island His paternal grandfather, who was a soldier under Napoleon I., emigrated to Georgia after the battle of Waterloo, and settled in Savannah, Ga., in 1816 The subject of this sketch was educated at the Cherokee Baptist College, near Cassville Ga., and at the University of Virginia While a student there the war broke out, and he joined the "Southern guard," made up of college boys and was one of the party that seized Harper's Ferry while the Virginia secession convention was in session. He remained in the army of northern Virginia until the end of the war serving latterly in the artillery, winning promotion to a lieutenancy, after Antietam, by special order from Gen R. E. Lee. Returning to his home after the surrender, he began the study of law in the office of the eminent jurist, William Law, and ultimately became his partner. His fellow-citizens chose him as state representative in 1882 and as state senator in 1884. The governor appointed him to the bench of the superior court in 1889, to fill a vacancy, and he was afterward elected to the same position. Since 1872 he has taken an active interest in the welfare of the state militia, commanding for seventeen years the "Oglethorpe Light Infantry." As soldier, lawyer, legislator and judge, he has been successful, and is one of the best public speakers in the state, his gifts as an orator making him a natural leader, a position his course at the bar and on the bench justified his fellow citizens in awarding him. He is now judge of the superior court of the eastern judicial circuit of Georgia.



ACTON, Thomas Coxon, banker and police commissioner, was born in New York city Feb 23, 1823 He was educated in the common schools of New York, and while he was a robust, manly boy, noted for "holding his own" with his school-fellows, he showed a marked aptitude for study But he was obliged to leave school at an early age, having to make his own way in the world. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced, having been appointed, in 1850, assistant deputy county clerk, which office he held for three years Subsequently he was for three years in the surrogate's office under Surrogate Bradford. In 1860 Gov. Morgan placed him on the board of police commissioners, and he occupied this position nine years, during seven of which he was president of the board. He was at the same time a member of the board of health, which he aided largely in establishing, and of the excise board, strictly enforcing its laws, greatly reducing the city debt, and demonstrating that it could have been paid in from fifteen to twenty years with the excise receipts He especially distinguished himself during the draft riots of 1863, and it was largely due to his herculean exertions that the outbreak was so speedily suppressed. Superintendent Kennedy having been severely wounded in the first day's riot, the whole control of the police force fell upon Commissioner Acton For one entire week he remained at the police headquarters, during which for 100 consecutive hours he was at his post of duty, without rest or sleep, or other refreshment than a sandwich or a cup of coffee The riot was not confined to any one portion of the city, but President Acton met the mob at every point From first to last he showed no sign of fear, though the odds against him were terrible Only on one occasion did his face exhibit the least anxiety, and that was when, with every policeman and every soldier in the streets battling the rioters, he and Gen Brown, and only ten worn-out members of his force, stood guard over 800 colored fugitives who had taken refuge at the police headquarters There is no estimating the amount of property and the number of human lives that were saved by his unconquerable pluck and exalted heroism But the herculean exertions of Commissioner Acton overtasked his strength his health failed, and in 1869 he was forced by ill health to resign In 1870 Mr Acton was made superintendent of the U S assay office, a situation which he filled with credit for twelve years, on the expiration of which he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New York This office he held for four years, and when he came to settle up its affairs, and turn over the funds in the sub-treasury to his successor, it was found that not a dime was missing, the cash balance being perfect. In 1887 he organized the Bank of New Amsterdam in upper Broadway, and was elected its president, and he is now devoting his talent and time to making it a model bank. In 1856 Mr. Acton supported John C Frémont for the presidency, and in 1860 Mr. Lincoln. In 1887 Mr Acton was tendered, and declined,



BU ME
PUBLIC

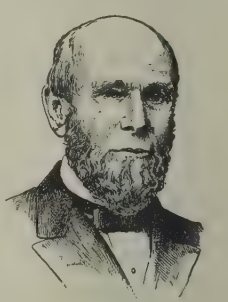
the republican nomination for the mayoralty of New York. He has been the author and advocate of some of the principal measures of municipal reform that have added to the peace and security of that city among them the organization of its present incomparable fire department. When president of the board of police commissioners he saw the inefficiency of the volunteer service, and began to advocate a paid fire department. The suggestion met with a storm of opposition. The old firemen did not relish the idea of being relegated to the rear; besides, the old force was more or less a political organization. A paid department meant death to scores of political "bosses." They entreated, and then threatened; but Commissioner Acton went to Albany, and secured the passage of the law, to which the public of New York is indebted for the best fire department in the world. He aided also in organizing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the one for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is vice-president of the latter, and a member of the Historical and Geographical societies, and of the Union League Club. He has been for more than forty years a prominent actor in municipal affairs, and to no one of its citizens is the city more largely indebted. During his long political life he has exhibited uncommon executive ability, and though he has been a zealous partisan, he has made few, if any, enemies.

ROBISON, Lyman, miner, was born at Wooster, O., Oct. 25, 1837. The name was originally Robertson. The American ancestor came from Scotland in colonial times. At seventeen Lyman entered his brother's store, and in 1860 began business for himself at Dubuque, which was interrupted by army service in 1861 and again in 1864. After ten years as a jobber in Toledo, he went to Leadville in 1878, and struck ore in the Col. Sellers mine in 1882. Provision was early made to utilize the large masses of low-grade ore by the introduction of Hartz Gig, this being the first attempt at concentrating in Leadville. In 1883 Mr. Robison settled at Cañon City, where he built one of the finest residences in Colorado. He is now extensively and successfully engaged in mining in various parts of the state, and his judgment in mining matters is held in high esteem.

Lyman Robison

WHITTEMORE, Thomas, clergyman, author, journalist, and financier, was born in Boston, Jan. 1, 1800. His ancestor and namesake came to Malden, Mass., in the seventeenth century. Orphaned at fourteen, Thomas was apprenticed to four different trades, and twice ran away. At twenty he met Hosea Ballou, the elder, who discerned his talents and was more than a father to him. He presently began to preach, held a charge for a year at Milford, Mass., and in April, 1822, became pastor at Cambridgeport, where he remained, though called to Cincinnati and Philadelphia in 1827. In defence of his faith he established, in 1828, the "Trumpet," which he owned and edited for over thirty years. His first book was a "Modern History of Universalism" (1830); this he was expanding in late years. In 1830, as often afterward, he was sent to the legislature, where he attacked the compulsory support of religion. From about 1833 to 1845 he did much work as a temperance lecturer. His "Notes and Illustrations of the Parables" appeared in 1832, and in a revised edition in 1834; his "Plain Guide to Universalism" in 1839; his "Commentaries on Revelation and Daniel" in 1838 and 1840. He compiled "Songs of Zion" (1836), containing many of his own tunes; "The Gospel Harmonist" (1841); two books of "Conference Hymns" (1842–43); and "The Sunday-School Choir" (1844). In 1840 he became a director, and soon after president, of the Cambridge Bank, which he extricated from difficulties. Nine years later he held the same office and did the same work for the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad. He had to complete branch lines, settle many suits, and free the road from debt. He was no less active in town affairs, being long a selectman. As a speaker, in or out of the pulpit, he was bold and forcible. His later books were a "Life of Walter Balfour" (1853), one of his benefactor, Hosea Ballou, in four volumes (1854–55), and an "Autobiography" (1859). He received the degree of D.D. from Tufts College in 1858, and died at Cambridge March 21, 1861.

HEALD, Daniel A., underwriter, was born at Chester, Vt., May 4, 1818. He is descended in the seventh generation from John Heald, who emigrated from Berwick, Eng., in 1635, and settled in Concord, Mass. Daniel Heald, the paternal grandfather of Daniel A., was a deputy sheriff in Concord at the breaking out of the war of the revolution, who, in the discharge of his duties, posted the notice of the adjournment of the court on the court-house door, and who, on receiving notice from the "committee of safety," promised "not to make return on said proclamation, nor in any way be aiding or assisting in bringing on the unconstitutional plan of government." At the battle of Concord he was found fighting in the ranks of the patriots, and at the battle of Bunker Hill was in Col. Prescott's division. Capt. Ebenezer Edwards, the maternal grandfather of Daniel A. Heald, was a member of the Acton company of minutemen, under the command of Capt. Davis, was with them at "The Bridge" when they met the British, was at Dorchester Heights during the siege of Boston, and worked on the fortifications of the harbor after the evacuation, doing military duty at the same time. He was afterward distinguished in public life. The subject of this sketch remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, was prepared for college at Meriden, N. H., and was graduated from Yale College in 1841. During his senior year he read law under Judge Dagget, and was admitted to the bar of his native state in May, 1843. Early in life he adopted as his motto "The Temple of Honor has no room for those who throng her portals without forcing her gates and leaving traces of their stay within her walls." Soon after he commenced the practice of law he accepted the local agency of the Ætna and other Hartford insurance companies, and during the thirteen years that he continued in his native state he acquired a marked reputation as a lawyer and underwriter. In 1856 the Home Insurance Co. of New York invited him to become their general agent in that city. In April, 1868, after twelve years of faithful service as general agent, he was elected second vice-president; in April, 1883, vice-president, and in 1888 he succeeded Mr. Charles J. Martin (deceased) as president. When he entered the service of this company its capital was $500,000, and its assets $872,823; by 1890 the capital had in-



Daniel A. Heald

creased to $3,000,000 and the assets to $9,000,000 He has been prominent in the New York board of underwriters for many years, and the organization of the national board of fire underwriters is due mainly to his efforts, the latter having been established on account of the fierce competition for business and the extraordinary cutting of rates in 1866 In September, 1880, Mr. Heald delivered an address before the fire underwriters' association of the Northwest on "Fire Underwriting as a Profession,' setting forth the evils that had crept into the system and the dangers that threatened the companies in consequence. His treatment of the subject evinced deep thought and the thorough knowledge which can be acquired only by long experience. Another speech, delivered in New York, July, 1886, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the national board, is said to be the most masterful presentation of fire insurance history and suggestions of which there is any record His address before the same board at the twenty-fourth annual meeting, May 8, 1890, contained a clear and comprehensive statement of the condition of fire insurance through out the United States, illustrated by carefully prepared tables, showing the aggregate business done in the several states from 1860 to 1889, and a comparison of the mode of business and results of American companies with those of foreign companies As an insurance expert Mr Heald has few rivals, his legal training having enabled him to meet and over come difficulties that would otherwise have been in surmountable. He is a rapid thinker, and a careful, painstaking and very methodical worker. "His services to the profession of underwriting gratuitously rendered," says an observing writer, "have justified the assertion that has been made that no other fire underwriter of late years has done so much to uplift the profession, or advance the real interests of fire insurance, as he."

HEMPHILL, William Arnold, founder and business manager of the "Constitution" and mayor of Atlanta, was born at Athens, Ga., May 15, 1842 He was graduated from the State University of Georgia in 1861; the same year, at nineteen, enlisted in the Confederate army, fighting gallantly to the end, being severely wounded at Gettysburg. He moved to Atlanta in 1867, where he started the "Constitution," of which he has been business manager during its entire successful career. He has been alderman, president of the board of education, of the Young Men's Library Association, the Capital City Bank, the Atlanta Trust and Banking Co, the Atlanta street-car lines, the Georgia Real Estate, Park Avenue Land and Home Improvement companies, and is now mayor of the city He is also head of the Trinity Methodist Sunday-school. He married Mrs. Emma Luckie in 1871. He is public spirited, has been a Christian and temperance leader, and a champion of every good cause. His financial wisdom is marked, and his ventures are successful. His social and domestic qualities are attractive He has built one of the most elegant residences of the city upon Peachtree, the finest street in Atlanta.

W. A. Hemphill

WHISTLER, George Washington, engineer, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 19, 1800, the son of Maj. John Whistler. In 1814 he entered the U. S. Military Academy, where he was called "Pipes" for his skill as a performer on the flute. He was graduated in 1819, and, after three years of topographical duty, was sent with others to trace the boundary between the United States and Canada, from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. From 1822–26 their party went on snow-shoes during the winters, and lived largely on tallow. The next two years were spent in making various surveys, plans, and estimates The era of railroads was at hand; almost the only educated engineers came from West Point, and their services were in such demand that the government was forced to lend them to the corporations Mr Whistler accordingly spent the winter of 1828–29 in Europe with Ross Winans (q v.) and others, studying the railways there in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio company. During the next two years he constructed a portion of that road, and made the first surveys for the Baltimore and Susquehanna. He was engaged on the Paterson and Hudson railroad (now a part of the Erie) in 1831–33, and next on the Boston and Providence railroad, locating its extension to Stonington, Conn As his work seemed destined to be wholly that of a civilian, he left the army at the end of 1833, entered the employ of the proprietors of Locks and Canals at Lowell, Mass., took the direction of their machine shops, and busied himself with studying and reproducing one of Stephenson's engines, which had been imported These labors led to weighty results From 1836–40 he and his brother in-law, George McNeill, were consulting engineers to several roads, especially to the Western Massachusetts Railroad company, which was building from Worcester to Albany, and their reports to the directors mark an era in the history of civil engineering. Of this road Whistler was chief engineer, 1840–42, with an office at Springfield, Mass At this period he distrusted his own powers, and preferred to use the ideas of inferior men, but after full trial of Winans's "crabs," a nondescript engine of eight wheels and a vertical boiler, he was forced to use his own constructions on the model of Stephenson In 1839 a Russian agent, sent to inspect American railroads, reported that their cheapness was due to "the practical sense which predominates in their construction," and advised the purchase of American engines. Two colonels of engineers, sent to select a system, preferred that of Whistler. As a result, he went to Russia in 1842, on a salary of $12,000, as consulting engineer on the road to be built between St. Petersburg and Moscow; 420 miles of double track were to be laid within seven years at a cost of $40,000,000. A gauge of five feet instead of six was adopted, as urged by him in a report, which was "one of the finest models of engineering argument ever written." An American firm, Winans, Harrison & Eastwick, supplied the equipment The plans were completed in 1843, and the construction of rolling-stock, etc., began in 1844. Whistler did most of the brain-work, received many honors, and surprised the Russians by refusing to wear their uniform, or to introduce inventions by which he or his friends might profit. He was also consulted as to the arsenal and docks at Cronstadt, the iron bridge over the Neva, and other public works. He died at St. Petersburg, Apr. 9, 1849, two years before the opening of the road. (See a sketch of his life and work by G. L. Vose, 1887.)

WORCESTER, Thomas, was born at Thornton, N. H., April 15, 1795, the son of Noah Worcester. He was graduated from Harvard in 1818, and nearly completed the course there in divinity, but became a Swedenborgian, and may be regarded as the founder and leader in the New Church in the state, having been its pastor in Boston, 1821–67, and president of its general convention, 1839–75, and of its state association for most of his life. He was from 1854 to 1860 an overseer of Harvard, which conferred on him the degree of D D. in 1856. He wrote for the press, published a few sermons, and died at Waltham, Mass., Aug 12, 1878.

BUILDING AMERICAN PUBLIC

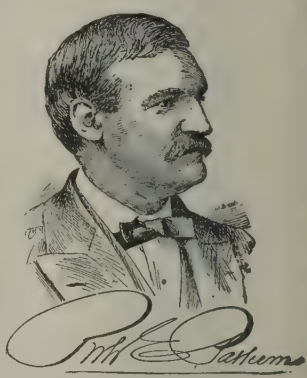
BURRUS, John H., president of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1849. He is the second of eleven children, the oldest living being James D. Burrus, professor of mathematics at Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College. His mother was of mingled Indian, African and Anglo-Saxon blood, and was the slave of his father, Wm. G. Burrus, a highly connected lawyer, planter and politician, who served several terms in the legislature, but lost caste in the latter part of his life, not because he was the father of his children, but because he dared to treat them as such. At the close of the civil war John H. made his way to Memphis, Tenn., where he succeeded in getting work and found time to study, having previously been taught a little reading and spelling. The next year he removed to Nashville and obtained employment in a hotel, being assisted in his efforts to obtain an education by some northern lady boarders. In 1867, having saved a few hundred dollars by the strictest economy, he entered Fisk University, from which he was graduated in 1875. He taught for four years, the part of the time at Fisk University, and then devoted himself to the study of law, which he had been reading incidentally for some time. He also took an active part in politics, serving on various republican committees and attending two national conventions. After being admitted to the bar he practiced law in Nashville until 1883, when he accepted the presidency of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, a state institution of Mississippi situated near Rodney, for the education of colored youth. Under his management the college has steadily increased in size and efficiency and now enrols about two hundred and fifty pupils.

J. H. Burrus

GREENE, George Sears, Jr., civil engineer, son of G. S. Greene (q. v.), was born at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 26, 1837, and entered Harvard College in 1856, but left before graduation, and studied his profession under his father. He served as assistant engineer on the Croton aqueduct, on railroads in Cuba, and in copper mining on Lake Superior. From 1868 to 1873 he conducted topographical surveys in Westchester county and Long Island City, N. Y., and introduced several valuable improvements in surveying instruments, which were adopted by the U. S. coast survey, and have now come into general use. In 1875 he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the department of docks, New York city, and designed and executed river walls, wharves and piers in difficult situations. In 1867 he became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was a director of the same from 1882 until 1886 its vice-president in 1885–86, and a director and treasurer, 1887–90.

MEAD, Larkin Goldsmith, sculptor, was born at Chesterfield, N. H., Jan. 3, 1835, and grew up at Brattleboro, Vt. Here he modeled in snow one winter a colossal figure of an angel, and this feat, which set all the people in the neighborhood and even the newspapers talking about him, procured for him the means of an artistic education. For two years (1853–55) he worked in the studio of Henry Kirke Brown, in Brooklyn, and then started on a career of his own. He received some good orders, finished in 1857 the colossal statue of "Vermont" on the dome of the state-house at Montpelier, and in 1861 the statue of Ethan Allen for the portico of the same building. In the early part of the civil war he furnished various illustrated papers with sketches which attracted much attention, but in 1862 he went to Florence where he has since resided. His groups, "The Returned Soldier," 1866; "Columbus's Last Appeal to Queen Isabella," 1868; "Cavalry," "Infantry," "Artillery," "Navy," etc., always take firm hold of the onlooker's imagination, and one of these, "America," for the soldiers' monument at St. Johnsbury, Vt., has become widely known. His ideal or allegorical statues, such as "Echo," "Sappho," "Venice," "The Mississippi," are less popular, but some of his portrait statues have made a deep impression, notably that of Ethan Allen for the national memorial gallery in Washington and that of Lincoln for the monument at Springfield, Ill. The latter represents the president sitting in an armchair just raising from the paper the pen with which he has signed the emancipation proclamation.

PATTISON, Robert Emory, governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Quantico, Md., Dec. 8, 1850. His father, Robert Henry Pattison, a native of Maryland, was born Jan. 22, 1824; graduated from Dickinson College in 1843; entered the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1846; filled a number of prominent appointments in Philadelphia and elsewhere; was a presiding elder from 1869 to 1872; received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson in 1867; was for several years chaplain of the grand lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania; and at his death in Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1875, was one of the ablest and most popular ministers of his church. His mother, Catherine P. Woolford, was a granddaughter of Col. Thomas Woolford, of the Maryland line in the Revolution. When Robert was six years old, his father was appointed to Asbury church, Philadelphia. He obtained his education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the central high school, delivering the valedictory address. In 1869, on the recommendation of Prof. Riche of the high school, he entered the law office of Lewis C. Cassidy, then one of the most brilliant advocates of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to practice in 1872. He had good prospect of success as a lawyer, but his career was destined to be political rather than legal. In 1877 he was named as a candidate of the democratic party for auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and on first ballot in the convention stood next to William P. Schell, who was nominated and elected. A few months later, at the suggestion of Mr. Cassidy, he was the democratic nominee for city controller of Philadelphia. This department like others in the city government at the time was badly managed, and if he should be elected he would have a task of reform before him that needed a good deal of experience and a very level head. The people were ripe for revolt and he was elected controller by a majority of 2,000, although the republican candidates on the state ticket carried the city by 6,000 majority. Mr. Pattison entered upon his duties Jan. 1, 1878, and recognizing the fact that he had been elected to reform the office and its



Robt E. Pattison

methods, he set about his work with a determination to honestly administer its affairs. He found the credit of the city impaired; its paper at a discount in the money market—but by adopting a funding plan, order was brought out of chaos; and such was the appreciation of his services by the people that at the expiration of his three-year term, he was re-elected by a majority of 13,593 over his contestant, one of the most esteemed citizens and successful merchants of Philadelphia. This was not a triumph of party, but one due to the personal and exceptional ability with which Mr. Pattison had discharged his office, for it was at a time when the republican candidate for president carried the city by over 20,000 majority. This popularity placed him in 1882 as an available candidate for governor. After a close and vigorous contest in the state convention he was nominated, and in November of that year was elected by a plurality of 40,202 over his republican opponent, Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, although for thirty years previously his party had been in a minority in the state. This result was due more to his vigorous and independent personality and to his successful administration of the financial affairs of the metropolis than to the dissensions in the republican ranks at that particular time. During his administration the finances of the state were economically managed and the state debt steadily reduced. Although hampered at every step, by the legislative branch of the government which was in the control of his political opponents, he was patient and persevering, setting his face against extravagant appropriations, and holding the corporations of the state to a strict obedience to the constitution and the laws. His success was a phenomenal one. Under the constitution of Pennsylvania the governor cannot succeed himself, so that at the end of his term, Jan. 18, 1887, he retired from office. A leading opposition newspaper at this time gave this testimony: "Gov. Pattison retires from office with the encomiums of political friends and foes with the 'well dones' of the people ringing in his ears to cheer his heart. He has been a good governor. He made that sort of a ruler that the people like. He was bold and fearless, and he was not afraid to do and say what he thought was right. Even his bitterest enemies in his own party were forced to admire the man who rejected unwise counsel and followed it to the line. The people admire a man of brains, and they are quick to recognize an honest official. Gov. Pattison fills the measure of these qualifications. He will be heard from in the future." In the light of subsequent events the last sentence seems almost prophetic. Upon returning to private life he resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia. Three months later he was elected president of the Chestnut Street National Bank. He had previously declined the auditorship of the treasury tendered him by President Cleveland, but afterwards accepted an appointment as Pacific railroad commissioner, and was elected president of that commission. His report on the relations of that corporation to the government is one of the ablest and most valuable papers in the financial history of the land-aided roads and on the existing status of their debt to the government. On the completion of his work as head of the commission he returned to Philadelphia and devoted his attention to the bank. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884 and 1888; in 1890 fraternal delegate to the general conference of the M. E. Church South, and in 1891 a delegate to the Methodist œcumenical council held in Washington, D. C. In 1884 Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1890, owing to the errors of the republican party, the democracy seized the golden opportunity and again nominated Mr. Pattison to the executive office. His campaign was a vigorous and aggressive one, and his speeches were masterly presentations of the real issues before the people. For a second time he carried Pennsylvania on a platform of reform, being elected by a majority of 16,554, although the republican candidates for lieutenant-governor and the secretary of the internal affairs were elected by majorities above 20,000. His victory gave him a position of national importance. He was inaugurated Jan. 20, 1891, for the term of four years. Upon assuming the functions of office for a second time he laid special stress upon the four important problems confronting the people: "first, constitutional enforcement; second, the purification of elections involving ballot reform, personal registration, and the prevention of the misuse of money in politics; third, taxation; fourth, municipal government." With these aims in view and with the knowledge that Gov. Pattison's performance in the executive chair has heretofore made his administration an enviable one, there can be little doubt that whether the measures recommended by him be adopted during his term of office, they will eventually be carried out by his successors of the same or opposing political party.

ADAMS, Charles Follen, author, was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 21, 1842. He is a descendant of the revolutionary patriot, Samuel Adams. His parents and grandparents were natives of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Stephen Adams, was one of the first settlers of Meredith Village, N. H., and the first occupant of what is now the old burial ground in Meredith. His mother was a Senter, of the Senters who originally settled at Centre Harbor, at the head of Lake Winnipiseogee, and built the old Senter House, and a lineal descendant of Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Mass., whose thrilling history among the Indians is so well known. Charles Follen is the youngest but one of ten children. He received a common-school education, entering at the age of fifteen a prominent small-ware house in Boston, and stands to-day at the head of one of the leading houses in a similar line. In August, 1862, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in the 13th Massachusetts regiment, and was at the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and others. He was wounded in the first day's fight at Gettysburg and held a prisoner for three days until Federal troops recaptured the town. He was then taken to hospitals in New York and Rhode Island, and after his recovery from his wound was detailed as ward-master in the convalescent hospital at Washington, where he remained until his term of enlistment expired, in August, 1864. He then returned home and established the business that has since demanded his most zealous attention. The literary portion of his life which is really only his diversion has never interfered with his methodical business habits, being followed for the most part at home, though a lull during business hours finds him often among the creatures of his imagination. His first effort at

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rhyme was made in 1870, and the first of the dialect verses, "The Puzzled Dutchman," appeared in 1872 and was printed in "Our Young Folks," J. T. Trowbridge, editor. He was an occasional contributor to the Boston papers, "Oliver Optic's Magazine," "Scribner's Monthly," and other publications till 1876, when his "Leedle Yawcob Strauss" appeared in the Detroit "Free Press." His later poems have first appeared in "Harper's Magazine," and in a syndicate of newspapers and afterwards put between covers. He has published in book form "Leedle Yawcob Strauss and Other Poems," Boston, 1876; "Dialect Ballads," being a companion volume containing poems written since 1876, New York, 1888. He has utilized some of his spare time by giving readings in character from his works, both in poetry and prose, in which he has met with marked success, his expression of Dutch peculiarities being as clearly done by manner and voice as by pen. These entertainments have become quite popular in and about Boston, his business preventing him from accepting invitations at a distance. "The secret of Mr. Adams's popularity," says a competent critic, "is not the rare felicity with which he handles the dialect but in the tender pathos which illumines the closing stanzas. Mere humor, no matter how felicitously expressed, charms but for a season; but the 'touch of nature' that 'makes the whole world kin' endures long after the humor has ceased to provoke a smile and been forgotten." There is in his work an undercurrent of sympathy with human nature which occasionally awakens a bit of pathos that is as delightful as it is unexpected. "As for 'Leedle Yawcob Strauss,'" writes Oliver Wendell Holmes, "he is quite charming, and the pathetic surprise of the last verse has moistened thousands of eyes—these old ones of mine among the rest." Mr. Adams was married in October, 1870, to Harriet L. Mills, daughter of James Mills. They have two children, a son and a daughter. For some years they have resided in Roxbury, Mass.

TOOLE, Joseph Kemp, governor of Montana, was born at Savannah, Mo., March 12, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo., and at the Western Military Academy, New Castle, Ky. He subsequently studied law, and after being admitted to the bar, settled in Montana, where he began practice forming a partnership with his brother, E. W. Toole. Their firm soon secured a large clientage and a reputation throughout Montana and the Northwest. In 1782 the subject of this sketch was elected district attorney of the third judicial district of Montana, and re-elected without opposition the following year. In 1881 he was elected to the twelfth legislative assembly, as a member of the council from Lewis and Clarke county, and was nominated president of the council, and in 1884 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention which met at Helena in January. He was a member of the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, but declined to be a candidate for a third term. He was sent as delegate to the second constitutional convention called to formulate and adopt a constitution for the state of Montana, which had been admitted to the Union during his last congressional term, and took an active part in its deliberations, rendering great assistance by his practical legal knowledge. He was nominated for the first governor of the state by the democratic party, and after a vigorous campaign elected, being the only successful democrat on the state ticket. He is an eloquent speaker and an exceptionally able exponent of tariff reform, is liberal in his political views and has many friends even among his partisan opponents.

HAMBLETON, John A., banker, was born March 28, 1827, at New Windsor, Md., his father being an honorable and successful merchant of Baltimore. His ancestors were agriculturists from the "Hambleton Hills," England, who, in 1659, received a patent for land in Talbot county, called Martingham and Williton, which is still held by the family. William Hambleton, one of the original emigrants, was captain and served with credit in the American army during the revolution. At seventeen years of age the subject of this sketch entered actively into the dry-goods business, and at twenty was admitted into his father's firm as partner. In 1865 he established the banking-house of John A. Hambleton & Co., in Baltimore, in connection with his brother Edward. They brought to their business a thorough knowledge of the trade in their section of the country, a full understanding of the wants of the mercantile community and an honorable character. Their banking-house at once took high rank and became noted for its large and responsible transactions. It has sustained important relations not only to the business of the city, but with every section of the United States, especially at the South. The first cable line built in Baltimore was built under the auspices and direction of this house, T. E. Hambleton taking the position of president of The Baltimore Traction Co. Theirs is a strictly legitimate banking business, and its projectors have been rewarded by ample fortunes, which are enjoyed in a rational manner.

HAMBLETON, T. Edward, banker, brother of John A. Hambleton and his partner, was born at New Windsor, Md., May 17, 1829, educated in Baltimore; and graduated at St. Mary's College in that city in 1849, and then engaged temporarily in manufacturing and afterwards in the provision trade. He joined in partnership with his brother in the dry-goods business, and went to Richmond, Va., in 1861, but remained as silent partner in his original business relations. During the civil war he made many trips to Europe, and fitted out several vessels to carry supplies to the government of the Confederacy. On one occasion the steamer in which he was approaching the American shores was hotly pursued by five United States war vessels. The Confederates beached their steamer, and then captured the boarding party which landed to take possession of her. The losses of war days proved little more than a temporary inconvenience, and were soon made good by the skill, hard work, and honesty of the brothers. The only surviving son of T. E. Hambleton is Frank S., banker, who was born at Baltimore, Md., 1855. He attended school in Baltimore, and was graduated in 1876 from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. In 1877 he took a subordinate government position on the Yankton Sioux reservation in Dakota. Returning eastward at the end of about five years, during which time he had given some attention to newspaper work, he entered the banking-house of his father and uncle in 1882, and was admitted to partnership in 1885.

HOUGHTON, Henry Oscar, publisher, was born at Sutton, Caledonia co., Vt., April 30, 1823, sixth son and eleventh child of Capt. William and Marilla (Clay) Houghton and a descendant of John Houghton of Lancaster, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. His mother was a daughter of Capt. James Clay of Sutton, Vt. Capt. William Houghton was born at Bolton, Mass., which originally was part of Lancaster, the first American home of his family. He was a farmer by trade, but, being of a roving disposition, lived in several places in Vermont; then removed to New York state, and eventually returned to Massachusetts. Part of Henry Houghton's boyhood was spent at Bradford, Vt., and he attended the academy there for three years. At the age of thirteen he entered as an apprentice the office of the Burlington "Free Press," giving his evenings to study with the intention of entering the University of Vermont, where one of his brothers was a student. In 1839 he returned to his parents at Nunda, N. Y., and spent two years there and at Portage, studying in academies, also again taking up his trade before beginning his college course. In 1842 he entered the University of Vermont, insufficiently prepared and with but twelve and a half cents in his pocket, but industry and frugal habits carried him through; he took high rank as a scholar and essayist, and was universally esteemed for his manly, Christian character. He was graduated in 1846, and almost immediately went to Boston, where he found employment as a proof-reader and as a reporter for the "Evening Traveller." Late in 1848 he bought out the interest of a Mr. Freeman, of the firm of Freeman & Bolles, printers, and soon the printing house of Bolles & Houghton was established at Cambridge. A large part of their patronage came from Little, Brown & Co., the publishers, and in 1852 Mr. Houghton and Mr. James Brown, under the style of H. O. Houghton & Co., established the "Riverside Press," so called because the printing house was on the banks of the Charles river. Not long after this, the firm of G. & C. Merriam of Springfield, Mass., placed in their hands the printing of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," thus giving them an enormous amount of work, and still later they absorbed the publications of the firm of Ticknor & Fields. In 1864 Mr. Houghton formed a publishing house, associating with himself Melancthon M. Hurd, formerly of Sheldon & Co., of New York, and in 1866, his brother Albert Gallatin Houghton. In 1872 Horace E. Scudder and George H. Mifflin became members of the firm of Hurd & Houghton. The former withdrew in 1875. In 1878 the house formed a combination with J. R. Osgood & Co., successors to Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co; the premises in Boston formerly occupied by J. R. Osgood & Co. became the headquarters of the publishing department, and the books now bore the imprint "Boston and New York." In 1880 Mr. Osgood retired, Lawson Valentine was admitted, and the style became Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In 1884 James D. Hurd entered the firm; but died in 1887; and in 1888, James Murray Kay, Thurlow Weed Barnes and Henry O. Houghton, Jr. Mr. Barnes withdrew after a few years, and Oscar R. and Albert F., sons of Albert G. Houghton, became partners. "Do it well, or not at all," was Mr. Houghton's motto. He made it his aim to secure well-educated workmen, not those who would work for the lowest wages; gave every detail of the business, and for a long time every volume printed, his personal attention; and through his faultless taste and his conscientiousness made the products of the house unrivaled as specimens of typography and binding. The list of authors whose books are published by this house comprises many of the great names in American literature, such as Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Lowell, Henry James, Longfellow, Whittier, Thoreau, Stedman, Mrs. Stowe, Bret Harte, Aldrich, Howells, John Fiske, Justin Winsor, Mrs. Phelps-Ward, Joel Chandler Harris, Sarah O. Jewett, Charles Dudley Warner, and Edwin P. Whipple. Features of their catalogue are the "Riverside Literature Series"; the "Riverside Library"; the "Riverside Edition of the British Poets"; the "American Commonwealths" series; the "American Men of Letters" series; and the "American Statesmen" series. The firm publish several periodicals, the most important being the "Atlantic Monthly," which has devoted itself to the development of American literature. Mr. Houghton took a deep interest in the question of international copyright and that this was eventually secured was due in large measure to his personal influence and effort. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for more than forty years was superintendent of a Sunday-school. He was a trustee of Boston University and chairman of the standing committee of its school of law. He aided in organizing the Indian Rights Association, but was actively opposed to women's rights in so far as suffrage was concerned. He was president of the Vermont Association of Boston from the time of its foundation in 1886 until 1894. He was one of the most useful citizens of Cambridge, serving as a member of the school committee, and of the common council, and as mayor in 1872. He was married, Sept. 12, 1854, to Nanna W. Manning, who died in 1891, leaving several children. Mr. Houghton died at North Andover, Mass., Aug. 25, 1895. A memorial volume, prepared by Horace E. Scudder, was published in 1897.

H. O. Houghton

HOWELLS, William Dean, author, was born at Martin's Ferry, Belmont co., O., March 1, 1837, son of William Cooper Howells. He is descended on his father's side from substantial Welsh Quakers. His mother was a woman of intuitive refinement, and a love of reading characterized both sides of the house. His paternal grandfather, who was the first of the family to come to the United States, became a Methodist, but William Dean Howells was brought up in the tenets of the Swedenborgians, which his father had adopted. The family life was a very happy one, as may be gathered from the pages of "A Boy's Town," in which Mr. Howells has related the story of his early years, and the reverses of fortune, which were not few, were borne with a wonderfully cheerful spirit. In 1840 Mr. Howells Sr., who was a printer, removed to Hamilton, O., and there purchased the "Intelligencer," a weekly newspaper, which he edited for nine years. The home library was largely composed of books of poetry, which young Howells devoured almost as soon as he began to read, and before he was twelve years of age he had himself composed verses and learned to set them up in type. In 1849 the family removed again, to Dayton, O., where the father bought the "Transcript," and changed it from a semi-weekly to a daily journal. The sons helped in the printing office, and the younger Howells often worked late at night, and rose at four in the morning to distribute the newspapers. Two years later the editor failed, through no fault of his own, and the family removed once more, this time to Greene county, where in a log-house they roughed it for a year. In 1851 William Dean Howells went to Columbus, O., the state capital, where his father had

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obtained a position as clerk of the house, and worked as a compositor on the "State Journal." Later in the year the family removed to Ashtabula, O., the elder Howells having bought the "Sentinel," and then to Jefferson, where the newspaper was continued under their auspices. In 1856 young Howells returned to Columbus and became the correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette"; three years later he was made news editor of the "State Journal," and about that time began his purely literary career by contributing poems to the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1860 the first book to which his name was attached appeared: "Poems of Two Friends," his collaborator being John J. Piatt; and in the same year Mr. Howells wrote a campaign "Life of Abraham Lincoln." The net proceeds from the second book were only $160, but he was enabled thereby to make his first trip to the East, by the way of Montreal, and to become acquainted in their homes with Lowell, Emerson and other noted writers. How the quaintness of French Canada appealed to his æsthetic sense is well known to those who have read his early stories; the old towns, in the vicinity of Boston impressed him also, and at Salem, the first one visited, he took into his "young Western consciousness," as he has recorded, "the fact of a more complex civilization" than he had yet known. He returned to Ohio, but in 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed him U. S. consul at Venice, and he remained there until 1865, giving considerable attention to the language and literature of Italy. His "Venetian Life" (1866) was published in London and New York, and was highly praised. This and his "Italian Journeys" (1867), led a critic to credit Mr. Howells with the possession of the "penetrative insight of a poetic temperament, together with good common sense and sound moral feeling," and "a peculiar gift of value sufficient to insure him a place by himself, and a very honorable place in American literature." Mr. Howells now (1865) became an editorial writer on the New York "Times," and a regular contributor to the New York "Nation." In 1866 he removed to Boston, having been offered the position of assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," under J. T. Fields, and in 1872 became editor of the magazine. "He made the critical work of the 'Atlantic'" says Vedder, "a force in current literature. . . . If he had not preferred to be the representative American novelist of his day, he might have become its representative editor." He held this position until 1881, residing at Cambridge after 1866, and then at Belmont, Mass. During this time he came into notice as a writer of fiction. "Their Wedding Journey" (1871), a slight story, but one full of delicate humor, was so well received that he decided to give serious attention to the writing of fiction; "A Chance Acquaintance" (1874), with its winsome and typically American heroine, proved that he had not taken a false step, while "A Forgone Conclusion" (1875) showed that he possessed dramatic power. The period 1882–83 was spent in Europe with his family, chiefly in England and Italy. In 1888 Mr. Howells removed to New York city, which is still his home. From 1886 until 1891 he was connected with "Harper's Magazine," having charge of the department called "The Editor's Study"; for a few months during 1892 he was associate editor of "The Cosmopolitan." Since that date he has been engaged in independent work. A bibliography of the first editions of his writings, published in the "Book Buyer," for March-April, 1897, gives seventy-one titles, excluding twenty or more books which he has edited or contributed to. He is best known as a novelist, but some of his finest work has been done in other fields of literature, and his subjects and style have considerable variety. Among his critical and descriptive works are "Suburban Sketches" (1868); "Three Villages," and "Tuscan Cities" (1885); "Modern Italian Poets, Essays and Versions" (1887); "Criticism and Fiction" (1891); "A Traveler from Altruria" (1894); "My Literary Passions" (1895), and "Impressions and Experiences" (1896). "My Year in a Log Cabin" and "Christmas Every Day and Other Stories" (1893), were written for young people and have the same charm that distinguishes "A Boy's Town." His volumes of verse have been few in number: "No Love Lost, A Romance of Travel" (1868); "Poems" (1873); "A Sea Change or Love's Stowaway, a Lyricated Farce" (1888), and "Stops of Various Quills" (1895). The list of his novels includes "The Lady of the Aroostook" (1879); "The Undiscovered Country" (1880); "Dr. Breen's Practice" (1881); "A Modern Instance" (1882); "A Woman's Reason" (1884); "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (1885); "The Minister's Charge" and "Indian Summer" (1886); "April Hopes" (1888); "A Hazard of New Fortunes" and "Annie Kilburn" (1889); "The Shadow of a Dream" (1880); "The Quality of Mercy" (1892); "The Coast of Bohemia" and "The World of Chance" (1893); "The Day of Their Wedding" (1896); "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy" and "The Landlord at Lion's Head" (1897). A number of light but inimitably clever farces, such as "The Sleeping Car" (1883); "The Mouse Trap" (1889); "Evening Dress" (1893), and "A Previous Engagement" (1897), have done much to give him popularity as a humorist. Among the volumes edited by him are six constituting the series entitled "Choice Autobiography" (1877–78), and the essays that preface them are in his most delightful vein. Mr. Howells is known as the most pronounced apostle in this country, of the realistic as opposed to the ideal or romantic school in fiction, and in this respect is often likened to Tolstoi, whose genius as a writer he has extolled, and with whose labors as a reformer he is in hearty sympathy. He has met with fierce criticism for treating of the commonplace and studiously ignoring the conventionally beautiful and for failing to create great characters—especial fault has been found with his women—but no one has portrayed more brilliantly or truthfully certain American types, and no living novelist has shown more exquisite art in making the incidents of everyday life interesting if not actually admirable. At first, life in its lighter aspects absorbed his attention, but in later years he has written as one with a mission, and in most of his novels has dealt with the serious problems that confront and the conditions that divide society. Mr. Howells was married, in Paris, France, Dec. 24, 1862, to Elinor G., sister of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, of Brattleboro, Vt. They have a son and daughter; their oldest child, Winifred, who had shown a poetic gift, died in 1889. (See Vedder's "American Authors" and the "Century Magazine," March, 1882.)

FIELDS, Annie Adams, author, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1834, daughter of Dr. Z. B. and Sarah (May) Adams. She was educated in Boston, at the school of George B. Emerson. In 1854 she was married to James T. Fields, and resided in Boston and Manchester, Mass. She began to write at an early age, her poems and prose articles appearing in the leading magazines. After the death of her distinguished husband, she wrote a biography of him, entitled "James T. Fields: Biographical Notes and Personal Sketches, with Unpublished Fragments and Tributes from Men and Women of Letters" (1881). The work was reviewed in the "Nation" in the following terms:

"Mrs. Fields has given an excellent impression of her husband's social peculiarities in her memoir. . . . He was in private life a thoroughly good companion—amusing, cheerful, vivacious, an excellent story-teller, with an immense fund of anecdote." Mrs. Fields' other works consist of volumes of verse entitled "Under the Olive" (1880), and "The Singing Shepherd" (1895), and the prose works, "How to Help the Poor" (1883); "Authors and Friends" (1896); "Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe," including personal reminiscences (1897), and, with Mrs. Lodge, Mr. James and others, "A Week Away from Time" (1887).

FIELDS, James Thomas, publisher, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31, 1817. He was educated in the Portsmouth public schools, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of Carter & Hendee, at that time a noted book house in Boston. While there "he acquired a power," says Mrs. Fields in her volume of reminiscences, "considered very strange by the other clerks, of seeing a person enter the shop, and predicting what book was wanted before the wish was expressed. For some time he kept this to himself, but after awhile, on its being discovered, it was one of the interests of the day among the clerks, to see how many times James would be right; and he seldom made a miss." In 1839 he was made a junior partner of the publishing firm of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, of which he afterward became the head, and in 1862 he undertook the editorship of the "Atlantic Monthly," but withdrew from both his business and his editorship in 1870. He then devoted a portion of his time, in his remaining years, to lecturing. His lectures were calculated to awaken interest in literary biography, and he had the happy faculty of putting his audience into warm personal relations with himself. He published two volumes of poems, "Yesterdays with Authors" (1872); "Hawthorne" (1876); "In and out of Doors with Charles Dickens" (1876); "Underbrush," essays; "Biographical Notes and Personal Sketches," and was co-editor with Edwin P. Whipple of a "Family Library of British Poetry." But it was as a publisher that his most distinctive work was done, and it is as such that he will be remembered. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the double faculty of judging of the intrinsic and money value of the manuscripts submitted to him, and the rare ability of making these two identical in his dealings with the public. "Fields from the start," says E. P. Whipple, "had deliberately formed in his mind an ideal of a publisher who might profit by men of letters, and at the same time make men of letters profit by him. He thoroughly understood both the business and literary side of his occupation. Some of the first publications of the house belonged to a light order of literature, but they still had in them that undefinable something which distinguishes the work of literary artists from the work of literary artisans." He became the publisher of nearly all of the New England circle of writers, "that circle which compelled the world to acknowledge that there was an American literature," and was the means of introducing to the American public the best works of contemporary English authors, with very many of whom he was on terms of personal intimacy. He visited Europe in 1847, 1851, 1859 and 1860. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, in 1867. He was married, in 1854, to Annie Adams of Boston, who has published a number of volumes in prose and verse. He died in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1881.

James T. Fields

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey, author, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1836. Soon after his birth the family removed to New Orleans, but young Aldrich spent few years of his life there, being sent back to his native town to be educated. His school days were happy ones apparently, and from his "Story of a Bad Boy" (1869), partly autobiographical, one is led to believe that he was more ambitious to excel in kite-flying and marble-playing than in scholarship. About the time he was beginning higher studies, preparatory to entering Harvard, his father died, after failure in business, and although Aldrich's relatives gladly offered to pay the expenses of his college course, he preferred to be independent, and decided to go into business. At the age of sixteen he entered as a clerk the counting-room of an uncle in New York city, and remained for three years, meantime working his way into public notice by contributing prose and verse to "Putnam's Magazine," the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and other periodicals. Business became distasteful as his facility in composition increased, and finding a place in a publishing house, as a reader of manuscripts and of proof, he left his high stool in the counting-room for some plodding, unimaginative youth to occupy, and began the uncertain, but fascinating life of a man of letters. In 1855 he published "The Bells: A Collection of Chimes," a little book which seems to have come and gone without exciting much comment; and in 1856, before he had reached his twentieth birthday, "The Ballad of Babie Bell and Other Poems." The melody and the pathos of the initial poem, and the beauty of its purely descriptive lines made it very popular, and brought the author congratulations from poets of assured reputation. During his residence in New York, which continued until 1870, Mr. Aldrich was connected with several periodicals, notably the "Home Journal," edited by Nathaniel P. Willis, on whose staff he served for three years, (1856–59). About the year 1860 he became an independent writer, contributing to various periodicals, but chiefly to the "Atlantic Monthly," in whose early numbers some of his poems had appeared. In 1870 "Every Saturday," a high-class literary weekly, was founded in Boston, and he became its editor, but in spite of the ability with which it was conducted, the paper failed to prosper, and in 1874 ceased to exist. In 1881 Mr. Howells resigned the editorial chair of the "Atlantic," and to the great satisfaction of the readers of that magazine, Mr. Aldrich succeeded him. Most fitly that same year, the two authors received from Yale University the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Aldrich remained in charge of the "Atlantic Monthly" until 1890, and under him it became more varied in character, while a number of writers, now widely known, were introduced to the public. Since his retirement from editorial work he has published but little. His principal works, in addition to those already published, are in verse, "The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth" (1858); "Pampinea, and Other Poems" (1861); two collections of poems (1863, 1865); "Cloth of Gold, and Other Poems" (1874); "Flower and Thorn: Later Poems" (1876); an edition de-luxe of his "Lyrics and Sonnets" (1880); "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book" (1881); "Complete Poems," illustrated by the Paint and Clay Club of Boston (1882); "Mercedes, and Later Lyrics" (1884); the title-work being a prose tragedy, which was acted in

T. B. Aldrich

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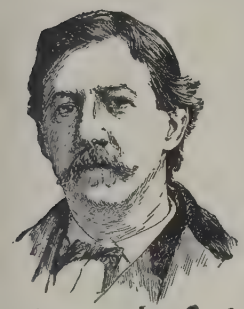
New York in 1893; "Wyndham Towers" (1889); "Unguarded Gates" (1894); "The Sister's Tragedy"; "Later Lyrics," selected poems (1895), and "Judith and Holofernes" (1896). His additional prose works are: "Daisy's Necklace" (1856); "Out of his Head: a Romance in Prose" (1862); "Marjorie Daw, and Other People" (1873); "Prudence Palfrey," a novel (1874); "The Queen of Sheba," a romance (1877); "Miss Mehetabel's Son" (1877); "The Stillwater Tragedy" (1880); "From Ponkapog to Pesth," travels (1883); "An Old Town by the Sea" (1893); and "Two Bites at a Cherry, and Other Tales." A minor work is a translation of Bé-

dollière's "Story of a Cat" (1879). Complete collections of his prose works have been published in France, Germany and England, and some of his short stories have been reprinted in French, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." One of his biographers has called attention to the fact that in Mr. Aldrich's writings "there is singularly little trace of his New York life," although it extended over a period of nearly twenty years. This remark might lead one not acquainted with his books to conclude that he has found in New England all the material he needs for his purposes; but while it is true that some of the most life-like characters in his romances are New England types, and that none of his descriptions of scenery excel those in which the ancient town of Portsmouth figures, it cannot be charged against Mr. Aldrich that he is provincial. In his "Poets of America," Stedman declares Aldrich to be "the most pointed and exquisite of our lyrical craftsmen. . . . Though successful in a few poems of a more heroic cast, his essential skill and genius are found in briefer lyrics, comparable to faultless specimens of the antique graver's art." On the publication of "Judith and Holofernes," a writer in the "Hartford Courant" said: "There is no doubt about Mr. Aldrich being now the foremost living American poet. Anything new from his pen, therefore, is an event of importance to our native literature. . . . The story is told with great picturesqueness of description, yet directly, strongly; nobody in this country has written blank verse of late years as a vehicle of poetic narration to compare with Aldrich, and his work in this case is a constant delight, virile, yet musical, and, by its skilful shift of cæsura and variety of rhythm, never monotonous. . . . This noble piece of work will win renewed praise for a poet who is always competent to his task and a master of his art." A review of "Mercedes," in the "Nation," contained the following admission: "His poems . . . often have the form of classics; they present such graceful thoughts, clothed in words so delicate, that criticism is almost disarmed.' Another critic, Vedder, in his "American Writers of To-day," credits Aldrich's prose with having "a deftness of touch, a sureness of aim, a piquancy of flavor, a playfulness of wit, a delicacy of humor, that makes it perfectly delightful reading. No other of our writers has caught so much of the spirit of French prose, save Mr. Henry James; and Mr. Aldrich deserves the praise that, while he has learned from the French all that they have to teach, he has still remained essentially American." Of "Marjorie Daw," a contributor to the "Book Buyer" remarked: "It set the seal upon his reputation. That most original of tales was translated into many languages, and its author was now recognized the world over, . . . as a story-teller of the first order." Mr. Aldrich was married, in 1865, to Miss Lillian Woodman, of New York city, and has several children.

SCUDDER, Horace Elisha, author and editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1838. He was graduated from Williams College in 1858, and then taught school in New York city for three years. In 1862 his first book, "Seven Little People and Their Friends," appeared and met with such success that he was induced to adopt literature as his exclusive profession, making a specialty of juvenile books. Returning to Boston, partly because of his father's death, he edited "The Riverside Magazine for Young People" from 1867 to 1870, and then formed a connection with the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., continuing in their book department until 1890, when he succeeded Mr. Thomas B. Aldrich as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." In addition to editorial work and voluminous periodical contributions, Mr. Scudder has published "Dream Children" (1863); "Life and Letters of David Coit Scudder" (his brother) (1864); stories "The Bodley Books," (8 vols., 1875–78); "The Dwellers in Five Sisters Court" (1876); "Stories and Romances" (1880); "The Children's Book" and "Boston Town" (1881); "Noah Webster" (1882); "History of the United States" (1884); "George Washington" (1886); "The Book of Folk Stories" and "Men and Letters" (1887). He was also joint author with Mrs. Taylor of the "Life

and Letters of Bayard Taylor" (1884); was one of the writers of Justin Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston" (1880–81); and edited the series of "American Commonwealths," and also "American Poems" (1879), and "American Prose" (1880). Mr. Scudder's power as a writer increases as the years go on. The "North American Review" said of him long since: "His stories sometimes remind his readers both of Andersen and Hawthorne, but the least among them are those which are most original." His merit as biographer may be estimated from the statement by the same authority concerning his "Life of D. C. Scudder:" "It is done with so just a spirit, with such discrimination and such delicate taste as to secure at once the confidence, the interest, and the sympathy of the reader." Concerning his book, "Stories and Romances," the New York "Nation" said: "They are the work of a writer who has a thorough respect for his art, and would not think of trifling with it, though he may be an eminently successful trifler in it. Thus their slightness becomes an important merit, and the writer is so careful to preserve literary propriety in making it a conspicuous quality, that we have finished each story with the wish that there had been more of it." Of his "Men and Letters: Essays in Characterization," the "Academy," London, Eng., said: "It contains much intelligence and thoughtful criticism."

DALY, Augustin, dramatist and theatrical manager, was born at Plymouth, N. C., July 20, 1838. His childhood and youth were passed in New York city. In 1860 he was an editorial writer and dramatic reviewer for the New York "Sunday Courier." Dec. 8, 1862, his adaptation of Mosenthal's "Deborah," entitled "Leah," was produced at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Mass., and in January, 1863, it was brought out at Niblo's theatre, New York city, where it had a run of nine weeks. In 1864, at Laura Keene's theatre, in New York, "La Papillone," adapted by Mr. Daly and Frank Ward, was produced; and in the same year Mr. Daly adapted and produced for Avonia Jones "Lorlies' Wedding," "Judith," and "The Sorceress." He became dramatic reviewer for the New York "Express," now the "Mail and Express," and in 1866 brought out a play on the subject of Charles Reade's novel, "Griffith Gaunt," in which Rose Eytinge played the wife of the jealous husband. This ran for several weeks. In the same year Mr. Daly became dramatic reviewer for the New York "Sun." "Under the Gaslight," his first original play (1867), had a run of thirteen weeks at the New York theatre; four weeks in Boston; seven weeks at Philadelphia, and five weeks at San Francisco. In 1868 he became dramatic reviewer for the New York "Daily Times," and for the New York "Weekly Citizen," thus being a reviewer of the acted drama for five separate and distinct newspapers in the city of New York at one and the same time; but toward the middle of 1869 he resigned his post on each of them. In 1868 he made a play on the basis of Henry Ward Beecher's "Norwood," collaborating with a local journalist. This ran for four weeks. His dramatic version of "The Pickwick Papers," and an original drama, "A Flash of Lightning," were produced in 1868. He soon after began theatrical management, opening the first Fifth avenue theatre in New York city Aug. 16, 1869, on the site of the present Madison Square theatre, with T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Play." He labored there as dramatist and manager—producing his original plays, "Horizon" and "Divorce"—until Jan. 1, 1873, when the building was burned. Jan. 21, 1873, he opened the second Fifth avenue theatre, Broadway, New York city, with an address by John Brougham, and with Clara Morris in "Alixe." He conducted this theatre until 1874, under the name of the Broadway theatre; but Dec. 3, 1873, he opened a third Fifth avenue theatre in Twenty-eighth street, with an address by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Albery's comedy of "Fortune." Coincident with his other labors, he managed the Grand Opera House in New York city for two seasons, beginning Aug. 26, 1872. The Fifth avenue theatre in Twenty-eighth street remained under Mr. Daly's management until the fall of 1877, when he retired temporarily from active theatrical life. The following year was mostly spent in England, but Sept. 17, 1879, he opened Daly's theatre, where it now stands, at Broadway and Thirtieth street, with "Love's Young Dream" and "Newport." Here his dramatic companies have invariably been strong. He introduced to the New York public Clara Morris, Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Edith Kingdon, Emily Rigl, John Drew and Ada Rehan. He has effected numerous Shakespearean revivals, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons, E. L. Davenport, Ada Dyas and Carlotta Leclerq in conspicuous characters. He brought forward "Love's Labor Lost," Feb. 21, 1874, and "Yorick" Dec. 6th of the same year. He also introduced Bronson Howard (with his "Saratoga") to the stage. Mr. Daly has also brought forward: "The Belles' Stratagem," "The Inconstant," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Wives as they Were," "The Busybody," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "The School for Scandal," and "She Stoops to Conquer." He has opened to the American stage the rich field of German farcical comedy, and that stage is indebted to him for the career and professional reputation of Ada Rehan. He has made five visits to London with his company, three to Paris, and one to Berlin. His productions of "Taming of the Shrew" and "As You Like It" have been accepted in England as the finest of this generation. In 1888 Mr. Daly wrote a life of Peg Woffington, which such critics as the "Nation" and "London Athenæum" declare to be one of the best examples of biographical work ever presented.



Augustin Daly

GILBERT, George Henry, Mrs., actress, was born Oct. 21, 1821, at Rochdale, Lancashire Co., Eng. Her first appearance on the stage was as a dancer, under the management of Abington, in the Norwich circuit. This was in 1846 The same year she was married to the principal dancer in the theatre, the well-known George Henry Gilbert. In October, 1849, the Gilberts came to America, where Mrs. Gilbert achieved great success as a dancer, but unlike *La Cigale* of the fable, she thought of the future, when dancing would become for her an impossibility. Reasoning that it would then be too late for her to adopt successfully any other line of business, she determined to "take time by the forelock" and begin to be an "old woman" while yet barely five-and-thirty. She received her first encouragement to persevere in this new departure from the comedian, Wm. E. Burton (q. v.), to whose Sleek and Tony Lumpkin she played Lady Creamly in the "Serious Family" and Mrs. Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer" at the Cleveland theatre in 1857. The following season she appeared in Louisville, Ky., and 1861 found her a member of the company at George Wood's theatre, in Cincinnati, O. Her New York *début* took place in September, 1864, at the Olympic theatre, managed by Mrs. John Wood, her role being that of the Baroness in "Finesse." She there first took the part of the wife of R. Wilfer, Esq., the mother of Miss Lavinia Wilfer and Bella, which last was played by Mrs. John Wood. Old theatre-goers will recall with keen pleasure the picture she presented of the exasperating, aggravating, Mrs. Wilfer of Dickens. Later she rejoined the Cincinnati company which was playing at the Broadway theatre, where she remained until it was destroyed in 1869. In August of the same year, Mrs. Gilbert first played under the management of Augustin Daly who, with the exception of a brief interval, has continued her manager ever since. She first appeared at Daly's Fifth Avenue theatre, in the drama entitled "Play," with George Holland in the leading part, Since that night she has been seen in a wide range of characters indicating remarkable versatility, and including old comedy parts on the one hand, and the lively "Infant Phenomenon" on the other. She is especially noted for her rendition of the Marquise St. Maur, Dame Quickly in the "Merry Wives," Curtis in the "Taming of the Shrew," and for a truly marvelous performance of Hester Dethridge, the dumb woman in "Man and Wife." From the dawn of

Mrs G H Gilbert

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Mrs. Wilfer at the Olympic so long ago, to the meridian of Mrs. Eutycia Laburmun in the "Railroad of Love," Mrs. Gilbert has proved herself incomparably the best "leading old woman" in this country, and when on several occasions, Mr. Daly has taken his company of players abroad, London and Paris have coincided in the very high estimate of this favorite actress which prevails in America. Mrs. Gilbert's private life has always been kept singularly distinct from her public career, and those who have met her in the church where she is a regular attendant, in the mission societies and sewing circles where she gives her personal help, or as a graceful and gracious hostess in her charming home, find no savor of the successful actress, no suggestion of the foot-light favorite about the genial, high-bred gentlewoman. Since 1866 Mrs. Gilbert has been a widow, and a few years later she lost her only child —a son. Since then her art has been her chief solace. She has won laurels of which any woman might justly be proud, and shining among them are the white flowers of a blameless life. She is a notable figure in the theatrical history of the century. For a period of over thirty years she has been first among the representatives of old women, giving nothing but pleasure "most craftily qualified" to her audiences, in whose minds she is identified with the typical *grande dame*, the elderly spinster relative, the grandmother, the mother, and, above all, the mother-in-law of stage-land.

FISHER, Charles, actor, was born at Suffolk, Eng., in 1816. He was descended from a very old theatrical family. His grandfather built and managed no less than twelve theatres in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and his father was an actor and manager of repute. Charles began life in mercantile pursuits, but soon turned to the stage, and made his *début* at the Princess theatre, London, in 1844. A seven years' apprenticeship in the English provinces made him a skilled and versatile actor, and gave him an extended reputation. He came to the United States in 1852, under engagement to William E. Burton (q.v.), and made his first appearance at the Chambers street theatre, New York city, as Ferment, in the "School of Reform," on Aug. 30th. He remained under the management of Burton for nine years, appearing with success in a variety of standard and modern comedies. In 1861 he became a member of the stock company of the elder Wallack, sharing for eleven years in all the triumphs of that historic organization. In 1872 he joined the company of Augustin Daly, playing Old Dornton and Falstaff as his first parts. He continued with Mr. Daly until his retirement from the stage in 1890. His last appearance was made as Adam ("As You Like It"), in London. He was a man of large stature, graceful carriage and dignified bearing, and he always acted with intelligence and full command of his art. Among the characters in which he was seen on the American stage were Matthew Leigh, in "Rosedale;" Noah Learoyd, in "The Long Strike;" Sir Thomas Clifford, in "The Hunchback;" the Parson, in "The Squire;" Larocque, in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man;" Geoffrey Champney, in "Our Boys;" Egeus, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" Baptista, in "The Taming of the Shrew," and Jacques, in "As You Like It." His most notable and best remembered success was achieved as Triplet, in "Masks and Faces," an impersonation remarkable for mingled dignity, pathos and sentiment. Mr. Fisher was twice married. By his first wife he had one child—a daughter. His second wife—a member of Mr. Daly's company, to whom he was married in 1874—survived him. After his retirement from the stage Mr. Fisher spent some time in England, and then returned to New York city, where he died on June 11, 1891.

DREW, John, comedian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1854. He is the son of John Drew and Louisa Lane Drew, both famous actors. He was educated by private tutors, and at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, up to his twentieth year, when he made his *début* as Plumper, in the comedy of "Cool as a Cucumber," at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, in March, 1874. In 1875 he became a member of Mr. Daly's company, and rapidly advanced to the position of leading man, and since 1881 has been one of its best-known and most popular members. Mr. Drew's art is finished and delicate, and he is at his best in the rôle of juvenile lover. He possesses wit, and can speak the wit of either old or modern comedy with a naturalness that appears to belong to him quite as much as to the dramatist. The histrionic instinct is strong in him, and he is endowed with the rare ability to identify himself thoroughly with a great variety of characters. Under Mr. Daly's management he has created more than forty parts in comedy, personating all with skill and care, and many with brilliant success. Petruchio, in "Taming the Shrew" is his favorite character, as it is the most difficult and exacting of any he assumes.

LEWIS, James, actor, was born in Troy, N.Y., in October, 1840. He early developed a fondness for the stage, and at the age of seventeen made his *début* in his native city. His first part was that of Farmer Gammon in "The Writing on the Wall." His taking it was almost accidental. In order to oblige a young actor friend, who wanted a night off to seek a better engagement, he was asked to act as substitute. He had but a few hours in which to prepare his lines, and when he presented himself at the stage door the manager was filled with scorn and laughter because of the comical appearance of the youth before him. There was, however, no alternative. The young recruit acquitted himself creditably, and was offered an engagement for the remainder of the season, the fact that the original actor did not return helping to settle the question more speedily. Thus he became an actor. For some years he drifted about the South and West with traveling companies, playing sometimes in tavern dining-rooms, and sometimes even in churches. At one place his company appeared in a building used in the daytime as a school-house, and James was sent to the belfry to call the people together by tolling the bell. Mr. Lewis became a great favorite in the South, on account of his successful delineation of the darkey. He introduced to Southerners the negro song, "Old Bob Ridley, O," and a grotesque dance called "The Essence of Old Virginny." He was in this section when the civil war opened, and was present at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy, escaping to the North in the last steamer that left Savannah before the blockade was established. Subsequently he had two seasons in

Rochester and Albany, N. Y., appearing in over sixty different farces. In 1865 Mr. Lewis was offered, through the intercession of "Artemus Ward," who was a great friend of his, a position as first low comedian at the Olympic theatre, New York, where he made his metropolitan *début* as John Strong in Morton's farce, "Your Life's in Danger." He next filled an important engagement at the Continental theatre, Boston, where, by his impersonation of Dick Swiveller, he for the first time clearly revealed his unique and opulent gifts as a comedian. In 1869 he became principal comedian in the company of Mr. Augustin Daly, and since that time has been prominently identified with all the successes of that organization. The plays in which he has sustained the leading comedy rôles during that period include: "The Big Bonanza," "Lemons," "Monsieur Alphonse," "Saratoga," "Pique," "Charity," "Love's Labor Lost," "As You Like It," "The School for Scandal," "Engaged," "Our Boys," "The Railroad of Love" and "The Last Word." "His special weakness is humor," says the London "Dramatic Review." "He cannot help himself. It is irresistible humor of a light, pointed, terse and refined kind. Nature has painted this characteristic on his face. You can see he is a wit, a droll. By nature he is a humorist. On the stage his presence is felt like a cheering gleam of sunshine after a heavy thundercloud. His face is an advance-guard which tells you something is about to be said or done that will torture your sides and make you laugh helplessly, hopelessly, and, perhaps, in an undignified way." In every character in which he has appeared, by reason of his careful attention to detail and his delicate and plastic art, Mr. Lewis has left a deep and lasting impression upon the public, and it is a question whether his popularity is greater in America than in England and on the continent.

James Lewis

REHAN, Ada, actress, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Apr. 22, 1860. Her father, whose name was Crehan, came to the United States with his family in 1865. Ada was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her elder sisters became actresses, and at the age of fourteen she herself made her *début* on the stage at Newark, N. J. On this occasion she took the place, for one night, of an actress in the company of Oliver Doud Byron, then producing "Across the Continent," and she succeeded so well it was decided by her family she should adopt the stage as a calling. In the same year of her *début*, 1874, Miss Rehan made her first appearance in New York city at Wood's museum in the "Thoroughbred," meeting with fair success. During the following four years she was a member successively of the companies of Edwin Booth, Adelaide Neilson, John McCullough, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, John T. Raymond and Lawrence Barrett, and was seen as Ophelia, Desdemona, Celia and Olivia, and in other rôles of the legitimate drama. In 1878 she received offers to become leading lady in the companies of Edwin Booth and Augustin Daly. She entered into an engagement with Mr. Daly, and her professional career has since been identified with the fortunes of that manager. Miss Rehan made her first appearance at Daly's theatre in the fall of 1879 as Nelly Beers in "Love's Young Dream." Later she enacted Miss Lulu Ten Eyck in "Divorce," and she has since created more than forty characters, and has been seen in nearly all of the leading female rôles of standard English comedy. Besides fulfilling yearly engagements in New York city, she has appeared with Mr. Daly's company in London and Paris, in both of which cities she was warmly received and won enduring popularity. Miss Rehan long since took rank as a comedienne of the first class, the equal in high comedy, and the superior in farce, of any other actress of her time. She brings to her work a buoyant and mirthful spirit, and her art is facile, delicate, and flexible, blended with the rare power to create and perfectly sustain an illusion. Her most brilliant successes have been achieved as Rosalind in "As You Like It." Katharine in "Taming of the Shrew," and the Countess Vera in "The Last Word."

Ada Rehan

TANNER, James, commissioner of pensions, was born at Richmondville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Apr. 4, 1844. He grew up on a farm with the limited educational opportunities of a district school. After a few months of teaching, he enlisted, when seventeen, in the 87th New York volunteers and was soon made corporal, a title which still clings to him. He fought through the peninsular campaign under Kearney, at Warrenton, Bristow station and Manassas. At the second battle of Bull Run both his legs were shattered by a shell, necessitating their amputation. He was employed by the New York legislature as under-doorkeeper on his recovery, and afterward became a clerk in the war department at Washington. He stood by Lincoln's death-bed and took notes of the first official evidence relating to the assassination. In 1866 he returned to Schoharie county, N. Y., to marry and to study law. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed to Brooklyn, having received an appointment in the New York Custom-House. He rose by competitive examination to the post of deputy collector, which he held for four years under Gen. Arthur. He was a republican candidate for the assembly in 1871 and for register in 1876, in which year he was elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in the department of New York. By holding mass meetings and speaking throughout the state in behalf of his army comrades, he was instrumental in procuring the establishment of the Soldier's Home at Bath, Steuben Co. He also suggested the erection of a similar home for Confederate soldiers at Richmond, Va. and helped to carry out the project. He was tax collector of Brooklyn for four terms, 1877–85, lectured extensively in 1886–88, made a campaign tour of California in 1886, and one of Oregon in the spring of 1888. In the fall of 1888 he stumped Indiana for Gen. Harrison who in March, 1889, appointed him commissioner of pensions. His administration of this office displaying a policy too liberal to meet the approval of his superiors, he resigned, Sept. 12, 1889, and opened an office in Washington for legal practice and the prosecution of claims against the government.

James Tanner

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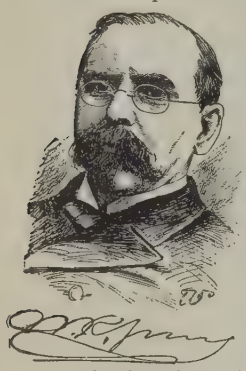
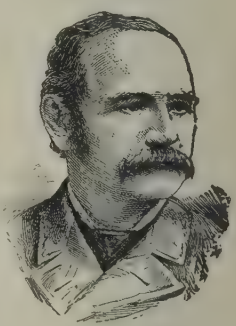
GRACE, William R., mayor of New York was born in Ireland in 1833, and emigrated to America at the age of fourteen years. He obtained a clerkship in a shipping-house, where he learned the business, but when less than eighteen years old, went back to Ireland and after consultation with his father established in Liverpool, England, the firm of William R. Grace & Co. He continued in Liverpool for two years, but his business there, though fairly successful, was not satisfactory to him, and he sold out and returned to America. At this time he became interested in Peru and in 1851 visited Lima and Callao, where he established the firm of Bryce, Grace & Co., a concern which in a few years controlled most of the foreign shipping trade of the South American coast, with agencies at Valparaiso, Liverpool, Boston, Baltimore and other cities. Out of this house grew the firms of William R. Grace & Co. of New York, Thomas Williams & Co. of Liverpool, I. W. Grace & Co. of San Francisco, and Grace Brothers & Co. of Callao. Wm. R. Grace has an interest in all these firms, and controls a large proportion of the trade between South America and the United States. He owns and manages a large number of vessels whose carrying trade embraces almost every article to be found in the list of exports and imports of the South American states. Up to 1859 he was engaged in travel between Peru, New York and Europe, and during this time established on a firm basis the vast interests in his hands. In 1859 he married the daughter of George W. Gilchrist, a prominent shipbuilder of Thomaston, Me., and settled in New York city, where, in 1865, he opened his permanent business office. In addition to looking after his own interests he has been president of the Export Lumber Co., a director of the Marine National Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, and the Emigrant Savings Bank, and receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Co. He became interested in politics, and was mentioned in connection with the mayoralty in 1878. In 1880, when the New York "Herald" made its celebrated famine contribution to Ireland and the U. S. steamship Constellation was assigned to carry the gifts to that suffering country, Mr. Grace contributed one-fourth of the entire cargo, besides the services of his clerks in the prosecution of all clerical duties connected with the contribution. The cost to him of this gift was about $50,000. In 1880 Mr. Grace was nominated and elected mayor of the city of New York on the democratic ticket, and continued to serve in this capacity until January, 1883, when he was succeeded by Franklin Edson. He made a successful and popular official, his assiduity and devotion to the city's business being marked. In fact, for the purpose of giving his entire time to the duties of the mayoralty, he cabled his younger brother, Michael P. Grace, of Lima, Peru, to come to America and assume control of the New York house. Michael P. remained in New York till Mayor Grace took up the conversion of the Peruvian debt, on the success of which, the latter established the branch in London. In 1884, Mr. Grace was again nominated and elected mayor and held the office from January 1885 to January 1887. He has a city residence in East Thirty-eighth street, New York, and a beautiful country-seat at Great Neck, Long Island, not far from the sound. In November, 1890, the firm of William R. Grace & Co. through M. P. Grace succeeded in arranging with the Peruvian government and the Peruvian bondholders in England a contract to the mutual advantage of both by which the eventual settlement of the debt of Peru was provided for.

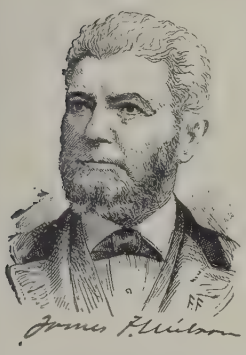


WOOLMAN, John, Quaker preacher and author, was born at Northampton, Burlington Co., N. J., in August, 1720. In his seventh year he "began to be acquainted with the operation of divine love." His youth was spent on a farm, and he always lived by the labor of his hands, chiefly as a tailor. His public ministry began at Mount Holly, N. J., about 1742, in teaching poor and neglected children, and speaking at the meetings of the Society of Friends. His first extended missionary tour commenced in March, 1746, and was prompted by "a concern to visit friends in the back settlements of Virginia"; from this date he spent much of his time in travel. The beautiful simplicity of his character his apostolic piety, his total lack of worldly and selfish motives, have few modern parallels. Far less a theologian than a mystic, he had a practical vein; his object was "to raise an idea of a general brotherhood." In his first tract, "On the Keeping of Negroes" (two parts, 1753–62), he pointed out the dangers of slavery: "The burden will grow heavier and heavier till times change in a way disagreeable to us." In June, 1763, he preached to the Indians in the Wyoming region. In 1772 he went to England to visit the brethren there and attend their assemblies, and died of small-pox, at York. His "Serious Considerations, with Some of His Dying Expressions," appeared in 1773. His works were collected in two volumes, 1774–75. His "Journal" appeared in 1775, and repeatedly since; the edition of 1871 has an introduction by the poet Whittier. "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart," said Charles Lamb in "Elia," "and love the early Quakers." The humble itinerant was one of the chief glories of his sect, and has been admired by readers of widely different positions and opinions. Henry Crabb Robinson called him "a Christian all love," and credits him with "a style of the most exquisite purity and grace." Channing considered his "Journal" the purest and sweetest of autobiographies. He died Oct. 7, 1772.

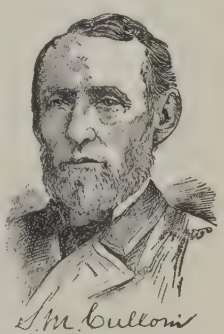
ROUTT, John L., governor of Colorado, was born at Eddyville, Caldwell Co., Ky., April 25, 1826. His parents removed to Illinois soon after his birth, so that what education he received he acquired there in the district schools. Soon after coming of age he was elected sheriff of McLean county. On the secession of the southern states he volunteered in the Federal army, serving with credit during the civil war as captain of company E, 94th Illinois volunteers. At the close of the war he engaged in business in Bloomington, and was elected county treasurer. He was appointed by President Grant, successively, U. S. marshal of the southern district of Illinois second assistant postmaster-general and governor of Colorado territory, and in 1876, when Colorado was admitted as a state, largely through the efforts put forth by Mr. Routt, he was chosen its first governor. He was elected governor a second time in 1890. Gov. Routt resides in Denver, where he has achieved a remarkable personal popularity.



WILSON, James F., senator, was born at Newark, O., Oct. 19, 1828. His father, a carpenter, died in 1839, leaving a widow and three children almost wholly unprovided for. James F. was early called to help care for his mother and the other children, and at the age of thirteen entered the shop of his uncle as an apprentice to learn the trade of harnessmaking. He completed his term of service, and continued to work at his trade until 1850. Prior to entering his apprenticeship he now and then attended the common school, in the intervals between periods of labor. This was the only training he ever had at school except that acquired by attending one term of a select school. But he applied himself to study after working hours, reciting his lessons to some gentlemen who took an interest in aiding his efforts. In this way he acquired the equivalent of an academic education, resolving that some day he would enter the profession of the law. He began his law studies while working at the harnessmaker's bench. In 1851 Mr. Wilson was admitted to the bar in his native town, and began the practice of his profession there. In November, 1852, he married Mary A. K. Jewett of Newark, and in the spring of 1853 removed to Fairfield, Ia., where he has since resided. He soon acquired a good practice, and became one of the leading members of the bar in that section. In 1856 he was elected a member of the convention for the revision of the constitution of Iowa; and was one of the most active and useful members of that body. In 1857 he was a representative of the general assembly of Iowa, and served as chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1859 he was chosen to the Iowa senate, and served on the judiciary committee, through whose hands passed the revision of the system of practice and the laws of the state. In 1861, as a republican, he was elected representative in congress to fill the unexpired term of Gen. S. R. Curtis, who resigned to take a commission in the Federal army. He entered the house of representatives at the beginning of the first regular session of the thirty-seventh congress and was appointed a member of the judiciary committee of that body, being perhaps the youngest man ever assigned to that position. He was re-elected to the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, when he declined a further election. He served on the judiciary committee during his entire term in congress, being for six years its chairman throughout the important periods of the war and reconstruction era when more important responsibilities were thrown upon that committee and its chairman than at any other period since the foundation of the government. Mr. Wilson was one of the most earnest, unswerving and sanguine supporters of the government throughout the great struggle. His first resolution in congress, offered in December, 1861, instructed the committee on military affairs to report an additional article of war prohibiting the use of the United States forces to return fugitive slaves, and providing for the dismissal from the army or navy of any officer who used his troops or forces for such purposes. The article was reported and adopted. He reported the first bill to congress for the improvement of the condition of the colored people of the District of Columbia, and gave the first notice ever given in congress of an amendment to the constitution to abolish slavery. He reported and carried through the house a bill giving freedom to the widows and children of colored soldiers, and also the civil rights bill, and fought untiringly and successfully to engraft upon the constitution and to make alive and active in the national statutes the principles of civil and political equality. Hatred of oppression and sympathy with the lowly are as piously engrafted in Mr. Wilson's nature as they were in Abraham Lincoln's. When the final movement was made in the United States house of representatives for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson (Feb. 1868) Mr. Wilson supported it on the ground that the investigation disclosed the presence of indictable offenses. The house adopted articles of impeachment and appointed Mr. Wilson one of the managers to conduct the trial at the bar of the senate. When Gen. Grant was inaugurated president March 4, 1865, he tendered the office of secretary of state to Mr. Wilson and earnestly urged him to accept the same, but it was respectfully declined. For seven years Mr. Wilson was annually appointed a government director of the Union Pacific railroad —six times by President Grant and once by President Hayes. The annual and special reports made to the government during these years in respect to the affairs and conditions of the company and its relations with the government were prepared by Mr. Wilson. In January, 1882, the general assembly of the state of Iowa elected him U. S. senator for the term of six years commencing March 3, 1883; and in January, 1888, re-elected him for the term ending March 3, 1895. Mr. Wilson's position in the senate is attested by the character of the committees to which he has from time to time been assigned, viz.: foreign relations, post-offices and post roads, revision of the laws, education and labor, census, interstate commerce, mines and mining, pensions and judiciary. The debates which have transpired during his membership in the senate show his ability, his comprehensive view of public questions, his zeal for the equal rights of citizens, for the moral conditions of society and his recognition of the elements of true progress so unceasingly manifest in the history of his country.



CULLOM, Shelby Moore, senator, was born at Monticello, Ky., Nov. 22, 1829. His father, Hon. R. N. Cullom, was a farmer who removed with his family to Illinois in 1830. Young Cullom grew up with a thorough knowledge of the humble fare and rough work incident to farm life in a comparatively new country. Having early formed the purpose of devoting himself to the profession of law he spent two years in study at the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., supporting himself by giving a portion of his time to teaching. In 1853 he entered the law office of Stuart & Edwards at Springfield, Ill., and in 1855 began the practice of his profession in that city, of which he was soon elected attorney, thereby being brought into constant contact with such lawyers as Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, Abraham Lincoln, B. S. Edwards, John A. McClernand and others. His pleas in the circuit court bespoke habits of close application and exhibited logic and conciseness. The civil war causing much new litigation Mr. Cullom found himself during that period possessed of a yearly income of $20,000. But he had already entered the political arena, having been elected a member of the



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Illinois house of representatives in 1856. Identifying himself with the newly-formed republican party, he was re-elected in 1860, although the majority of his constituents were of the opposite political allegiance. His party having then a majority in that organization he was at once chosen speaker of the house, being at that time the youngest member upon whom this honor had been conferred in the history of the state. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him, in conjunction with Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana, of New York, a commissioner to examine and pass upon the accounts of United States quartermasters and disbursing officers. In 1864 he received the nomination for congress in his district and was elected by a majority of 1,785, in a canvass against his old law preceptor, the Hon. John T. Stuart. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member. He heartily favored the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the United States constitution, and in the memorable contest between the legislative and executive branches of the country gave unwavering support to the congressional policy of reconstruction. As chairman of the committee on territories he first recognized the necessity of dealing severely with the practice of polygamy in Utah, and introduced a bill containing stringent measures for its suppression, which passed the house. He was re-elected in 1866, and in 1868. In 1872 he was again returned as a member of the state legislature, and again elected speaker of the Illinois house of representatives. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1874. In the centennial year of 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois; and in the administration of that office faithfully endeavored to keep public expenditures within due bounds, to extinguish the state's indebtedness, and to exercise intelligent supervision over the several state institutions. At the end of his first term he was chosen to a second, the first instance of such a re-election in the state. In 1883 he was nominated and elected U. S. senator and was re-elected in 1889. In his senatorial career he has been brought prominently before the public through his introduction of the interstate commerce bill, which he successfully piloted through both houses of congress. His mental characteristics are solid and practical rather than brilliant, and as a speaker he is convincing rather than rhetorical.

HIGGINS, Anthony, senator, was born at Red Lion Hundred, Del., Oct. 1, 1840. He was educated at Newark Academy, Delaware College and Yale College, being graduated from Yale in 1861.

He studied law a year at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the New Castle county bar in 1864. He was appointed deputy attorney-general the same year, chairman of the republican state executive committee in 1868, U. S. attorney for Delaware from 1869 to 1876, was voted for by the republican members of the legislature for U. S. senator in 1881, nominated by the republicans for congress in 1884, and four years later was elected by them U. S. senator to succeed Eli Saulsbury, democrat. Senator Higgins has been an able and successful lawyer. He is a gentleman of decided convictions, and is open and fearless in advocating them. He has been in particular an ardent and uncompromising champion of those twin factors of our free civilization, and twin essentials of our theory of government—education and human rights. A life-long friend of a comprehensive public school system, he has warmly supported the Blair educational bill. He has for a quarter of a century been the practical friend of the colored race, urging in his native state and in the nation at large their endowment with every right of the freeman, and voting for this result. He is regarded as one of the strong members of the senate, and is unquestionably one of the most eloquent.

FRYE, William Pierce, senator, was born Sept. 2, 1831, at Lewiston, Me. He is a grandson of Gen. Joseph Frye, who was a colonel in the English army, and a general in the American army during the revolutionary war, and who received for his military services a grant of the town of Fryeburg, Me. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, studied law with the Hon. W. P. Fessenden, and practised at Rockland and at Lewiston, Me. In 1861, 1862 and 1867 he was a member of the Maine legislature and in 1864 presidential elector for his state. In 1867 he was also mayor of Lewiston, and state attorney-general. He was elected a member of the national republican executive committee in 1872, re-elected in 1876 and 1880, and sent as delegate to the republican national convention in 1872, 1876 and 1880. He was a representative in the forty-second to the forty-seventh congresses. In 1881 he was elected a U. S. senator to fill out the term of James G. Blaine, who had resigned from the senate upon his appointment as secretary of state by President Garfield. He also succeeded Mr. Blaine as chairman of the republican state committee. He was re-elected to the senatorship in 1883 and 1888. Senator Frye has taken a conspicuous position, and has had a powerful influence upon state and national affairs. Of decided ability, earnest convictions and positive courage, he has been outspoken upon every public issue and made his impress in every political contest. For thirty years he has been a radical republican leader, advocating with courage, energy and eloquence republican principles and policy on the public platform of nearly every state in the Union. In party committee councils as an organizer and manager of campaigns, and in conventions and the national house and senate as a ready and powerful speaker and debater he has carried the weight due to his earnestness and capacity. As a national legislator, he has brought himself to the very front by being a hard worker in committees and a leader on the floor. He was on the judiciary and the ways and means committees in the house, besides being chairman of the executive committee for two or three congresses In the senate he has been on the foreign relations, and privileges and election committees, and chairman of the committee on commerce. He was mainly instrumental in the disposition of the Geneva award (in the case of the "Alabama Claims"), took a leading part in our fishery relations with Canada, largely aided in settling the Samoan complications between Germany and this country, and has had charge of important matters of general commerce and shipping in the senate, winning such confidence as to secure the passage of all measures he has reported, and in particular presenting and passing the great bills for the

congress of American nations and for the maritime congress. He has been a national legislator for nearly a quarter of a century of the most vital period in the history of this country, and during that time has taken a foremost part in the discussion of the most important national questions. Senator Frye was made an LL.D. by Bates College in 1881, and by Bowdoin College in 1889, having been a trustee of the latter institution since June, 1880.

COLQUITT, Alfred Holt, senator, was born in Walton county, Ga., April 20, 1824. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1844; was admitted to the bar in 1845, and served in the Mexican war as a staff-major. He was a national representative in 1855 in the thirty-third congress, as state legislator in 1859, Breckenridge and Lane elector-at-large in 1860 and a member of the Georgia secession convention in 1861. As captain, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general he served heroically through the civil war. In 1872 he was elected president of the state democratic convention, and on the same day president of the state agricultural society, to which office he was re-elected yearly for the six following years. In 1876 he was chosen governor of Georgia for four years and in 1880 for two years. He was elected president of the international Sunday-school convention in 1878 and a member of the U. S. senate in 1883 and again in 1888.

Alfred H Colquitt

Senator Colquitt is a fine illustration of the influence of heredity. His father was a statesman, an electrical political speaker, a consummate political manager and an ardent churchman and pulpit orator, and the son has inherited in a marked degree all these traits and won distinction in each character. He has been a conspicuous soldier in two wars, the Mexican and that of 1861, in the latter being the victor and hero of the decisive battle of Olustee or Ocean Pond, Fla., which settled the Federal operations in the Peninsula. He has been a temperance and Sunday-school leader of signal power and national reputation, winning celebrity at the intellectual centers of the nation. His political conflicts and successes have been marvels of public management, evincing a profound knowledge of men, an intuitive grasp of public sentiment, the wisest administrative leadership and unsurpassed mastery of the hustings. As a high official he has been able and conscientious, discharging difficult duties fitly and making statesmanlike addresses on the largest public issues. His private life and public career have been alike stainless, and he is to-day (1891) in the full maturity of his powers, with, it may be hoped, many years of public usefulness before him. Gov. Colquitt died at Washington, D. C., March 26, 1894.

DIXON, Nathan Fellows, senator, was born at Westerly, R. I., Aug. 28, 1847. His grandfather was a senator and his father, the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, was an influential man of affairs, who represented Rhode Island in the house of representatives for twelve years. The son received his early education at Westerly and Andover, and was graduated from Brown University in 1869. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1871 and commenced practice in his native town. He early achieved success, becoming counsel for the New York, Providence and Boston railroad company and advising counsel for several large corporations. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Rhode Island by Gen. Grant in 1877 and reappointed in 1881. From 1885 to 1889 he sat for the town of Westerly in the Rhode Island senate. For a month in 1885 he represented the second Rhode Island district in congress having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Jonathan Chase. He was also a candidate for election in 1887 but withdrew because there was no choice on the first ballot. On April 11, 1889, after a long and exciting contest, he was chosen senator as a republican to succeed Jonathan Chase, several democrats voting for his election. He took his seat in the senate in December, 1889, and during his period of service has belonged to the committees on patents and post-offices and post roads. He is a man of resolute character and of positive views which he expresses with vigor and lucidity whenever occasion demands. He opposed the extension of suffrage to foreign-born residents of the United States and fought strenuously for the retention of a land qualification for voters in his native state, a position which for a time made him somewhat unpopular. He resides in Westerly, R. I.

Nathan F. Dixon

CASEY, Lyman R., senator, was born at York, Livingston Co., N. Y., on May 6, 1837. In early life he removed with his parents to Michigan, and was prepared for admission to the University of Michigan, but never entered on account of ill-health. He subsequently engaged in business for several years, and after retiring traveled extensively. He removed to Dakota in 1882, while it was still a territory, and became general manager of the Casey-Carrington Land Company, one of the largest farming concerns in North Dakota. He is chairman of the North Dakota committee on irrigation, has made a study of the subject of irrigating the arid regions of the far West, and has given much attention in congress to securing for his section appropriations looking to the reclaiming of the northwestern lands by plans which he has prepared, and which he has laid before the various committees investigating the subject. He was elected as a republican to the U. S. senate from North Dakota, Nov. 21, 1889, for the term ending March 3, 1893. Senator Casey's knowledge of the economic questions of the country has been enlarged by travel, and he believes in protection as necessary to the prosperity of farmers and wage earners. He made the only speech in favor of protection from a farmer's view point while the tariff was under consideration in the senate during the summer of 1890. He is one of the most industrious men in that body, so that whatever comes under his special care receives the most careful consideration. He makes it a point to do everything well, even though it be of small importance,

Lyman R. Casey

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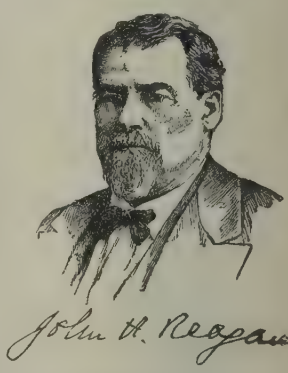
and he brings a fund of practical knowledge to bear on questions of state and the details of legislation, which make him a most useful member of the senate. Senator Casey is married and has an interesting family to which he is very much devoted. He was not ambitious for a public career, but his ability was recognized and he was chosen to the senate on account of his sterling honesty and his spotless record as a private citizen and a business man.

PUGH, James L., senator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1820, and was taken by his parents to Alabama when he was four years of age.

He received his education at various institutions of learning in Georgia and Alabama, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1848 and 1856 he was a presidential elector. He was elected to congress in 1859, but retired from that body upon the secession of Alabama from the Union. He enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but was soon elected to the Confederate congress, and served in it until the close of the war, when he resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the Alabama constitutional convention in 1875, and a democratic presidential elector in the following year. In 1880 he was elected U. S. senator to fill out an unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1890, for the term ending March 3, 1897. He is a lawyer of superior endowments and an impressive speaker, and is regarded as one of the leaders of his party in the senate. He resides at Eufaula, Ala.

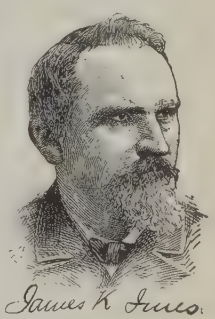
REAGAN, John Henninger, senator, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1818. The four ancestral branches of his family were Irish, English, Welsh and German, and they all came across the Atlantic before the American revolutionary war. Timothy Reagan, one of his great grandfathers, served in the Continental army during the revolution, and was severely wounded in the battle of Brandywine. One of his grandfathers served as a surgeon in the Pennsylvania line in the revolutionary army. The parents of John H. Reagan were very poor in this world's goods. In his youth his time was divided between assisting his father in a tan-yard and in going to school until he was about fifteen or sixteen years old, when he was given permission to secure his own education. He commenced by working on a farm for nine dollars a month. Then entering an academic school he paid for his board by working mornings, evenings and Saturdays. A friend gave him the management of an extensive set of flouring and saw-mills, thereby enabling him to raise money to attend college at Maryville, Tenn., where he remained for something over a year. For a few months after leaving college he sold goods at a country store, then he went South, where he was told that he could get better wages as a clerk or school-teacher and be enabled sooner to return to college and graduate. He was offered favorable inducements to proceed to Texas and sell goods for a gentleman there. The project ended in disappointment, but it landed him in Texas albeit without money or friends. When he reached Nacogdoches in that republic war impended between the Cherokees and other Indian tribes and the people of Texas. He joined the Texan army, intending at the close of the campaign to return to the United States. He was in the battles of the 15th and 16th of July, 1839, and behaved so gallantly that on the morning after the second battle Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, then secretary of war for Texas and Acting-President Burnet requested his presence at headquarters and tendered him an appointment as junior second-lieutenant in the regular army. He declined the appointment, however, devoting himself to the study of surveying. In the spring he was appointed deputy-surveyor of the public lands and did some work as such in what is now Angelina county. In December, 1839, he started out with one of the first surveying parties that reached the Upper Trinity country then only known by Indian accounts. The country was occupied by hostile tribes but was described as beautiful and fertile. Near what is known as Jordan's Saline, in Van Zandt county, his company encountered Indians. In the mêlee that followed, one Indian was killed and several wounded; one of Reagan's men also was slightly wounded, but his company succeeded in capturing eight horses and their packs. Heavy rains set in, the streams became swollen, the men got discouraged, and all except himself and five others returned to the settlements. These six continued westward to the waters of the Trinity, making a number of surveys in what is known as Cedar Creek, in the present counties of Kaufman and Van Zandt. Within the next two or three years Mr. Reagan did a great deal of surveying in what is now Nacogdoches, Houston, Anderson, Henderson, Kaufman and Van Zandt counties and during this time participated in several campaigns against the hostile Indians, did farm work, made rails, drove oxen, and a little later was private teacher for the children of a friend. In the fall of 1844 he became one of the pioneer settlers in the present Kaufman county, having in the meantime been captain of a militia company in active service and justice of the peace. He had also a small farm, horses and cattle and commenced reading law in 1845. In 1846 he received temporary license to practice law. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature of Texas, was placed on the committees of judiciary, federal relations, public lands, apportionment of representation, and on enrolled bills, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body. In 1848 he received permanent license to practice law and soon obtained a respectable business. In 1852 he was chosen judge of the ninth judicial district of Texas for the term of six years, but in 1856 he resigned that position only to be re-elected for another term of six years.



In 1857 Mr. Reagan was elected to the U. S. congress, defeating the know-nothing or American candidate, who was the sitting member, by a large majority. In 1859 he was re-elected to congress. Before this last election he had taken grounds against filibustering and the opening of the African slave-trade. He was denounced by politicians and newspapers with great bitterness, in consequence of his attitude on these questions, but met the issue squarely in a vigorous canvass before the people, and to the surprise of many was elected by an overwhelming majority. This brought him into the midst of the fierce controversies of the four years immediately preceding the civil war of 1861–65. He recognized that there was a moral question behind the anti-slavery agitation, although he felt that it was

urged largely for political effect in elections; and in the manner in which it was conducted, and with reference to its antecedent facts, it was, in his opinion, cruelly unjust, and full of danger; especially in view of the fact that African slavery had been planted in this country by the mother country, and by other leading civilized powers of Europe,—that it existed in all the American colonies at the date of the Declaration of Independence, and in twelve of the original thirteen states at the date of the adoption of the constitution, that the convention which framed the constitution of the United States recognized the right of property in African slaves, provided for the return of fugitive slaves when they escaped from service, and made provision for the continuance of the African slave-trade for twenty years after the adoption of the constitution. Hence when the calamity of war came, he felt it his duty to follow the fortunes of his own state and people. Mr. Reagan was chosen a member of what is known as the secession convention of Texas, in 1861, and proceeded directly to Austin, and took his seat therein. He, with others, was elected a member of the provisional congress of the Confederacy, and aided in the formation of the Confederate constitution. In March, 1861, he was appointed postmaster-general of the Confederacy by President Davis. In February, 1862, after the adoption of the constitutional government by the seceded states, he was reappointed postmaster-general, and served in that position until its fall in 1865. In the last months of the Confederacy, Mr. Trenholm, secretary of the treasury, resigned on account of serious illness, and President Davis appointed Mr. Reagan secretary of the treasury *ad interim*, at the same time insisting on his continuing to perform the duties of postmaster-general. May 10, 1865, he was made a prisoner of war, along with President Davis, and taken first to Hampton Roads, Va., and then to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, Mass., where he was detained until released by order of President Johnson, in October, 1865. While in confinement, he wrote to the people of Texas, what is extensively known as his "Fort Warren letter." Its object was to advise the people of that state that it would be best for them to accept without unreasonable delay the inevitable results of the war, so as to avoid military government and the danger of universal negro suffrage. But on his return to Texas, he found the people unprepared to accept its policy, and his fidelity to his section was doubted for having written it. Seeing that any effort in that direction was at that time useless, he withdrew to his farm near Palestine, Tex., hired some hands, and went to work in the field with them. After working on his farm until business became more settled, he returned to the practice of the law, keeping up his farming interest and had a lucrative practice until 1874, when he was elected to congress. He had continued disenfranchised under the reconstruction laws until a short time before his election to congress. He was re-elected to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses. In 1887 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term of six years. Mr. Reagan has participated in the discussion of all great political questions of his time and country for more than forty years, and has witnessed and been an actor in many great historic events. He is a sincere believer in the views of Mr. Jefferson as to the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the state and Federal governments respectively. On June 10, 1891, he resigned his seat in the senate of the United States to accept the chairmanship of the railroad commission of the state of Texas, thus relinquishing a position of greater dignity and emolument for one of less. He was induced to make this sacrifice upon the representation of the governor of the state and its most influential citizens, that his acceptance was absolutely essential to the success of the commission, and that he could render more valuable service to the state in the new capacity than in the old. To quote his own words: "I resigned my place in the senate and accepted the chairmanship of the commission, both from a sense of duty to the state and of gratitude to the people who have honored and trusted me so long and in so many ways."

JONES, James Kimbrough, senator, was born in Marshall county, Miss., Sept. 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county in southwestern Arkansas in 1848, where the son received a careful education. During the war of the rebellion he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he led the quiet and uneventful life of a planter on his plantation. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. In the same year he was elected to the Arkansas senate, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate. In 1878 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in his district, but secured it in 1880 and was elected. He was re-elected in 1882 and 1884. His ability speedily made itself felt in the house, and for two years he was one of the most influential members of the committee on ways and means. On March 4, 1885, he took his seat in the U. S. senate as the successor of James D. Walker, and in 1890 he secured a re-election practically without opposition. In the senate his capabilities have had even fuller scope than they had in the house, and he has gained recognition as one of the strongest and best equipped representatives of his party. He is a man of retiring nature, studious habits and domestic tastes. He is of large stature and striking presence. As a speaker he is always earnest, logical and forceful. In early life he married Sue Rush Eaton, by whom he had two daughters; after her death he married Susan Somervell, daughter of Judge Willis L. Somervell of Dallas county, Ark., by whom he has had three children, one daughter and two sons. His home is at Washington, Ark.



PASCO, Samuel, senator, was born in London, England, June 23, 1834. He removed when quite young, first to Prince Edward Island, then to Massachusetts, when he attended Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1858. In 1859 he took charge of Waukeenah Academy, Jefferson county, Fla., where he has since lived. He entered the war in August, 1861, and served gallantly, but was wounded and captured at Mission Ridge. He was elected clerk of the circuit court in Monticello, the county town, in 1866, appointed clerk of the criminal court and town council, admitted to the bar in 1868; was a member of the town council from 1869 to 1878, declining further re-election, and trustee of Jefferson Academy for many years. He has been chairman of the state democratic executive committee since 1876, and a member of the national democratic committee since 1880. He received a plurality of votes for governor at the state convention in 1884, but withdrew, and nominated Gen. Perry to prevent a deadlock; was a member and president of the constitutional convention in 1885, being elected without opposition to both positions; was state rep-

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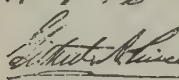
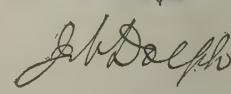
resentative and speaker of the house in 1887 under the new constitution, and in the same year, after a contest of six weeks in the legislative caucus, was nominated and elected U. S. senator by a vote of 84 to 17. Mr. Pasco is a scholarly gentleman, and his speeches exhibit finish and force. As a lawyer he has led his profession in his state, commanding a large practice in the firms of Dilworth & Pasco and Pasco & Palmer. As a senator he has held the high rank due to his admitted abilities, scholarly culture, conscientious spirit, conservative judgment and his dignified suavity of bearing, which is never altered. Clear-headed and well-balanced, ever observant of the ethics of senatorial courtesy, broad in view and charitable in differences of opinion, Senator Pasco exerts a marked influence upon men of all parties and wins the widest respect. It was a striking concurrence of exalted distinctions, indicative of his public value in the eyes of the enlightened people of a sovereign commonwealth, that he was made president of its august body to make organic law, and the presiding officer of the first representative council acting under that law. He has been a prominent member of the masonic order, and was three years grand master of the Florida grand lodge. He married Miss Jennie Denham, of Monticello, the daughter of one of the leading merchants of middle Florida, and his family and social life is as attractive as his public career has been lustrous.

PIERCE, Gilbert Ashville, senator, was born at East Otto, N. Y. He moved to Indiana in 1854. He studied two years in the law department of Chicago University. During the civil war he acted successively as lieutenant, captain and assistant quartermaster, lieut.-colonel, colonel and inspector and special commissioner of the war department. He was elected to the house of representatives in Indiana in 1868, appointed assistant financial clerk of the U. S. senate from 1869 to 1871; governor of Dakota territory in 1884 (resigning in 1886), and elected a republican U. S. senator from North Dakota, in 1889, by a vote of 80 to 13. Col. Pierce had an eventful experience in the civil war, taking part in the engagements at Paducah, Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg, entering the latter city at its capture, and serving at Matagorda Island, Texas, Hilton Head and Pocotaligo, S. C., and in the department of the Gulf until after the close of the war. From 1871 to 1884 he was a prominent and successful journalist for twelve years, the associate and managing editor of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," and for two years an editor of the Chicago "News." He is the author of the "Dickens Dictionary" published in Boston. As a senator he has been an active worker in the committees on the census, civil service, pensions and territories His term of service in the U. S. senate expired March 3, 1891. Upon his retirement from the senate he purchased a controlling interest in the Minneapolis (Minn.) "Tribune," and became its editor-in-chief.



DOLPH, Joseph Norton, senator, was born near Watkins, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1835. His father was a farmer, and the son, after attendance at the district school, was of service in the ordinary way upon the farm. He early manifested a love for reading, spending more time with books than most boys of his age. When sixteen years old he became a lock-tender on the Chemung canal, and held the position for two years. At eighteen he began school-teaching, which he followed during the next eight years, while studying general branches and acquiring a legal education, the study of which he began with the Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, at Havana, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1861, at Binghamton, and practiced law in Schuyler county until the following spring. It was about this time that he resolved upon making the state of Oregon his home, being led to this determination by the reading of Frémont's "Military Expedition to the Pacific Coast" in the New York "Tribune," together with Dr. Elijah White's account of missionary life in Oregon, and Washington Irving's "Astoria." During its session of 1861–62, congress had made an appropriation to provide military escort for emigrants crossing the plains to Oregon, and in the following summer young Dolph with his brother enlisted in the company known as "The Oregon Escort" and crossed the plains. The trip was full of exciting incidents, and Dolph was of such service in it, that when its captain was detailed the next year to take charge of another escort for emigrants to Oregon, he earnestly but unsuccessfully urged the young lawyer to go East and return with the fresh contingent of settlers. But the latter was not to be turned aside from the plans he had marked out for himself in his new home. At Portland, Ore., where he located in 1862, he had entered upon a legal practice which grew to be extensive and lucrative. In the spring of 1863 he formed a partnership with the Hon. John H. Mitchell, and in October, 1864, he was elected city attorney of the city of Portland. Performing the duties of the office with such marked ability that, without solicitation on his part, the salary attached to it was doubled. In January, 1865, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the district of Oregon, by President Lincoln. His law firm during the first years of existence were the attorneys of the Oregon and Central, and the Oregon and California railroad companies, with other organizations, and for Ben Halliday, who was then running his line of steamships from Portland to San Francisco, and who was also constructing the Oregon and California railroad. When Mr. Mitchell was elected to the U. S. senate in 1872 he retired from the firm and Mr. Dolph took into his business as partners Judge E. C. Bronaugh, his brother C. A. Dolph, and Joseph Simon. This copartnership continued until Mr. J. N. Dolph was elected to the U. S. senate. The business of the new firm increased in volume and importance. Mr. Dolph was counsel for the Oregon Steamship Co., the Oregon Railway and



Navigation Co., the Oregon Improvement Co., the Oregon Transcontinental Co., and other minor corporations organized by Mr. Henry Villard to carry out his plans. The most important part of his loyal service to Oregon, certainly the most important to the country at large was performed in 1876, when, being present at the meeting of the electoral college of his state after the certificate of election had been given by the governor to Cronin, one of the defeated democratic candidates, he on the spot prepared the papers which were held by the electoral commission to be sufficient and thus secured the decision of the controversy in regard to the electoral vote of the state, which gave it to the republican candidate. He served two years as chairman of the state central committee. He was a member of the Oregon senate from 1866–72 and 1874. In 1883 he took his seat in the U. S. senate as the republican successor there of Lafayette Grover, democrat. He was at once placed upon the committee on public lands and claims. In 1886 he was made chairman of the committee on coast defenses, and since then has done very much to bring that subject to the attention of the committee and of congress. The committee on commerce was increased during Mr. Dolph's first session in the body, that he might take a place upon it, and important general measures in the interest of navigation which were presented by him, have become laws. He was also a member of the committee on foreign relations. His re-election to his second term in the senate took place in 1889, while he was at Washington. In October, 1864, he married Miss A. E. Mulkey, and their Washington home has been noted for its abundant hospitality. Senator Dolph is a prominent mason and odd-fellow and has been grand-master of both orders for his state. As a speaker and as a debater he is logical, clear and forcible.

MORGAN, John Tyler, senator, was born at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824. His family moved to Alabama in 1833, and were among the pioneers of their section of the state. His father, George Morgan, who died at the age of ninety-four, was of the same Welsh blood with the famous revolutionary hero, Gen. Morgan, and the daring Confederate leader, John H. Morgan. The son received an academic education, and became a good Latin scholar before he was nine years old. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession until he became a U. S. senator. He was a Breckenridge and Lane elector-at-large in 1860, and member of the Alabama secession convention in 1861. He served as private, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general of infantry, resigning in 1863 to rejoin his regiment, whose colonel had been killed in battle. He subsequently acted as brigadier-general of cavalry to the end of the war. He was a successful Tilden and Hendricks elector-at-large in 1875, and was elected U. S. senator in 1876, 1882, and again in 1886. His war service was gallantly active in the great campaigns of the West. As a lawyer he has shown himself learned and profound, a skillful pleader, and an eloquent and successful advocate. Perhaps the best illustration of his moral character and chivalrous manhood is that in his repeated elevations to the U. S. senate, he has never asked a vote. As a senator he has taken the highest rank, and is regarded as one of the best-equipped men in congress in being possessed of wide information and great readiness and fluency in debate. He is a close student with a vast fund of knowledge. Being master of the valuable power of thinking upon his feet, and of a strong, graceful diction, he has no superior as an all-around debater. His versatility seems unlimited; he is equally at home upon a deep constitutional principle, an issue of broad public policy, or a tangled question of international law. He has made a special study of foreign affairs.

John T. Morgan

BLACKBURN, Joseph Clay Stiles, senator, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Oct. 1, 1838. After attending Sayres Institute at Frankfort, Ky., he entered Center College at Danville, Ky., and was graduated in 1857. He studied law under the direction of Geo. B. Kincaid, of Lexington, was admitted to the bar in 1858 and until 1861 practiced in Chicago, Ill. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army. In 1865 he resumed the practice of law in Kentucky. He was elected a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1871 and 1873. In 1874 he was chosen a member of congress as a democrat, and served by re-election until 1885. In that year he was elected U. S. senator to succeed John S. Williams, and took his seat March 4, 1885. He was re-elected in 1891 for the term expiring March 3, 1897. He has served on many of the most important senate committees and is a frequent and eloquent debater. He resides in Versailles, Ky.

Joe'd Blackburn

WILSON, Ephraim King, senator, was born at Snow Hill, Md., Dec. 22, 1821. His father was one of the most accomplished gentlemen and lawyers of his day, and his mother was a daughter of Gen. John Gunby. His father having died when Ephraim was quite young his collegiate education was given him by his brother-in-law, Judge Ara Spence, who saw his promise and generously incurred the expense of his education. He attended school at the Snow Hill Academy, became a clerk, resumed study at the Washington Academy in Somerset county and was graduated at Jefferson College, in Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1840. He then studied law. In 1847 he was elected to represent Worcester Co., Md., in the state legislature. In 1848 he opened a law office at Snow Hill, and built up a large and lucrative practice, and after twenty years of successful work in his profession, having established a fine reputation and influence, on account of feeble health and the desire for a less exciting life, he retired to his farm and withdrew from the bar. In 1852 he was an elector on the Pierce and King ticket and distinguished himself by his speeches in the canvass, becoming the democratic leader in his county, and one of the foremost men of the state. He held for some time the position of examiner and treasurer of the school board of Worcester county resigning in 1869. In 1872 he was elected to the forty-third congress, but declined a renomination. In 1878 he was appointed associate judge of the first circuit, and was on the bench until 1884, when he was elected U. S. senator, an office to which he was re-elected in 1890. In the house of representatives he earned a reputation

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rarely acquired in one term, his speeches on civil rights and the mixed-school proposition being considered as fine pieces of argument as well as of oratory as have ever been delivered on those subjects in either branch of the national body. He made eleven speeches in the senate including among other powerful expositions, three on the Blair bill, two on the tariff and one each on the fishing treaty, the disability pension bill, the American merchant marine, the relations between the president and the senate, and the Federal elections bill. These were all profound and statesman-like discussions of these important matters, scholarly in diction, exhaustive in research, strong in argument and full of patriotism and practical sense. In early life Senator Wilson made a reputation as a learned and impartial judge. Profoundly versed in the law, and endowed with the judicial temperament, his administration as a jurist was signally distinguished. An eloquent advocate at the bar he carried upon the bench the clear perceptions and lucid statement that marked his practice. While still a young man he connected himself with the Presbyterian church of which he was through life a pious and active member. He married Miss Mary Dickerson in 1853 and Miss Julia A. Knox in 1869. His son, William S., has been state legislator, delegate to the democratic annual convention of 1888 and state's attorney for his county. Senator Wilson died Feb. 24, 1891.

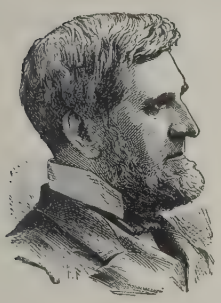
E. K. Wilson

GORMAN, Arthur Pue, senator, was born in Howard county, Md., March 11, 1839. He went to the public schools of his county until 1852, when at thirteen years of age he became a page in the U. S. senate, of which body he was made postmaster early in 1866. Removed in September of the same year he was appointed revenue collector in Pennsylvania and held the office until 1869, when Grant became president. He was chosen director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. in June, 1869, a member of the Maryland house of delegates as a democrat in 1870 and 1871, and a member and speaker in 1872; president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. in June, 1872; state senator from Howard county in 1875 and 1879, and U. S. senator in 1880 and 1886. At the age of fifty-two Senator Gorman has taken a place at the front as one of the most conspicuous leaders of this country, being recognized alike as a wise political manager and a broad statesman. In several great national conflicts he has shown his exceptional capacity for leadership. In spite of his limited book schooling he has been able by wide and studious reading, and practical experience from youth with the national methods of legislation; by observant intercourse and association with the ablest public men of the nation in the senate and house, and through a long and varied personal service in the highest state and national councils, to secure an education in public matters that has disciplined his native gifts for government administration to an extent that makes him the most sagacious and practical statesman of his time. His power and skill in the vast and difficult chess game of politics have been extraordinary and have been remarkably shown in crucial contests. The election of Grover Cleveland as democratic president after his party's defeat for a quarter of a century, and the failure of the election bill, that republican partisan measure, in the fifty-first congress, through Mr. Gorman's cool and able agency are two crowning examples of his signal capacity as a manager. He has clearly proven his title to rank as the most astute and consummate party administrator of the nation. To a thorough equipoise of temper and command of his faculties under any pressure he adds an unfailing readiness of resource and wisdom of plan equal to any call. Courage, self-reliance, honesty and clean ways mark his management, inspire respect and win triumphs. In the famous Pittsburgh riots when he was president of the canal company, a place of immense party responsibility and patronage, his sagacity settled the trouble. He is a speaker of clearness and force, with a voice of peculiar distinctness and metallic resonance. A master of parliamentary law and constitutional principle, an exhaustive student of the subjects of legislation, a calm, sententious and powerful debater, both fearless and judicious, using gentleness or aggressiveness as the occasion demands, avoiding errors either of impulse or unpreparedness, Senator Gorman has impressed himself strikingly upon national matters. His name has been universally and spontaneously in the public mind and has been voiced in the press of the land for the presidency. He married Miss H. D. Dongan in 1867. His domestic life is as happy as his public record is honored.

A. P. Gorman

ALLISON, William B., senator, was born at Perry, O., March 2, 1829. He was of Irish descent, his grandparents having emigrated to Pennsylvania. His father, John Allison, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., in 1798, and removed to Perry, O., in 1823, engaging in farming. William B. Allison grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school, where he showed great proficiency and eagerness to learn. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at Alleghany College, in Meadville, Pa. He next taught school and spent another year at Western Reserve College, in Hudson, O., and then began the study of law at Wooster. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar and soon obtained the position of deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line whigs, who afterwards laid the foundations of the republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, and in the campaign supported Frémont for president. The next year he removed to Iowa and settled in Dubuque, where he has since resided. He rose rapidly to prominence at the bar and in politics, and in 1860 was chosen as a delegate to the republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of its secretaries, assisting in counting the votes which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. When the civil war broke out he was appointed on the staff of the governor of Iowa and rendered efficient aid in organizing and placing volunteers in the field. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving in the thirty-eighth to forty-first congresses, from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee during the greater part of this time, where his calm judgment and great financial ability made him one of the members chiefly relied upon

by the president and secretary of the treasury to devise plans for raising the money needed to carry on the war. At its close he was an ardent advocate of the reconstruction measures and the extension of the suffrage to the freedmen. He declined re-election to the house in 1871, and was a prominent candidate for the U. S. senatorship before the Iowa legislature the next year. After a long contest he defeated Senator James Harlan, who was striving for re-election, and took his seat in the senate on March 4, 1873. His taste for finance and questions of political economy caused his selection as chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, in which capacity he was diligent and conscientious, never allowing an appropriation to be recommended without having thoroughly considered its necessity and usefulness. He took a prominent part in all tariff debates, advocating a course midway between that of the high protectionists and that of the revenue reformers. He was chiefly instrumental in framing the senate tariff bill of the fiftieth congress, and pruned down the more extravagant propositions of the McKinley bill which came from the house. He also urged measures of reciprocity and secured their adoption. He had been re-elected in the meantime, in 1879 and again in 1885. In 1881 he was offered the position of secretary of the treasury by President Garfield, but declined. He was a leading candidate for the presidency in 1888, and after the election of Mr. Harrison he was again offered the treasury portfolio, which he again declined. In 1890 the Iowa legislature elected him senator for the fourth time, the campaign being fought out on his tariff views. Senator Allison is a ready, earnest debater, not easily disconcerted by attack, and always clear and logical in the presentation of his arguments. Never a bitter partisan, he has always held the respect of public men in both parties and has never used his public position to enrich himself. He is in comfortable circumstances, but far from being a millionaire. He resides on Vermont avenue, Washington, and while Mrs. Allison was alive his elegant house was one of the social centers of the capital. His tastes are refined, and he is an agreeable host and a general favorite both in his public and private life.



W. B. Allison

GIBSON, Randall Lee, senator, was born at Spring Hill, Ky., Sept. 10, 1832. His paternal ancestors, the Gibsons and McKinleys, came from Scotland and settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Randall Gibson, his grandfather, after whom Senator Gibson is named, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and at the conclusion of that struggle crossed the mountains and established a home in Mississippi. He married Harriet McKinley, and was one of the founders of Jefferson college, in that state. Senator Gibson's maternal ancestors, the Harts and Prestons, were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky. R. L. Gibson passed the years of his boyhood at Lexington, Ky., and on his father's plantation in Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana. His education, begun in the famous Kentucky town near the home of Henry Clay, was completed at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1853, being the valedictorian of his class. Upon leaving college he read law, and receiving a diploma from the University of Louisiana traveled extensively in Europe. Upon his return, which was just previous to the civil war, he became a planter in Louisiana. Senator Gibson's military career began with the opening of the war, when he was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Moore of Louisiana, of which Hon Thomas S. Manning, afterwards chief justice of the state and minister to Mexico, was also a member. Subsequently he commanded a regiment, brigade and division in the Confederate army, serving through all the campaigns of the army of the Tennessee, and receiving high commendation from Hood, Stephen D. Lee, Breckenridge, Hardee, and Dick Taylor. He led the Louisiana brigade in the memorable charge at Shiloh; was recommended for promotion for skill and gallantry on the field of Perryville; took a prominent part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and the retreat from Nashville; and crowned his military career by a masterly defense of Spanish Fort. After the war Gen. Gibson practiced law in New Orleans with success, until his election to congress. He was a representative from the first district of Louisiana in the forty-third to forty-seventh congresses, was elected U. S. senator in 1882, and re-elected in 1888. During his sixteen years of service in the national legislature he has displayed rare ability and achieved remarkable success. His influence has been exerted wherever the interests of the people he represented could be advanced, as in the emancipation of Louisiana from the evils of national interference in her domestic concerns; the protection and preservation of the sugar industry; the establishment of the Mississippi river commission, and the improvement of the navigation of that river; the protection of the alluvial lands from overflow; the preservation of the national currency; the restoration of railroad land grants to the public domain; all international questions relating to treaties, and many other subjects of vital importance. Senator Gibson has always been active in the great cause of education, and has been an earnest advocate of all educational measures. It was through him that the Tulane University of Louisiana was established by the munificence of Mr. Paul Tulane. He is now president of the board of administrators of that institution; an administrator of the Howard memorial library of New Orleans; trustee of the Peabody educational fund, and regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He married Mary Montgomery, daughter of R. W. Montgomery of New Orleans, La., a lady of rare gifts and accomplishments, who died in 1887, leaving three sons.

Randall Lee Gibson

ALLEN, John Beard, senator, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., May 18, 1845. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Crawfordsville and he afterwards entered Wabash College, but had only half completed the course when the civil war broke out. With the enthusiasm of youth he rushed to the defense of the Federal cause, enlisting in the 138th Indiana infantry and serving until the close of the war, chiefly in Tennessee and Alabama In 1865 he was mustered out and with his parents removed to Rochester, Minn., where he first went into business as agent for a firm of grain dealers, then studied law in the office of Judge Wilson, of Rochester, Minn., and finally entered the law school of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and one year later settled in Olym-

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pia, Wash. He opened a law office in the public reading-room of the capital, of which he was appointed custodian at the modest salary of $15 a month. Though unknown and without friends or means, by the sheer force of talent and industry, within one year he placed himself among the foremost lawyers of that section. He was a fine orator and his great legal abilities soon gave him a reputation beyond the limits of the local territorial bar. About this time he was married, and at once took a leading position in the society of the capital. In 1875 President Grant appointed him U. S. district-attorney for Washington, a position which he filled with distinction for over ten years through the administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur. In 1881 he removed from Olympia to Walla Walla, where he built up the most successful and lucrative practice of any attorney in the territory. From 1878 to 1885 he was reporter of the supreme court of the territory and published vols. 1 and 2 of "Supreme Court Reports." On the election of a democratic administration he resigned office, but continued to practice law and take an active interest in politics. In 1888 he was the republican candidate for delegate to congress against Chas. S. Voorhees son of the Indiana senator, who had carried the territory for the democrats in two previous elections. Mr. Allen was triumphantly elected, turning a minority of over two thousand into a majority of 7,371, in a total vote of 46,353. Before he could take his seat, however, the territory was admitted to the Union as a state and Mr. Allen was elected U. S. senator by the legislature, taking his seat on Dec. 2, 1889. His term of office will expire March 4, 1893. Mr. Allen is the youngest-looking member of the senate. His manner is affable and courteous, and this fact combined with his legal learning and oratorical abilities has served to make him one of the marked members of that body. His family consists of a wife and five children, two boys and three girls.

John B. Allen

BUTLER, Matthew Calbraith, senator, was born near Greenville, S. C., March 6, 1836. His great grandfather, Capt. James Butler, moved before the revolution from London county, Va., and settled on Big creek, Edgefield Co., S. C. His grandfather, Gen. Wm. Butler, was a gallant captain of mounted troops in the revolution. His father, Dr. Wm. Butler, was an assistant surgeon in the United States navy and a congressman in 1841 succeeding his brother-in-law, Gen. Waddy Thompson. His mother was Jane T. Perry, of Newport, R. I., daughter of Capt. Perry, U. S. N., and sister of the famous Com. Oliver H. Perry and of Matthew Calbraith Perry, after whom he was named. His uncles were Judge and U. S. Senator A. P. Butler and Gov. Pierce M. Butler, afterwards colonel of the "Palmetto regiment," who was killed at Cherubusco, Mexico, 1847. Dr. Wm. Butler removed with his family to Arkansas and died at Fort Gibson, 1850. In 1851 his son Matthew Calbraith Butler, then fifteen years old, returned to South Carolina, entering the home of his uncle A. P. Butler at Stonelands near Edgefield. He received a classical education at Edgefield and Liberty Hill and entered the South Carolina College in 1854. He left in 1856 before graduation to study law, and was admitted to the bar in Edgefield in 1857. In 1858 he married Maria, daughter of Gov. F. W. Pickens. He was elected state representative in 1860, but before the end of his term entered the Confederate army, June, 1861, as captain of cavalry, becoming afterwards major of Hampton's legion, colonel 2d South Carolina cavalry, brigadier-general and major-general of cavalry. He fought heroically to the close of the war. After the war he resumed law practice in Edgefield, was elected state representative in 1866; delegate to the democratic state conventions of 1868 and 1876; was candidate for lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 1870; received the same year at thirty-four years of age the democratic vote of thirty for U. S. senator in the South Carolina legislature; was elected U. S. senator in 1876 as a democrat and seated Dec. 2, 1877, and re-elected in 1882 and 1888 by a unanimous democratic vote. Gen. Butler has been brilliant and distinguished as a general and senator, exhibiting in both capacities the same high qualities of courage, ability and patriotism. He was a gallant, skillful officer. He lost his right foot at the battle of Brandy Station, winning his brigadier commission then, and returning to service before his wound healed, he was sent home to recover. As major-general he commanded Hampton's old cavalry division at the battle of Trevillians Station, resisting with this force alone Sheridan's attacks for five hours, June 12, 1864, and finally driving him from the field. Beginning at Columbia his depleted division operated against Sherman in South Carolina in 1865. He commanded the rear guard of Hardee's troops when that city was evacuated by the Confederates, and, moving out as Sherman's column entered, he occupied the same position when Hardee abandoned Cheraw, S. C. The war left him at twenty-nine with one leg gone, a wife and three children to support, seventy slaves emancipated, a debt of $15,000 and $1.75 in cash, the latter sum being his share of the silver distributed by order of Gen. Joe Johnston after the surrender at Greensboro, N. C. In Andrew Johnson's reconstruction legislature Gen. Butler advocated a measure conferring civil rights on the negro and leaving his political status to the future, but the "Black Code" was adopted in spite of the opposition of himself and sixteen others. In the convention to ratify Seymour's nomination, he with eight others refrained from voting for the resolutions which indorsed Andrew Johnson's administration. He advocated powerfully on the stump obedience to the reconstruction laws as preferable to chaos, asserting that good people were not responsible for unwise laws and should trust to time and the courts to correct evils. In the gubernatorial campaigns of 1872 and 1874 he spoke eloquently against the corrupt rule of the carpet baggers. He resisted in 1876 the nomination of Gov. Chamberlain by the conservatives and was instrumental in the election of Gov. Hampton whom he nominated. He shared actively in his inauguration and the establishment of democratic state government. His admission to the U. S. senate was opposed by an unrelenting crusade of radical calumny and, that over, a bitter contest was made to unseat him, but both proved abortive. Gen. Butler came of family stocks of gentlemen, soldiers and statesmen and has by heredity a bent for arms and statesmanship. To this he adds a wonderful popular tact, courtesy, truth and firmness. He is an able and eloquent speaker, has a clear, fine mas-

M. C. Butler

tery of public questions and is equally at home in the committee-room and on the floor of the senate chamber. He has served on the standing committees on military and naval affairs—battling in this capacity for a new navy—on territories, on the District or Columbia, and on seaboard transportation ; and on the select committees on army reorganization, on United States steel production—whose broad report led to contracts for vessels and cannon, —on our Canadian relations, and on subsidized railroad accounts. During the democratic supremacy in the senate, he reported as chairman of a sub-committee on territorial government for Alaska. As chairman of the reform civil service committee he conducted and reported the Rhode Island investigation and helped prepare and debated Mr. Pendleton's bill for the present civil service commission. He is now chairman of the committee on the five civilized Indian tribes. He has obtained these benefits for South Carolina : $250,000 for Charleston harbor ; after years of effort $100,000 for Georgetown harbor ; money for a Greenville public building ; $30,000 for Port Royal coaling station, and in the session of 1890–91 he secured the passage in the senate of a bill providing $500,000 for a dry dock there. He engineered the direct tax acts which gave $200,000 to Carolina, and partially paid for land taken for direct tax, and acquired for the state new post-offices, routes and postal facilities. He made powerful and highly commended speeches on the Kellogg case, defending the census count of 1880 in Carolina against Roscoe Conkling and answering Wm. P. Frye's charge that men brought up under slavery were "barbarians." He was a United States naval academy visitor and made a close investigation of its affairs. He also took a deep interest in the Ead's Jetties and the Nicaragua canal.

PEFFER, William Alfred, senator, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1831. He obtained his education in the schools near his home. At fifteen he engaged to teach a country school at $16 per month and continued to teach in the winter and work on the farm in summer until he was twenty. In the meantime he accummulated a library, took an active part in debating societies and contributed to the press on anti-slavery and temperance. Soon after his marriage in December 1852, he went to St. Joseph county, Ind., where he purchased woodland and began to clear out a farm. The results of the financial panic of 1857 caused him to move in 1859 to southwestern Missouri. He purchased a farm in Morgan county, raised a crop of corn and took his family there the following September. The discussion which culminated in the civil war was then waxing very bitter, nevertheless on July 4, 1860, he delivered a strong speech in defense of the Union. The approaching conflict unsettled everything in that part of Missouri. By careful management however Mr. Peffer and his wife had saved enough money to stay on the farm, but owing to his union sentiments it became necessary for him to move North. He was compelled to leave a large amount of grain, hay and other farm products behind unsold and with a few household goods in a wagon and barely money enough to pay horsefeed and ferriage, he set out for Warren county, Ill., where he arrived March, 1862. He rented a farm there, put out a crop of wheat, oats and corn, and the following August enlisted as a private in the 83d Illinois regiment. A few months later he was commissioned first lieutenant after which he was kept on detached duty most of the time. His last position was depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville, Tenn., in which capacity he handled all the engineer supplies for the military division of the Mississippi under Gen. Sherman. Without missing a day from sickness or furlough from the time of his enlistment, Lieut. Peffer was honorably discharged June 26, 1865, and was allowed thirty days by Gen. Thomas to settle his business with the government. Having read law at odd hours during the last two years of his service he opened a law office at Clarksville, Tenn., where he was employed on important cases involving constitutional questions growing out of the war. He used his best efforts to restore peace and goodwill among the people in his vicinity and delivered a number of public addresses in middle Tennessee counseling harmony and obedience to the law. Taking issue with the extreme views of Gov. Brownlow he attempted the organization of a conservative union party in harmony with the national republican party, its cardinal tenents to be free speech, free schools, and a free press. In 1870 he removed to Kansas, locating on a claim in Wilson county. There, too, he opened a law office and began to publish a paper at the county seat. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate and in 1876 was chairman of the joint legislative committee on the centennial exposition. In 1875 he established the Coffeyville "Journal" in Montgomery county, and also practiced law there until 1878. In 1880 he was a presidential elector on the republican ticket. Since 1881 he has been editor of the "Kansas Farmer." He has encouraged through its columns organization among farmers for social and political purposes, has advocated free coinage, government control of transportation, a low protective tariff and prohibition, and has opposed national banks and private monopolies. He has argued in strong terms that "farmers by virtue of their vocation ought to control the politics of this country, that the masses of the people—farmers, mechanics and laborers—must be taught to take part in public affairs and if they cannot control existing parties in the common interest they ought to raise up a party of the people which they can control." He published the "Tariff Manual" in 1888, "The Way Out" in 1889 and "The Farmer's Defensive Movement" in "The Forum" for December, 1889. Since 1888 he has delivered many addresses to assemblies of farmers, on finance and on issues growing out of the changed conditions of farming, favoring public control of money and a reduction in the interest rates to correspond to profits on the ordinary industries of the people. To the promulgation of the foregoing principles is largely due the "people's movement" in Kansas. Jan. 28, 1891, Mr. Peffer was elected U.S. senator over John J. Ingalls receiving 101 of the 165 votes on joint ballot of the Kansas legislature. In May, 1891, he was made permanent president of the national conference of the people's party held in Cincinnati.

KENNA, John Edward, senator, was born at Valcoulan, W. Va., April 10, 1848. His father died when he was eight years of age and soon after the family removed to Missouri where Mrs. Kenna's brother resided, and where they were able to get along comfortably for a while upon the income of

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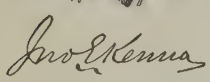
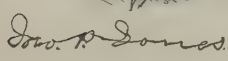
the estate they inherited. In time, however, this estate failed and the mother and three young children, John being the eldest, were thrown upon their own resources. The boy went to work for a neighboring farmer, and with a prairie plow and four yoke of oxen brought under cultivation a large tract of prairie land—no small achievement for a lad of eleven years; he also became a first-class teamster, doing a great deal of difficult hauling to the Missouri towns which at that time were not reached by the railroads. His mother relied upon him so completely that it made him remarkably self-reliant and at an early age he was unusually able to deal with the stern realities of life. When he was only sixteen years old he entered the Confederate army as a private. He did gallant service as a soldier despite his youth, and upon one occasion was severely wounded. For a time in 1863 he worked as a coal miner in Carroll county, Mo., but he was intended for better things. In course of time he succeeded in entering St. Vincent's College in Wheeling, after leaving which he studied law in Charleston and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1870. His success as a lawyer was immediate and brilliant He was elected prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county in 1872 and held the office until Jan. 1, 1877. Later he was elected to the forty-fifth and re-elected to the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses. He at once became one of the leaders of the democrats in that body, and in 1883 was elected U. S. senator. In 1886 and in 1888 he was chairman of the democratic congressional committee. On Feb. 21, 1889 he was re-elected senator for a second term. Though the youngest member of the senate at the time of his first election, he soon became one of its most prominent figures. A sturdy partisan, he is at the same time clear-headed and patriotic. He has acquired a reputation as an eloquent speaker, and a lawyer of uncommon shrewdness. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1893.



JONES, John Percival, senator, was born at Hay in Wales in 1830. He came with his parents to America when he was yet an infant and was reared in northern Ohio. His educational facilities embraced only the public schools of Cleveland. For a brief period he was employed in a marble yard as a worker in stone. Before he attained his majority during the early part of the excitement in California he went to that state and engaged in farming and mining in Tuolumne county. He was a member of the state senate from 1863 to 1867 and during the latter year removed to Nevada and in 1868 was appointed superintendent of the famous Crown Point silver mine. In this mine there was afterward disclosed a large body of rich ore and the stock of the company, of which he owned a considerable part, rose from $2 to $1,800 a share, whereby he suddenly became very wealthy. He attained a high degree of popularity among the people of the state, especially with the miners. He was named by the state press the "Nevada Commoner." In 1873 he was elected U. S. senator as a republican to succeed James Nye and took his seat in March of that year. His Welsh blood, his life in the western reserve in Ohio, and his long experience as a miner on the Pacific slope combined to make a rare and somewhat remarkable character. Although his early educational advantages had been limited, he had acquired a great mass of curious and valuable information when he entered the senate in his forty-third year. He was a man of liberal views and unsparing in research. He was strong on the silver question in which his state had great interests and he opposed its demonetization. During his first term in the senate he served on the committees on post-offices and post roads, District of Columbia and mines and mining. Senator Jones was chairman of the monetary commission organized under a joint resolution of both houses of congress Aug. 15, 1875. The report of this committee to congress, March 2, 1876, contained a thorough and exhaustive examination of the silver question. It is considered a remarkable production. It has permanent value for the compact and lucid form in which the history of the precious metals is presented and for the clear statement of conflicting theories in regard to monetary systems. Senator Jones urged that the United States should remonetize silver without regard to the future policy of Europe and that a law should be passed establishing the relative values between silver and gold in this country. The distinctive measure of the forty-fifth congress was the passage of the act for the coinage of silver dollars. Senator Jones had supported the measure in an elaborate speech in the senate. He was re-elected to the senate in 1879 and again in 1885. Senator Jones is a close observer of men, gifted with humor and appreciating humor in others; he is a genial companion and uniformly popular with all his associates. His views on economic questions are not always in accordance with current maxims and established precedents, but every one who knows him is impressed by his intellectual power. He has been twice married, his first wife being the daughter of Judge Conger. His second wife, a highly accomplished woman of a benevolent nature, is the daughter of Eugene A. Sullivan.



POWER, Thomas C., senator, was born on a farm near Dubuque, Ia., May 22, 1839. He received his early education in the common schools, and studied civil engineering for three years at Sinsiniwa College, Wisconsin. From 1857 to 1860 he practiced his profession in the summer and taught school in the winter. In 1860 he accompanied a surveying party to Dakota, and in 1861 engaged in trade on the Missouri river where he remained until 1867, when he located at Fort Benton and became president of the "Benton P" line of steamers. He embarked in numerous other enterprises, among them cattle-raising and the development of the mineral resources of his section, amassing thereby a large fortune. In 1878 he removed to Helena, Mont., and soon became an influential factor in the business and political affairs of that territory. In 1883 he was a member of the first constitutional convention held in Montana, in 1888 a delegate to the republican national convention, and in 1889 the republican candidate for governor of Montana but was defeated by Joseph K. Toole, democrat. His party, however, at the same election having secured control of the state legislature, he was elected U. S. senator on Jan. 2, 1890, taking his seat in the senate April 16th of the same year. He is an admirable representative of the men of ability, energy and foresight who are shaping the history of the Northwest.

College Hall.

Doane Hall.

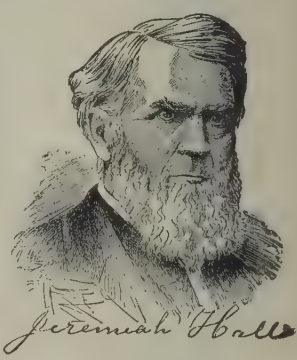
PRATT, John, first president of Denison University (1831–37), was born at Thompson, Conn., Oct. 12, 1800. Almost from infancy the most rigid demands were made upon his time and strength by his father, who seems to have been an extreme example of the hard-working stock so common to New England a century ago. In spite of his enforced absence from school, the youth succeeded in picking up sufficient education, at odd moments, to become a country school-teacher, his wages, of course, going to his father. Six months before his legal majority he gave his note for $50 for his time, and entered Amherst Academy. From here he went to Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and thence to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1827. In 1830 he was graduated from Newton Theological Seminary, having stopped a year, in the midst of his course, to teach in Transylvania College, Kentucky. After a short pastorate in the First Baptist church of New Haven, Conn., he became principal of the South Reading (Mass.) Academy, whence he was called to Granville, in 1831, to be first president of the newly organized college at that place. The origin of this school, afterward called Denison University, may be traced to the Cincinnati Baptist Missionary Society, founded in 1824. "We desire," said its founders, "to pray the Lord for an increase of laborers, and to give evidence of the sincerity of our prayers by contributing to the support of the gospel and to the intellectual improvement of those who may be sent forth into the wide field of gospel labor." Out of this society grew the Ohio Baptist state convention, organized at Zanesville, May 22, 1826. Four years later a number of men in attendance at the annual session of the convention organized the Ohio Baptist Education Society, and appointed a committee to receive proposals for the location of a college. The Baptists of Granville, a village situated in one of the most beautiful spots in Ohio, almost the exact centre of the state, offered as an inducement a farm of 200 acres, about a mile and a half southwest of the town. In May, 1831, the offer was accepted, a board of trustees was appointed, and steps taken toward remodeling the farm-buildings for school purposes. On Dec. 31st the school was formally opened under the somewhat cumbersome title of the Granville Literary and Theological Institute. Mr. Pratt's presidency lasted for six years, its chief feature being his heroic and successful struggle to save the school from bankruptcy. In 1837 he was transferred from the presidency to the professorship of Greek and Latin, which position he held until 1859, and it was in this line of work that his deepest impression upon the school was made. To the students who came under his influence in the class-room his classical learning was regarded as almost phenomenal. There is not now sufficient evidence upon which to base an accurate estimate of his attainments in his line, but there is no question that the portions of classical literature usually read in college were almost as familiar to him as the English alphabet, and that he possessed, in an unusual degree, the faculty of stimulating enthusiasm in his pupils. From his resignation until his death he passed his time in farming—an occupation for which he had the highest respect. The pleasant pictures of agricultural life drawn by Cicero seemed to him a reality. He regarded no honorable task as beneath the dignity of a scholar and gentleman. The writer remembers him as a familiar figure on the streets of Granville, retailing apples from his farm-wagon, when eighty years of age. He was a logical product of genuine American democracy developed under the influence of classical education. He was twice married — in 1830, to Mary Cory, a sister of the wife of Barnas Sears, president of Brown University, and in 1855 to Susan C. Wheeler, of Granville. In 1878 he was honored by Denison with the degree of D.D. He died at Granville in 1882.

GOING, Jonathan, second president of Denison University (1837–44), was born at Reading, Vt., March 7, 1786. He was graduated from Brown University in 1809, having united with the First Baptist church of Providence during his freshman year. After a season spent in the study of theology and a short pastorate in Cavendish, Vt., he became, in 1815, the pastor of the Baptist church at Worcester, Mass., where he remained until 1832. He became intensely interested in home missions and ministerial education, and in 1831 made a tour of the Western states in order to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the condition and needs of that section in these respects. While on this journey he attended the meeting of the Ohio Baptist convention, and took a prominent part, as an advisory member, in the meetings held to secure the establishment of the college, of which he was destined to become, six years later, the second president. Meanwhile he returned to the East and was made corresponding secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society. To his five years of zealous service in this position is undoubtedly due a large share of the deep hold which this society has secured

upon the confidence and esteem of the Baptist denomination. It was his conviction of the importance of Christian education to the cause of home missions itself that induced him to resign his secretaryship and accept the presidency of the Granville Institution, as it was then popularly called. In this work he continued for seven years, exerting a powerful influence for good, not only upon the students, but upon the Baptist denomination throughout the country. The Baptists of Ohio had not yet reached the point where the adequate financial support of a college was possible, and Dr. Going's administration was continually hampered by the lack of funds for the salaries of instructors. No man without an indomitable persistence and a willingness to set the example of self-sacrifice for the cause could have succeeded in holding the faculty together under such discouraging circumstances. "He was rightly named," said an aged resident of Granville to the writer, "for he was always going." In addition to his many other labors in behalf of religion and education he was one of the founders of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass. He died in November, 1844.

BAILEY, Silas, third president of Denison University (1844–52), was born at Sterling, Vt., June 12, 1809, and took the degree of A.B. at Brown, in 1834. From his graduation until 1839 he was principal of Worcester (Mass.) Academy; from 1839 to 1842, pastor of the Baptist church in Thompson, Conn.; from 1839 to 1845, agent for the Baptist Missionary Union; and for the year preceding his call to Granville, pastor of the Baptist church at Westborough, Mass. The time of Dr. Bailey's service at Granville was at the darkest period of the school's financial history, but he did a good work in spite of discouraging circumstances. Among the prominent graduates of his administration may be mentioned Dr. Samson Talbot, his second successor in the presidency; George R. Sage, judge of the U. S. district court; Ex-Congressman George L. Converse, and Thomas B. Van Horne, the biographer of Gen. George H. Thomas, and author of the "History of the Army of the Cumberland." After Dr. Bailey's resignation of the presidency he became president of the college at Franklin, Ind. This position he held for ten years, when failing health compelled him to resign. From that date until 1873 he was engaged in preaching at Lafayette, Ind., with the exception of three years' service, 1866–69, in the Baptist College and Theological Seminary at Kalamazoo, Mich. In 1874 he started on a foreign tour, and died in Paris on the last day of June.

HALL, Jeremiah, fourth president of Denison University (1853–63), was born in Swanzey, N. H., May 21, 1805. Though denied the privilege of college training, he nevertheless, by untiring perseverance, pursued privately the studies of the college curriculum and was admitted to the degree of M.A. by Madison University in 1847. His theological course had been completed at Newton, Mass., in 1830, and for five years thereafter he was engaged in preaching at Bennington and other places in Vermont. At Bennington he was instrumental in the formation of an academy, which had a useful and honorable history. He then went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he served as pastor of the Baptist church for eight years, and was a prime mover in the organization of the school now known as Kalamazoo College. Leaving Michigan on account of the ill health of his family, he preached at Akron, O., for two years, and in 1845 accepted a call to Norwalk, O., where he remained until he came to Granville, in 1851. At Norwalk, again, his practical experience in educational work led to the organization of a school, which, under the name of the Norwalk Institute, did good service for some years as a feeder of Denison University. As pastor of the church at Granville, the distressed condition of the college greatly concerned him. The financial outlook became so gloomy, many were ready to give up in despair, and the question of removal to some other point was seriously agitated. The uncertainty of the outcome caused a temporary suspension of instruction in the spring of 1853. It was finally decided, however, that the school should remain at Granville, but should be removed from the farm to its present site, on the summit of the hill on the north side of the village. Dr. Hall was among those most prominent in devising means for its relief. Plans which he suggested were adopted, and in the summer of 1853 he was offered, and accepted, the presidency. His method was to raise money by direct subscription, and by the sale of scholarships. A gift of $10,000 at this period, from William S. Denison, led to the adoption of the present title—Denison University. Dr. Hall succeeded in securing funds for a new building, costing about $20,000, and instruction began on the new site in 1856. During the interval between the removal and the completion of the new building the college was confined to the one small building now known as the gymnasium. The more hopeful turn of affairs secured an increase of students, and the ten years of Dr. Hall's administration were, on the whole, much more prosperous than any previous period in the history of the school. After his resignation of the presidency, in 1863, Dr. Hall held pastorates successively in Fredericktown, O., Chillicothe, Mo., and Waverly, Ia. He died at Port Huron, Mich., May 31, 1881.



TALBOT, Samson, fifth president of Denison University (1863–73), was born near Urbana, O., June 28, 1828. He removed with his parents to Illinois when eleven years of age, and in 1846 entered, as a student, the school of which he was to become president seventeen years later. The remarkable perseverance of the man was shown by the extreme deprivations which he was willing to undergo in order to secure an education. He boarded himself in his own room, and is known to have said that he had read the works of the leading English poets while his fellow-students were going to and from their meals—a statement which contains in itself ample proof of the simple diet upon which he subsisted. He was graduated with high honor, in 1850, and served as tutor during the following year. He then took a theological course at Newton, Mass., and received an appointment, upon graduation, as missionary to Siam. Pending necessary delay, however, his purpose was changed, and he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Dayton, O., which he held until his election to the presidency of the university in 1863. Financial troubles had again arisen, owing largely to the disorders produced by the civil war. As a basis for work President Talbot prepared a financial history of the university, showing a total of about $75,000 contributed by the denomination since the school was organized. Of this amount

about $50,000 remained in hand, in the form of grounds, buildings, appliances and invested funds. Considering the good that had been accomplished, this was justly regarded as an excellent showing. An earnest appeal was then made, through the Ohio Baptist convention, for $100,000. After a thorough canvass of the state, covering about four years, this sum was secured and invested as a permanent fund, the interest to be used exclusively for the payment of salaries of instructors. The momentum thus secured was not allowed to subside. In 1871 a new building, now known as College Hall, was erected at an expense of $30,000. During the two years following $75,000 more was added to the permanent funds. The indefatigable efforts of Dr. Talbot had secured a large increase of students, as well as of funds, the graduates from 1863 to 1873 numbering nearly twice as many as in any ten years previous to this period. It is impossible to do justice, within the limits of space available, to the excellent qualities of mind and heart which Dr. Talbot possessed. Broad in sympathies, quick, clear and deep in thought, he was a power for good wherever he was found. In the summer of 1873 the friends of the institution were startled and grieved by the news that its popular and efficient president was dead—the result, as was generally supposed, of almost continual overwork. He died June 10, 1873.

ANDREWS, Elisha Benjamin, sixth president of Denison University (1875–79), succeeded Dr. Talbot after an interval of two years, during which time the duties of president were assumed by F. O. Marsh, professor of mathematics. President Andrews held the position for four years, and his administration was characterized by energy and success. A detailed account of his life and work will be found in connection with Brown University, of which he afterward became president. (See Vol. VIII.) During the last year of this period was completed the library building, known as Doane Hall, the gift of W. Howard Doane, Mus. Doc., Cincinnati. The interest-bearing endowments, together with the value of the property, now amounted to a little less than $300,000.

OWEN, Alfred, seventh president of Denison University (1879–86), was born in China, Me., July 20, 1829. He received his education at Waterville College, now Colby University, from which he was graduated in 1863. After two years teaching at Bridgeton, Me., he entered Newton Theological Seminary, completing its course in 1858. For twenty-one years from this date he was engaged in the ministry, first at Lynn, Mass., then at Detroit, Mich., and finally at Chicago, Ill. From this work he was called to Denison in 1879. The demands of the school had already outgrown the resources secured by his predecessors, and another effort for increased endowment was made, which resulted in the addition of another $100,000 to the permanent funds of the university. The scientific department, hitherto seriously cramped by lack of sufficient teaching force and funds, was now placed more nearly on an equal footing with the work done in other lines. During the school year, 1884–85, Denison became a member of the Ohio branch of the Institute Oratorical Association, in which her representatives have maintained an unusually creditable standing. During this administration the restrictions against secret societies were repealed, and the Greek-letter fraternities are now a recognized feature of student life. These organizations have not interfered with the work of the regular literary societies to the extent seen in many colleges, nor have they manifested other evils with which the system is often charged elsewhere. During the latter part of this administration was begun the publication of the "Bulletin of the Scientific Laboratories of the University," which has done much to stimulate original investigation by teachers and students, and, by exchange, has brought into the library the publications of learned societies in all parts of the civilized world. After his resignation in 1886, Dr. Owen was elected president of Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn. Aside from his work as an educator, he is a frequent contributor to the denominational press.

ANDERSON, Galusha, eighth president of Denison University (1887–90), was born in Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1832. Until the age of seventeen, Galusha was engaged upon his father's farm, with such advantages of study as the district school afforded. At that time he was determined to be a lawyer, and practiced elocution on the cows and other live stock of the farm. He was a warm admirer of Henry Clay, and a stanch advocate of a protective tariff and total abstinence. At this time his convictions underwent a change, and he decided to study for the ministry, and after a preparatory course at Alfred Academy (N. Y.), he entered the sophomore class of Rochester University and was graduated in 1854. Two years later he was graduated from the Theological Seminary at the same place, and for the next ten years was engaged in the work of the Baptist ministry, first at Janesville, Wis., and afterward at St. Louis. His pastorate in the latter city covered the period of the civil war, and his attitude as an outspoken advocate of the Union made his church a strong rallying-point for the Northern sentiment of the city, though it emptied the pews of many of the most influential and liberal members. The next seven years were spent in the professorship of homiletics, church polity and pastoral duties, in Newton Theological Seminary. Resigning this position, he again entered the pastorate, first in Brooklyn and then in Chicago. In 1878 he was placed in charge of the old Chicago University, with the hope that his strong personal force would enable it to overcome its financial troubles and secure a solid footing. After eight years of heroic struggle, however, the case was abandoned as hopeless. Dr. Anderson again entered the ministry at Salem, Mass., but was scarcely settled in his work when called to Denison. His administration, though lasting only from January, 1887, to January, 1890, was marked by substantial progress. The preparatory department was organized on a separate basis, with its own executive head, under the name of Granville Academy, a change which has put much more spirit into the preparatory work. The building erected upon the removal of the university to its present site was set apart for its use, and designated as Academy Hall. Dr. Anderson is a vigorous thinker, a clear writer, an effective speaker and a strong personal force in whatever field he may be found. He subsequently occupied the chair of homiletics and pastoral theology in the Divinity School of Chicago University.

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PURINTON, Daniel Boardman, ninth president of Denison University and second president of the affiliated Shepardson College (1890——), was born in Preston county, Va., Feb. 15, 1850, son of Jesse M. and Nancy Alden (Lyon) Purinton. His father was a native of Coleraine, Mass., came of a long line of clergymen, was a prudent pastor and eloquent preacher of the Baptist denomination, and bore the well-earned title of D.D. His mother was a descendant of John Alden, of the Mayflower, and her family was distinguished for the number of teachers it produced, prominent among them being Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, who was her aunt. Daniel Boardman was educated at George's Creek Academy, Pennsylvania, and at the State University, of West Virginia, where he was graduated, at the head of his class in 1873. From the same institution he received the degree of A.M. in 1876. When he was nineteen years of age, and a sophomore in college, his father died, leaving him as the only support of his mother and younger brothers. After a year of graduate study, he became a member of the faculty—not his first experience in teaching, for at the age of sixteen he had had charge of a district school. After five years as instructor in the preparatory department he held successively the chairs of logic, mathematics and metaphysics, and also served as vice-president of the university. In 1880 he was made acting president, and during his two years' incumbency the patronage increased about forty per cent. In 1890 he was elected president of Denison University, Granville, O., and at the same time president of Shepardson College, an affiliated school, the outgrowth of a young ladies' institute, which in 1887 was erected into a college. These are the only Baptist schools of high grade in Ohio. Their patronage has doubled since Dr. Purinton took charge of them; the courses of instruction have been expanded; the faculties enlarged; the endowments increased; five new buildings erected, and a conservatory of music established. Thoroughness in the class-room has been a distinguishing feature from the beginning; and this has given these institutions a high standing, wherever their graduates have filled positions of trust and usefulness. In 1889 Denison University conferred upon Prof. Purinton the degree of LL.D., and in 1892 the University of Nashville added the degree of Ph.D. Part of his early life was spent at Morgantown, W. Va., and he was mayor of the town, councilman and school commissioner and director of the First National Bank. For eight years he was president of the Baptist General Association of West Virginia, and for eight (1890–98) president of the Ohio Baptist Education Society. He has published "Christian Theism" (1889); "Ethics of the State" (in "American Journal of Theology" (1897); "Our Sleeping Beauty," song and chorus (1875), and about forty other songs, with music produced at various times since 1873. His favorite pastimes are music and philosophy. Dr. Purinton was married at Wyoming, Del., July 6, 1876, to Florence A., daughter of Prof. F. S. Lyon, late president of Broaddus College.

D. B. Purinton.

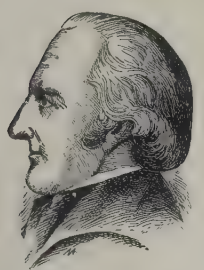
HOWARD, Blanche Willis, author, was born in Bangor, Me., July 21, 1847, and is a member of an old family of the Pine Tree State. She was educated at the high school in her native city, and in a boarding-school in New York city, and after finishing her studies spent a year with a married sister in Chicago. She began to compose before she had reached her teens, but published little of importance until 1875, when her first book, "One Summer," appeared. The vivacity of the dialogue and the amusing character of the slender plot made "One Summer" very popular, but hardly justified the reader in expecting work of higher rank from the same pen. Miss Howard now decided to enlarge her stock of experiences by foreign travel, and, obtaining a commission from the Boston "Transcript," she went to Europe. Much of her time was spent in Stuttgart, Germany, and she finally decided to make it her permanent place of residence. She received into her home young American girls who were studying music, art and languages, kept on with her literary work, and in 1886 became the editor of a magazine published in the English language. In 1890 Miss Howard became the wife of Dr. von Teuffel, a physician of the German court, and a man of wealth. She is a popular member of the aristocratic circles of the royal city, and is as well known among the poor by reason of her charities. Her published works are: "One Year Abroad" (1877); "Aunt Serena" (1880); "Guenn: A Wave on the Breton Coast," her best piece of writing (1883); "Aulnay Tower" (1886); "Tony the Maid, a novelette" (1887); "The Open Door" (1889); "No Heroes," a boys' story; and, in conjunction with William Sharp, "A Fellowe and His Wife" (1891). All her works have passed into large editions in the United States, and most of them have been translated into the chief European languages. Of "Guenn," the London "Academy" said: "It is one of those books that not only charm but satisfy," and an American reviewer expressed himself as follows: "'Guenn' belongs distinctively to the 'local color' class of novels, of which much has been said in connection with the camera-like talents of Mr. Crawford; and, as such 'Guenn' is 'international' literature, and its author an unbiassed cosmopolite, so far as a New England woman may be supposed capable of moral and mental neutrality as an observer of foreign life. But compared with Mr. Crawford's studies in local color, 'Guenn' is more natural, more wholesome, more evenly brilliant in style, quite as absorbing, more dramatic, more mature in thought and sympathy, and far more important as history of the human heart and manners. Mr. Crawford has shown wider amplitude of ideas and of color, but he has exhibited neither the reserve nor the sustained fidelity and power of Miss Howard's tragic story."

Blanche Willis Howard.

BURNET, Robert, soldier, was born in Little Britain, Orange co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1762. He was brought up on a farm, and continued the pursuit of agriculture until 1779, when, although only seventeen years of age, he entered the revolutionary army in an artillery company commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Stevens. Here he rose to be lieutenant, and was in command of redoubt No. 3 at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, in September, 1780. He was afterwards promoted to be major, and was one of the officers who attended the meeting which was convened at the time of the Newburgh sedition in 1783. He was under the immediate command of Washington until the army was disbanded, and on the occasion of the evacuation of New York by the British, he commanded the rear-guard in the American army which entered that city. He was one of the

group of officers who bade farewell to Washington at Fraunce's tavern. He then returned to his old home, and devoted himself to rural pursuits until the time of his death. He lived to see the representatives of seven generations of his kindred. These included his great-grandfather and great-grandchildren. Maj. Burnet died Dec. 1, 1854.

CLINTON, James, soldier was born in Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1736, the third son of Col. Charles Clinton, who emigrated from Ireland to America late in the seventeenth century, and founded a family of remarkable celebrity. He was a brother of George Clinton, governor of the state of New York, and the father of De Witt Clinton, also governor of New York. James Clinton received an excellent education. He was gifted with a fine physique, and was endowed with natural courage and unusual presence of mind. Even at an early age his inclinations were toward a military life. He was a member of the Ulster county militia, and became its lieutenant-colonel before the revolutionary war. In 1756, when only twenty years of age, he was a captain under Col. Bradstreet, and distinguished himself at the attack on Fort Frontenac. He also rendered important service by the capture of a sloop of war on Lake Ontario. At the close of the war he married Mary De Witt, and retired to private life. On June 30, 1775, however, the Continental congress called Clinton into service again, and he was appointed colonel of the 3d New York regiment, which formed a part of Gen. Montgomery's army in the ill-fated invasion of Canada. In August, 1776, Clinton was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, and during most of the war was in command of New York troops. In October, 1777, he held Fort Clinton, which formed a most important part of the defenses of the Hudson river. There he was attacked by Sir Henry Clinton, with a large force which co-operated with the English ships of war on the river. Clinton had only about 500 men with him, while the British land force numbered 4,000. After a most gallant resistance the forts were carried by storm. Gen. Clinton escaped with difficulty, after being severely wounded by a bayonet thrust in the thigh. He slid down a steep precipice into a ravine, thence gained the shelter of some woods, and finally reached his house at Little Britain, Orange co., some sixteen miles from the fort, where he remained, nursing his wound, until the expedition under Gen. Sullivan was sent into the Indian country, where he joined it. The Indians were defeated in a fierce engagement at Newtown (now Elmira, N. Y.), their settlements were destroyed and they fled to the British fortress of Niagara. On Gen. Clinton's return he was stationed at Albany, and he remained there until near the close of the war. He was, however, with Washington at Yorktown, holding a command under Lincoln, and was present at the evacuation of New York by the British. After the war Gen. Clinton was appointed a commissioner to adjust the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York, and he also represented his native county in the state assembly, and in the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States. Finally, he was a senator from the middle district of the state. He died Dec. 22, 1812, in Orange county, N. Y.



James Clinton

THAXTER, Celia (Laighton), author, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 29, 1836, only daughter of Thomas B. Laighton, whose family had lived in that part of New England for two centuries. Her father was an editor and politician, a man of strong will and sensitive nature, who, disappointed in obtaining some public office, determined to withdraw from the world, and being appointed keeper of the lighthouse on White island, one of the Isles of Shoals, removed thither in 1841, with his wife and daughter. Thus from early childhood, Celia Laighton was familiar with the ocean in all its phases, and she delighted in scenery and experiences that to most persons would be devoid of interest, if not utterly depressing. In all sincerity she wrote of this period of her life as follows: "I do not think a happier triad ever existed than we were, living in that profound isolation. . . . To the heart of nature one must needs be drawn in such a life; and very soon I learned how richly she repays, in deep refreshment, the reverent love of her worshipper." About ten years later Mr. Laighton bought one of the islands, Appledore, originally called Hog, with an area of a few hundred acres and a population of fisher folk, and there built a house for the accommodation of sportsmen and summer visitors. One of the first tourists to visit the spot was a scholarly man from Watertown, Mass., Levi Lincoln Thaxter, subsequently known for his fine interpretations of Browning's verse, and having won the friendship of Celia Laighton he became her teacher, and finally carried her to the mainland as his wife, when she was but sixteen. After her husband's death, in 1884, and until her own, Appledore was her permanent place of residence, Boston and Portsmouth being visited during the winters, and her home was a cottage near the hotel which her brothers, Oscar and Cedric, kept. The romance surrounding her life, her charming personality, and her gifts as a writer and artist made her an object of peculiar interest to visitors to the Isles of Shoals; but it was to a smaller number, chosen friends in Boston, Portsmouth and elsewhere, that she was really known, and simply to mention the names of a few of them is to pay a tribute to her mind and character. Among them were the musicians, John Knowles Paine, William Mason and Arthur Whiting; the artists, J. Appleton Brown, William M. Hunt, Ross Turner and Childe Hassam; the authors, James Russell Lowell, John G. Whittier, Henry M. Alden, Sarah Orne Jewett and Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields. Writing of her in the "Atlantic Monthly" (February, 1895), Mrs. Fields said: "Perhaps no large social success was ever built up upon such unworldly conditions: she swung as free as possible of the world of society and its opinions, forming a centre of her own, built up on the sure foundations of love and loyalty. . . . The transparent simplicity of her character and manners, her love and capacity for labor were combined with equal capacities for enjoying the complex in others, and a pure appetite for pleasure. It would be impossible to find a more childlike power of enjoyment." Mrs. Thaxter's supreme passion was a love of flowers. These she cultivated with such rare skill that her garden became famous for its beauty, and she was able also to represent them in exquisite water-color paintings and decorations on china, reproducing them from memory as accurately as though they were before her. Many volumes of her poems illustrated with color sketches by herself became the prized possession of visitors to Appledore. Writing and publishing were forced upon her, as she

Celia Thaxter.

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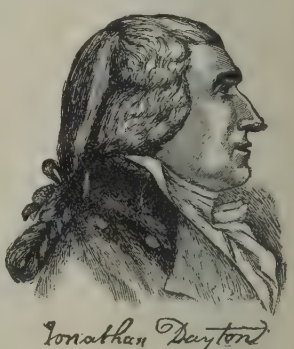
once said. While living on the mainland, some verses expressing her homesickness for the ocean, found their way into the hands of James Russell Lowell, who named them "Landlocked," and, unknown to the author, published them in the "Atlantic Monthly." Urged to continue literary work, by him and others, she began, in the same periodical in 1867, a series of papers entitled "Among the Isles of Shoals," describing the picturesque features of life and nature there, with such sympathy and faithfulness as to entitle them, in the opinion of critics, to rank with White's "History of Selborne," and Thoreau's "Walden." They appeared in book form in 1873. Previously (1872), a volume of poems had been published. These were followed by "Driftwood" poems (1879); "Poems for Children" (1884); "A Memorable Murder" in "Stories by American Authors" (1884); "The Cruise of the Mystery, and Other Poems" (1886); "Idylls and Pastorals," illustrated (1886), and "An Island Garden" (1894), illustrated in colors by Hassam. Among her best-known poems are: "The Sandpiper," "Kittery Churchyard," "The Spaniards' Graves," "The Cruise of the Mystery," "Courage," and "The Only Foe." Mrs. Thaxter died on Appledore, Aug. 26, 1894, and was buried there. Her husband lies at Kittery, his grave marked by a bowlder with an inscription written for it by Browning. They left three sons, one of whom became an instructor at Harvard University, another a gentleman farmer at Kittery. A volume of Mrs. Thaxter's letters was published after her death.

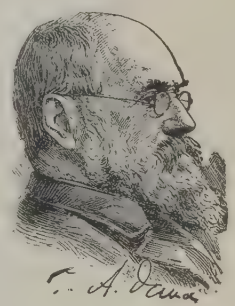
NICHOLSON, Eliza Jane (Poitevent), journalist, was born near Pearlington, Hancock co., Miss., March 11, 1849, daughter of Capt. W. J. Poitevent, and sister of John Poitevent, an extensive lumber manufacturer. On the paternal side she was of Huguenot descent; on her mother's she was connected with aristocratic old families of North and South Carolina and Mississippi. Her early days were passed in the isolation of plantation life; in the care of an aunt, Mrs. Leonard Kimball — for her mother was an invalid —but without girl associates. Thus thrown upon herself she was wont to ramble alone in the woods and along the bank of Pearl river, indulging in the dreams of childhood, or finding companionship in books in the family library. She was a poet by nature, and began to write at an early age, sending her first productions to a little paper called "The South." Its editor was John W. Overall, subsequently on the staff of the New York "Mercury," and his encouragement and kindly criticism stimulated her ambition, and her work, improving in quality, now began to be accepted by the New Orleans "Times" and the New York "Home Journal." In 1874 Col. Holbrook, editor of the New Orleans "Picayune," invited her to become literary editor of that newspaper, and, much against the wishes of her family, she consented. Reared in luxury and surrounded by every comfort that wealth could give, she had no need to earn her own living, and the prejudice in the South against the entrance of women into fields supposed to be the province of men exclusively promised to make the position anything but a pleasant one. But the work was to her taste, and she felt competent to do it. Accordingly, she removed to New Orleans, to reside with her grandfather, Samuel Potter Russ, and to begin drawing her salary of twenty-five dollars a week, thus becoming the pioneer woman journalist of the South. After a few months she became the wife of Col. Holbrook, but in 1876 he died, leaving her sole proprietor of the "Picayune," which was involved in litigation and debt. Her situation was an embarrassing one, and, as she was inexperienced in business, her friends urged her to dispose of the property, even at a loss; but she refused to give up. Her assistants were devoted to her, and so confident of her ability to succeed that she went forward stout-hearted, and was rewarded for labor that would have broken down most women, by flattering tributes from the press and by a lengthened subscription-list. In 1878 she became the wife of George Nicholson, who for many years had been connected with the "Picayune," and for nearly two years had had a proprietary interest in it, the firm name being E. J. Holbrook & Co. On June 28, 1878, Mrs. Holbrook became the wife of Mr. Nicholson, and the style was changed to Nicholson & Co. The cares of her family obliged Mrs. Nicholson to give up some of her literary work; but she continued to oversee the "Picayune," and prosperity continued to attend her administration, so that in 1887 the newspaper was free from debt, and celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in a new suite of offices. Mrs. Nicholson paid a worthy tribute to her husband when she wrote: "I believe almost any woman who has brain enough to recognize good newspaper work, and heart enough to appreciate it, could manage the up-stairs department of a newspaper, especially if she had such a staff of honorable and competent editors and reporters as I am proud to lean on; but the nerve and brain of a good business man are needed in the down-stairs department of a newspaper, and to Mr. Nicholson more than to any one else do I owe what success I have achieved in journalism." Mrs. Nicholson's poems were written under the *nom de plume* of "Pearl Rivers," and in 1878 a volume of them, "Lyrics," was published in Philadelphia. She died in New Orleans, Feb. 15, 1896, leaving two sons, Leonard and Yorke.

DAYTON, Jonathan, statesman, was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 16, 1760. His father was Gen. Elias Dayton, a revolutionary officer, who was in active service throughout the entire conflict, and was made a brigadier-general in 1783. After the war he became a major-general in the New Jersey militia, and served during several terms as member of the state legislature. He was the first president of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. His son, Jonathan, was graduated at Princeton in 1776, and at once became paymaster in his father's regiment. He served with Lafayette in the Yorktown campaign, and afterwards read law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1787 he was one of the New Jersey members of the constitutional convention, and in 1791 was elected to congress, serving until 1799, and acting with the Federalist party. He was speaker of the fourth and fifth congresses, resigning this position to enter the U. S. senate, where he served one term. Dayton was accused of participation in the Burr conspiracy, but although arrested in 1807, was never brought to trial. This accusation caused him to retire from political life, and he no more took a prominent part in affairs. Princeton gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1798. He died at Elizabethtown, Oct. 9, 1824.



BEACH, Moses Yale, journalist, was born at Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1800. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of Stratford, Conn., and on his mother's side he was descended from the family of Elihu Yale, the benefactor of Yale College. He was early apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Hartford, Conn. He was ambitious and full of energy, and before the expiration of his apprenticeship purchased his release and began business for himself at Northampton, Mass. He secured a partner in his trade, and won subsequently the first premium of the Franklin Institute for the best cabinet ware exhibited. Mr. Beach had inventive talent, and was associated with Thomas Blanchard in the invention of the stern-wheel steamboat. He also invented a machine for cutting rags, which is now generally used in paper mills, but owing to delay in obtaining the patent he did not derive any considerable remuneration from the invention. In 1827 he removed with his family to Saugerties on the Hudson, where he was for a time engaged in the paper-mill business. Mr. Beach had, in 1821, married Nancy Day, a sister of the founder of the New York "Sun," and in 1835 he purchased an interest in that paper, of which he subsequently became proprietor. From the start, his native energy and enterprise told upon the "Sun." New features were introduced and original methods adopted for securing the first tidings of important events. Express trains were run between various points at Mr. Beach's expense, and prior to the introduction of the telegraph he employed carrier pigeons to bring early European news from incoming steamers, as well as from political gatherings, race-tracks, etc. He assisted Clark and Locke in the preparation of the "Moon Hoax," which first appeared in the "Sun," baffled the scientific world, and caused much comment in the journals of both hemispheres. During the Mexican war he found the means of transmitting news so slow that he established a fast express, by which the time between Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., was reduced one-third. He laid the matter before his fellow-publishers, who agreed to share the expense of the undertaking, and this was the origin of the alliance known as the "Associated Press." Realizing the demoralizing effects of war on the country, he visited Mexico in 1848, at the urgent request of President Polk, and secured the interviews and agreements which were the basis of the subsequent treaty of peace. During the trip Mr. Beach received the first premonition of the paralysis which eventually terminated his life. Finding, after a considerable struggle that he could not overcome this disease, he gave up business in 1849, and returned to his native town where he passed quietly the remainder of his life. He was always an active worker in public matters and an earnest advocate of popular education. He died at Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 19, 1868.

DANA, Charles Anderson, journalist, was born at Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819. His American ancestry is traced to Richard Dana, from whom Chief Justice Dana and the two Richard Henry Danas were descended, and who is mentioned as early as 1640. When quite a boy, Charles was sent to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was a clerk in a store until he was eighteen years of age, by which time he had fitted himself for college. He entered Harvard in 1839, but a serious trouble with his sight temporarily disabled him and prevented his finishing the university course. After two years in college, he became enamored of the communistic ideas which were being carried into effect at "Brook Farm," and probably with the notion that open-air living, such as he would get under the regulations of that institution, was the best thing for his health, he joined in the experiment with a number of educated and cultivated associates, among whom may be mentioned: Theodore Parker, William Henry Channing, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Ripley and Margaret Fuller. The Brook Farm Association of Education and Agriculture was an expression not only of the transcendentalism which from 1825 to 1845 attracted philosophical minds in the region of Boston, but also of the Fourier communistic movement in Europe. The experiment was, in many of its phases, a protest against the Calvinism which had long dominated New England thought and action. The organization was practically a stock company. A farm of about 200 acres was purchased at West Roxbury, now a part of Boston, where the transcendentalists hoped to supply their material needs by farming, and to stimulate their spiritual and intellectual life by the association of cultured minds. Emerson was interested in it for a time, and so was Bronson Alcott, but not practically. Those who lived on the farm plowed, hoed and made hay, and tried to make butter. The sale to an outside market of any extra material products proved to be a delusion. By 1843 the community had become quite Fourierite, and a year later it was progressing rapidly into Swedenborgianism. The whole undertaking collapsed, finally, when the "phalanstery" of Brook Farm (see illustration) was destroyed by fire on March 3, 1846. Of this whole group of hopeful transcendentalists, Mr. Dana is said to have been the only one who had the practical business nature to attack the complicated economic questions brought to his notice. He was only twenty-three years of age at the time, and although his experiment was a practical failure, it was not without advantage to him as a matter of association. His first newspaper training was obtained about this time in connection with a social journal called the "Harbinger." He also worked for a time on the "Chronotype," which was published in Boston by Elizur Wright. Thus a certain amount of bias was given him in the direction of a possible reform of social inaccuracies, which probably affected his after editorial history. In 1847 he settled in New York, and was a member of the editorial staff of the N. Y. "Tribune" from that time down to 1861, during a considerable portion of which he was its managing editor and the man most trusted by its eminent founder, Horace Greeley. During the period immediately preceding the war of the rebellion, the "Tribune" undoubtedly owed very much of its success in the matter of circulation and advertising patronage to Mr. Dana's natural gift for the live editorial supervision of a great daily. In the meantime he did not fail to use his valuable acquirements in literary work, being employed by D. Appleton & Co. as a reader for several years after he went on the staff of the "Tribune." In 1855, with George Ripley, he planned and edited for the same house the "New American Cyclopedia," which was completed in 1863, and ten years later was thoroughly revised and issued in a new edition under the title of the "American Cyclopedia" (16 vols., 1873–76). In 1857 was first published by the Appletons Mr. Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," a collection of the best minor poems of the



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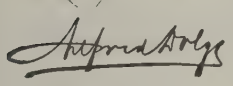
English language, one of the most pleasing compilations of its kind ever made; it passed through numerous editions and continues to be popular. The fifteen years of Mr. Dana's important and influential association with the "Tribune" ended in 1861, when, disagreeing with Mr. Greeley as to the proper conduct of the war, he resigned. Mr. Dana was at once offered by the secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, a position of importance in that department, and in 1863 was appointed assistant secretary of war, an office which he held until after the surrender at Appomattox. In the war department, the powers given to Mr. Dana and the confidence placed in him enabled him to be of the greatest service to the Federal cause and to exercise an appreciable influence upon the progress of the war. He possessed the rare and valuable faculty of judging men, his discernment being unerring in regard to the appointment of officers to

high positions and their assignment to grave and important duties. To Gen. Grant he proved a firm friend at a time when most powerful influences were at work to do him injury. Mr. Dana's duties obliged him to make frequent rapid journeys to different parts of the country for the purpose of observing and reporting to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton the condition of affairs. During the campaigns of northern Mississippi and Vicksburg and at Chattanooga, he was in the saddle at the front most of the time. At the close of the war he was invited to become the editor of a new paper in Chicago, the "Republican," an invitation which he accepted. He stayed there only a short time, however, as the paper in question failed, owing to causes quite outside of his connection with it. He returned to New York and organized a company which purchased the "Sun," at that time an old and moribund property. Its subsequent success has been continuous and remarkable. Mr. Dana issued the first number of the "Sun" under his editorial supervision Jan. 27, 1868, as a democratic newspaper, and from that time it was an important factor in political journalism. He soon showed the purpose which has ever since actuated him, of making his paper a sharp, aggressive instrument, independent of party limitations and unbound by party leading-strings. At the same time he has carried it on as a newspaper remarkable for the completeness of its arrangements for the gathering of news, and for the excellence with which that news has been presented to the public. Neither money nor pains were spared in obtaining the very best editorial talent, the success of the "Sun" association being notable. Mr. Dana, being a man of strong character, with pronounced opinions of his own, has succeeded in making a sufficient number of enemies to keep the "Sun" constantly before the public. Occasional eccentricity in its management has added to the general interest with which the course of the paper is viewed; such, for instance, as its sudden change of base in the matter of the Beecher trial, and such, again, as its advocacy of Gen. B. F. Butler for president of the United States during the campaign of 1884. Mr. Dana's vigorous personality invariably dominated every interest or movement with which he was connected, and the success of the "Sun" has been due in large measure to his remarkable intellectual power and extraordinary editorial gifts. Besides the literary works already mentioned, he wrote, in association with Gen. James H. Wilson, a "Life of Ulysses S. Grant" (Springfield, 1868). Afterward, when Gen. Grant was president, Mr. Dana did not hesitate to make the "Sun" the medium for the most incisive and severe criticism of the administration. The "Sun" supported Mr. Tilden for the presidency, and was bitter over the manner in which the election of 1876 terminated, always thereafter styling Rutherford B. Hayes, in its columns, the "Fraud president." In 1880, when Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the candidate of the Democratic party for president, Mr. Dana did not give the candidate his support, a most important contribution to the literature of that campaign being the statement in the columns of the "Sun" that the Democratic candidate for president was "a good man and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds." In the campaign of 1884 the "Sun" was pronounced in its opposition to Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and effusive in its expressions of confidence in the success of Benj. F. Butler, who received at that election from the combined greenback and anti-monopolist parties 175,370 out of 10,000,000 votes. In 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was renominated, Mr. Dana supported the Democratic ticket, though denouncing the free-trade doctrines advocated by many in his party. He opposed Mr. Cleveland in 1892, and after the latter became a candidate, refused adherence to him, although he supported the ticket. The action of the Chicago platform in 1896, in declaring for free silver, led him to support McKinley, although he had aided Thomas C. Platt in his efforts to prevent McKinley's nomination. Mr. Dana's Americanism was intense, and the independence of Cuba, the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and the rapid development of the navy were advocated by him more strenuously than by any other editor. "Whatever was in him was spread over the columns of the 'Sun'," said the writer of one of the obituary notices of the great journalist. "If he had a hatred, it was there. If he saw a phase of humor, it was there. His scorn, his ambition, his glowing appreciation of the beautiful and lofty and artistic, his love of manly sport, his wonder and love of nature, all were there." Said another, of his attainments: "He used his academical attainments to unlock the treasures handed down in those languages of modern Europe which are daughters of the Latin speech, and he used his mastery of his native Anglo-Saxon to obtain an intimate acquaintance not only with the kindred German but with the allied Scandinavian tongues. As regards the scope and thoroughness of his literary accomplishments, he has never had an equal in this country within his own profession." He had a keen interest in the biological, botanical, astronomical, dynamical and philosophical discoveries of the day, and was an authority on many subjects. The collecting of rare books and oriental porcelains, and the cultivation of flowers and trees were pursuits most congenial to his taste. He was often called on to speak at public dinners, and occasionally lectured on journalism before college students. Although his prejudices were strong, he was a sunny-natured and, in general, a considerate and generous man. He was a member of the New England Society of New York city, and of the Society

of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, in 1846, to Eunice Macdaniel, of New York city, who bore him three daughters and a son. The daughters are Ruth, wife of Dr. W. H. Draper; Eunice, wife of Dr. J. W. Brannan; and Mrs. Zoe Underhill. His son, Paul, succeeded him in the editorship of the "Sun." Mr. Dana died at his summer home near Glen Cove, L. I., Oct. 17, 1897.

DOLGE, Alfred, manufacturer, was born in Chemnitz, Saxony, Dec. 22, 1848. At thirteen years of age he left school, and entered his father's factory as an apprentice to piano building. At the close of his apprenticeship, he, at the age of seventeen, visited New York to improve his knowledge of piano construction, but returned to Leipsic in 1868, before he decided to make his home in the United States. Returning then to this country, he went to work as a journeyman in a piano manufactory. One important article used in the manufacture of pianos is hammer-felt, and there were only two manufacturers of it in Europe. Young Dolge organized a company for its production in America, and after many discouraging experiments finally succeeded in furnishing an excellent article, and his establishment has developed into the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Dolge also engaged in the manufacture of piano sounding-boards. By the spring of 1874 the demand for his felt had so increased that he was obliged to enlarge his facilities, which he did by erecting extensive buildings at Brockett's Bridge, a small village about 200 miles from New York city; and by 1878 the enormous growth of his sounding-board business compelled the purchase of 18,000 acres of land in the Adirondack region, and the erection there of three large sawmills. About this time he also started a new industry—the making of felt shoes—of which he turns out 1,500 pairs a day. The enterprise of Mr. Dolge has wrought marvels. The post-office village of Brockett's Bridge, which, when he erected his factories there, was a forlorn little settlement of 300 people, is now a thriving place of 2,500 inhabitants, most of whom are operatives in his mills, and the owners of their homes. The marvelous machines in use in the various industries, the fine broad streets, the electric lights, the picturesque public park of several hundred acres, donated by Mr. Dolge, the fine school-houses—among the best in the state—the handsome club-house, with its gymnasium, lecture hall, reading-room, library and bowling alley, and more than all, the healthy, intelligent, contented appearance of the work-people, bespeak prosperity, and show what may be done by the well-directed energy of one man. In 1882 the inhabitants of the place petitioned the authorities at Washington to change the name by which it had been known for 100 years, to Dolgeville, and as such it is now known all over the country. A strike among the operatives of Mr. Dolge is a thing unheard of, and, indeed, would seem to be impossible; for, although he insists upon managing his own affairs without dictation from his workmen, and conducts them upon business principles, he recognizes the right of his operatives to a share in the fruits of their labor beyond their mere wages. His scale of wages is considerably higher than the average earned by workmen in cotton and woolen mills, or in other felt factories, but in addition he has adopted a system of distribution of earnings,



which, while not exactly profit-sharing, secures to each employee a practical benefit that is its equivalent. He sets aside, each year, a calculated proportion of the profits of his business for the benefit of his men. This sum, however, he does not give his workmen in cash; he invests it for their benefit in various ways, the principal of which are: a premium fund, a life insurance association, a mutual aid society, and a building fund for the erection of homes; and the money which sustains all these comes from his own share of the earnings, and is in no manner deducted from the wages of the operatives. One of the most beneficent features of his system is in regard to pensions, which are provided for all workmen who, by reason of accident, sickness or old age, are disabled from work, the operatives being graded according to the length of time the recipient has been in his service. To the one who has been ten years in his employ, it is one-half of his regular wages; thirteen years' service draws sixty per cent; sixteen years' service seventy-five per cent; nineteen years', eighty per cent; twenty-two years', ninety-five per cent; and twenty-five years', one hundred per cent; while any one, becoming incapacitated before he has served ten years, receives half-wages so long as his incapacity continues. Mr. Dolge also helps his men to buy their homes. He builds houses for his employees, and allows them to pay the cost in monthly instalments of ten dollars each. The habit of saving inculcated by this plan is not its smallest benefit. Another of his methods of distributing the surplus earnings is an endowment plan, by which each employee who has been with the firm for five consecutive years or more has credited to him, each year, such an amount as the books show he has produced for the firm above what it has paid him in wages. If by some fault he has caused a loss, this is charged against his credit. He gets six per cent. on the balance, the principal of which is only payable to him when he reaches the age of sixty, or to his heirs at his death. If he leaves the firm he gets this sum only at death, or when he reaches his sixtieth year, but interest ceases from the date of his departure. Mr. Dolge has manifold schemes for the benefit of his workmen, and he crowns them all by a reunion and banquet, at the beginning of each year, at which his employees are present, when he goes over the work done and the results accomplished during the past twelve months, the condition of the various funds and the prospects for the future.

CRAVATH, Erastus Milo, president of Fisk University, was born at Homer, N. Y., July 1, 1833, the son of a prosperous farmer who was an original abolitionist. Erastus received his early education at a country school, and at the age of sixteen entered Homer Academy to prepare for college. In 1851 he went to Oberlin, O., and was graduated from the college there in 1857. He afterward entered the theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1860. The same year he assumed charge of his first pastorate, the Congregational church at Berlin Heights, O., and there he married Ruth A. Jackson, of Kennett Square, Pa. In December, 1863, he entered the civil war as chaplain of the 101st regiment of Ohio volunteers, and served in the army of the Cumberland until he was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. Feeling that he was called to some Christian work in the South, he declined to accept any calls in the North, and the September following was commissioned by the American Missionary Association of New York city to return to the section of the South which he had visited during the war, and found schools for freedmen. In the national council held

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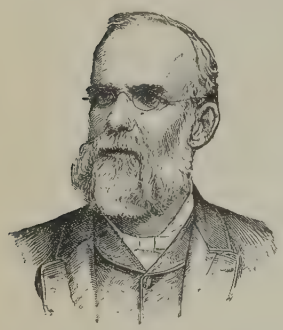
by the Congregational churches in Boston in July, 1865, $250,000 was recommended as the sum that should be raised for the American Missionary Association to use in its educational work in the South during the following year. The association at once took steps for establishing schools in the central South, and appointed Chaplain E. P. Smith district secretary at Cincinnati, and E. M. Cravath field agent, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee and Kentucky, with headquarters at Nashville. After a few days' investigation by Messrs. Smith and Cravath, it was decided to found a great school at Nashville, and make it the base of operations for their field work. On their personal responsibility, and with their private means, they, in company with Prof. John Ogden, purchased a half-square of land in the city at a cost of $16,000, and Gen. Fisk secured for the use of the school the large hospital which stood on the ground, and which had been erected by the government during the war. The institution, at Mr. Cravath's suggestion, was named in honor of Gen. Fisk, and the "Fisk School" was opened Jan. 9, 1866, under the control of the American Missionary Association and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. The land was afterward transferred to these societies by purchase. Mr. Cravath also established schools at Atlanta, Ga., which were the foundation of the Atlanta University, at Talladega, Ala., where they eventually became the Talladega College, and also at Louisville and Lexington, Ky., and Milledgeville and Andersonville, Ga. In September, 1866, he was appointed to the district secretaryship at Cincinnati, and in 1870 to the field secretaryship at New York, where he had charge of the whole educational work of the American Missionary Association in the South. On Aug. 22, 1867, when Fisk University was chartered under the laws of Tennessee, he was one of the incorporators, and a member of the first board of trustees. In 1875 he was unanimously elected president of the university, and passed three years abroad, managing the "Jubilee Singers," through whose instrumentality $150,000 was secured during the seven years of their organization. In 1878 he returned to the university, and has since devoted himself to his duties as president, as well as to the professorship of mental and moral science and political economy. The institution has greatly prospered under his management, and has now a campus of thirty-five acres, with buildings and apparatus valued at $300,000, and an annual attendance of over five hundred students. In 1886 Mr. Cravath was awarded the degree of D.D. by Iowa College.



E. M. Cravath,

WINNER, Septimius, composer, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1827. He learned to play on several instruments and, in a humble way, began to teach music. For a time he kept a small music-shop in Philadelphia. From 1847 to 1857 he was a member of the Music Fund orchestra. Since then he has been an officer in the board of music trade, and one of the managers of the Philadelphia musical fund. All his busy life has been spent in the city of his nativity in connection with musical affairs. He has published many easy pieces for the violin, guitar, and the pianoforte, and not a few popular songs, some of which appeared under feigned names—such as Alice Hawthorne, Mark Mason, etc. His "What is Home Without a Mother?" and "Listen to the Mocking-Bird," have had a large circulation. Among his other publications are rudimentary instruction-books, guides and primers for various instruments.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, author, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1786. He was at first a hatter, and migrated in 1807 to Chillicothe, O. He was at the Raisin river, Mich., as a soldier, at the time of Hull's surrender in 1812, and wrote a narrative of his experiences, which appeared in 1870 under the title of "Two Western Campaigns." He was chief clerk in the office of the surveyor-general of Ohio from 1815 to 1845, and prepared "Instructions to Surveyors-General of Public Lands," which has been used ever since in the land office, and several times reprinted. He was a founder of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati in 1843, and in 1845 of the Ohio Wesleyan University, to which he left his library. He died in Cincinnati Feb. 3, 1859, leaving memoirs of himself and his family, which are still in MS.

FOX, Oscar C., inventor and examiner in the U. S. patent office, was born at Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1830. His father, Daniel Fox, was born in Massachusetts and was of English and Scotch extraction. His mother was born in Connecticut, and desended from the old Puritan stock. Educated at New York Central College, Cortland county, he was for three years principal of Nelson Academy, Portage county, O. In 1861 he raised a company in his native county, and entered the 76th N. Y. volunteers as captain. Wounded through the lungs at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862, he was brevetted major and discharged for disability, Dec. 22d. The ball (which still remains in the chest) had carried into the lung a wad of cotton from his vest; and in a paroxysm of coughing this was thrown out, after nearly three years, at the hour of Lincoln's assassination. From that time health gradually returned. He was a clerk in the office of the commissary-general of subsistence at Washington from 1864 to 1870, when he resigned and received an appointment in the patent office. By competitive examination he obtained, in July, 1873, the post of principal examiner, in charge of Division I, Tillage. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar. From youth he had given much time to scientific studies; and in later years he became an inventor in calorifics, hydraulics, pneumatics, optics and surgery. In 1876 he conceived the idea of introducing compressed air into the hermetically sealed tube of large refracting and reflecting telescopes as a support for the objective or speculum, to prevent flexure from gravity. He has also contrived a novel uniform-motion mechanism for rotary fluid parabolic reflectors, of any possible aperture, for zenith observations. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Union veteran legion; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Microscopical Society of Washington, D. C., of the American Society of Microscopists, and of other clubs and scientific bodies. His family consists of a wife and one daughter. He resides at Linden, Md., nine miles from Washington.

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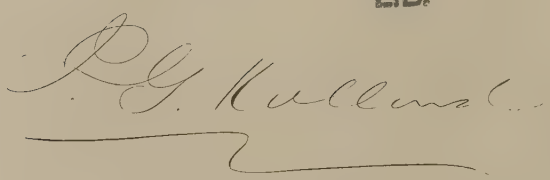
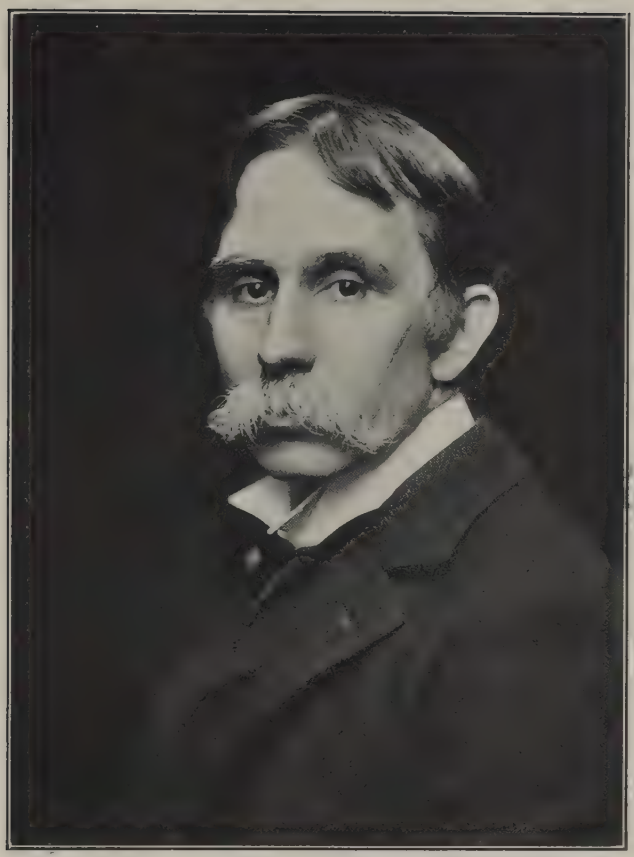


SMITH, Roswell, publisher, was born at Lebanon, Conn., March 30, 1829. His father, Asher L. Smith, was engaged in teaching, with his uncle, Roswell C. Smith, in Providence, R. I. Being dissatisfied with the text-books then in use, the uncle prepared a series of school-books expressly for his own classes, and tested their usefulness while they were yet in manuscript form. One of these subsequently became famous as "Smith's Grammar," which, after "Webster's Spelling-Book," is believed to be the most successful school-book ever published in this country. When the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age he left his father's farm and went to New York city, acquiring his first knowledge of the publishing business, in which he was destined to become famous, in the house of Paine & Burgess. After three years, he returned to Providence, and, entering Brown University, followed the English and scientific course. He subsequently studied law with Thomas C. Perkins, one of the ablest men of the times at the Hartford bar; and, having attained his majority, settled in La Fayette, Ind., where he began the practive of his profession, and where he was married in 1852 to the only daughter of Henry L. Ellsworth, the first commissioner of patents, appointed by President Jackson. In 1870, after traveling abroad for a time in company with Dr. J. G. Holland, Roswell Smith settled in New York city, abandoned the profession of law, and with Dr. Holland and the firm of Charles Scribner & Co. founded "Scribner's Monthly," now "The Century Magazine." In this venture he had the counsel and assistance of all the members of the firm; but, from the first, the controlling interest in the stock was held by Dr. Holland and Roswell Smith, the latter assuming the business management. Thus his influence was dominant in shaping the business policy of the company. He had unlimited faith in the enterprise, which others deemed a hazardous venture, and threw himself into it with energy and enthusiasm. From the outset the magazine was a pronounced success, and in 1873, at his suggestion, the company began the publication of "St. Nicholas," a children's magazine, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. In view of the memorable panic of that year, and the general stagnation of business which followed, Mr. Smith conceived the idea of buying up numerous periodicals for young people and consolidating them into one leading magazine, and in a short time "Our Young Folks," of Boston; the "Little Corporal," of Chicago; the "School-Day Magazine" and "Children's Hour," of Philadelphia, with several others of less importance, were merged into the "St. Nicholas." The results, which at the time looked dubious, fully justified the policy pursued—"St Nicholas" rapidly attaining a larger circulation than had been reached by any of its predecessors in the same field. In 1881 Mr. Smith and some of his younger associates purchased the interest of Dr. Holland and the Scribners in these magazines—the sale being coupled with the condition that the name of the company and of its principal magazine should be changed. His most intimate friends were of the opinion that no periodical could undergo such a radical alteration without serious financial difficulties. The result again justified his business foresight. The circulation, instead of decreasing, increased, and for some years past has averaged more than 200,000 copies per month—a considerable number being sold in England. The idea that an American magazine could gain a large circulation in England originated with Mr. Smith, and he personally arranged the sale of both the company's magazines in that country. Under his presidency the business of the Century Co. has been gradually extended in the line of book publication. Among its special works are: "Spiritual Songs" and "Laudes Domini," a series of hymn and tune books, by the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, of which nearly a million copies have been sold; the "Century War Book" and "Abraham Lincoln," recently issued from their press. But the work which for years to come will be their crowning achievement, is the "Century Dictionary." This work was designed in 1882, when Mr. Smith made a proposition to adapt the "Imperial Dictionary" to American demands. He supported the undertaking with his usual foresight and liberality. When the plans of the editors matured, and reached far beyond the original limits, he did not lose faith; and no similar undertaking was ever attempted in this country where so much money was expended before a profit could be realized or success in any way assured. Doubts were entirely dispelled at the appearance of the first volume of the work. The first edition had been expected to last a year, but it was soon evident that it would be exhausted in six months, and a second and larger edition was at once begun, which was followed by a third. Mr. Smith is interested in most of the great movements of the day, the problem of education at the South claiming his special attention. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Tract Society, and was for a number of years president of the Congregational Club of New York. He died April 19, 1892.

HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, author and editor, was born at Belchertown, Hampshire Co., Mass., July 24, 1819. The family originated in this country with John Holland and his wife Julia, who in 1630 were among the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Mass. Harrison Holland, the father of Josiah, was born at Petersham, Worcester Co. He was a man of considerable ability as a mechanic and inventor, who, after devoting his life to various manufacturing pursuits, died as he had lived, a poor man, the house in which he and his family resided at Belchertown being, in a large degree, constructed by his personal industry. When young Holland was but three years of age, his parents removed to Heath in Franklin county, where they lived for seven years. Later they resided in different places, the father's mechanical occupations requiring him to make frequent changes to South Hadley, Granby, Northampton and other towns. Young Holland received his first instruction at his mother's knee. Later he obtained some training in the district school which he attended during the winters, his summers being necessarily devoted to work with the farmers, or in the small factories of the neighborhood. When the household settled in Northampton he had a chance to study, and began to prepare himself for college at the high school, but he worked too hard, and a severe illness prostrated him for many months. On his recovery he began to teach in district schools, giving, in addition to his day's work, lessons in writing during the evening. In the meantime he developed a tendency toward literary pursuits, making verses and telling stories, but without much encouragement from those who read the first or heard the second. Being finally induced to determine upon a profession he chose that of medicine, and in 1840 entered as a student the office of Drs. Parrett &

Thompson in Northampton. There he remained until he had mastered the rudiments of practice and theory. He then attended the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, from which he was graduated with honor in 1844. He determined to settle professionally in Springfield, and associated himself with a classmate, Dr. Charles Bailey, but his practical experience as a physician lasted only three years. He met with little success, and as the profession was distasteful to him, and he still hungered to express himself in writing, he started, in 1847, a weekly newspaper called "The Bay State Courier." This venture had an existence of six months, at the end of which its editor and proprietor accepted an invitation to settle in Richmond, Va., as a teacher in a private school. There, to his surprise, he received the announcement that he had been elected superintendent of the public schools of the city of Vicksburg, Miss., but upon arriving at that city, he discovered that the public schools of which he was to be superintendent, with the exception of a small female department, did not exist. He had been authorized, by legislative enactment through a board of trustees, to organize a system. This he undertook in the face of great difficulties, and eventually succeeded. A great concession on the part of the trustees was that of full powers as to corporal punishment, *à propos* of which Dr. Holland used to say, during the civil war, that he had "whipped more rebels" than any other man in America. Within a year not a local private school remained in Vicksburg, the most wealthy and aristocratic residents preferring the new system. But in 1850 Dr. Holland was compelled to return to Massachusetts. He immediately formed a connection with the Springfield "Republican," which may be regarded as the actual opening of his literary life. Up to this time poems from his pen had been published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and the "American Whig Review," as well as in local papers, but his writings had been altogether casual. At this time he became officially a journalist, and he occupied the editorial chair of the "Republican," and in one form or another retained his connection with that journal until 1866. Two years after entering its service, he became a partner, and year by year increased his proprietorship, working, meanwhile as the principal writing editor of the paper, whose business management was in the care of Samuel Bowles, its founder. When Dr. Holland sold his share in the "Republican," the establishment was valued at $200,000. During all these years he had acted in almost every conceivable capacity, public and professional, flitting about the city as reporter, secretary and lecturer, participating in politics, and doing special work for the "Republican" in the shape of serial papers. These last soon became so popular that the daily issue in which they were to appear was awaited with eager interest by thousands of readers. These articles, which were satirical in their nature and personal in tone, were the beginning of Holland's important original writings. A number of his articles in the "Republican" upon the history of western Massachusetts were issued in 1855, in book form, and filled two volumes. The "History" was followed by the "Bay Path," Dr. Holland's first work of fiction, which appeared as a serial in the daily and weekly "Republican," and was published in a volume in 1858. The "Timothy Titcomb Papers" also appeared originally in the "Republican;" they were followed by "Gold Foil," "Lessons in Life" and "Letters to the Joneses." The pseudonym of "Timothy Titcomb" became a familiar one over the whole United States, and its owner soon began to be called for as a lyceum speaker. Dr. Holland made a pronounced success as a public orator. In 1858 he published his first extended poem, "Bitter Sweet," through the house of Charles Scribner & Co., which also published in 1866 his second work of fiction. The same house brought out "Miss Gilbert's Career" in 1860, "Lessons in Life" in 1861, "Letters to the Joneses" in 1863, and "Plain Talk on Familiar Subjects" and "Life of Abraham Lincoln" in 1865. In 1867, the same year in which he disposed of his interest in the "Republican," Holland's second narrative poem, "Kathrina," appeared. He had by this time acquired an independence, and had become the owner of a beautiful home, Brightwood, erected under his supervision in the suburbs of Springfield. Relinquishing the routine of newspaper life, in 1868 he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family, and remained abroad two years. It was while traveling in Switzerland that he met by chance a gentleman whose subsequent association with him led to some of the most lasting results of his public career. This was Roswell Smith, with whom, and in connection with the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., he, in 1870, founded "Scribner's Magazine," of which Charles Scribner was the godfather. The success of this publication was largely due to Dr. Holland's name as well as to his earnest, faithful and intelligent work. He contributed to its columns his later successful novels, "Arthur Bonnicastle," "Seven Oaks" and "Nicholas Minturn," and a number of poems. His poetical works were collected and published in book form in 1876. Dr. Holland's longer poems have enjoyed an enormous separate sale, 90,000 copies having been sold of "Bitter Sweet," and 100,000 of "Kathrina." Of the "Titcomb" series, in prose, about 70,000 copies have been issued. Dr. Holland was married in 1845 to Miss Elizabeth Chapin, of Springfield. He died very suddenly from heart disease, at his home in New York city, Oct. 12, 1881, leaving a widow, two daughters and a son.

GILDER, Richard Watson, author and editor, was born at Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 8, 1844. He is the son of Rev. W. H. Gilder, a Methodist clergyman and *littérateur* of no mean rank, who was at one time editor of the "Philadelphia Repository," a monthly journal, and also of the "Literary Register," a quarterly review. His paternal grandfather was John Gilder, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and a man held in such high esteem in Philadelphia as to have been made chairman of the building committee of Girard College, in which capacity he laid its corner-stone. Richard Watson was one of a family of eight children, and received his earliest education at Bellevue Seminary, a school established by his father at Bordentown. Like many of our eminent men of letters, he showed the bent of his mind at a very early period. At the age of twelve, we find him at Flushing, L. I., publishing a newspaper—a little foot-square print bearing the imposing title of the "St. Thomas Register"—for which he set the type and did all the work himself. Four years later he again embarked in a newspaper enterprise, this time uniting with two young colleagues in the production of a campaign paper championing Bell and Everett for presidential honors. A boy thus projected into national politics could neither be indifferent nor inactive in our great civil struggle, and accordingly, while still in his teens, he became a member of Landis's Philadelphia battery, enlisting for, and serving through, the "emergency campaign" of 1863, on the occasion of the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania. It is interesting to note



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that another private in the same company was Charles Godfrey Leland. On his release from military service, Richard began the study of law in Philadelphia. His legal career, however, was cut short, before it was well entered upon, by the death, in the spring of 1864, of his father, who was chaplain of a New York regiment. The young man was thrown on his own resources, with little more than his own stout heart to trust to. He accordingly took the first situation that offered, which was that of paymaster on the Camden and Amboy railroad; but a year later he returned to his first love, and secured employment as a reporter on the "Newark Advertiser," soon making his way to the positions of legislative correspondent, local editor, and finally of managing editor. Neither was he forgetful of his boyish ambition for a paper of his own, and accordingly, in conjunction with Mr. Newton Crane, later consul at Manchester, Eng., and a lawyer of St. Louis, he started a daily journal entitled, the Newark "Morning Register," soon assuming, in addition, the editorship of a New York monthly, "Hours at Home." His duties were many and exacting. He would work, it is said, most of the night on his Newark paper, and then, after snatching a few hours' sleep, would start off to his supplementary work in New York. All the Gilder family were deeply interested in the "Register." Jeannette L. Gilder, now the able editor of the "Critic," tells in "Lippincott's Magazine," in an article entitled, "My Journalistic Experiences," how all the members contributed to fill its columns. As, however, the paper "was fast losing money—just as fast as a newspaper can lose money, which is faster than anything else in the world," the two young men sold out their interest, and Gilder, still a youth, had to woo fortune elsewhere. But before this sale, Gilder edited both his daily newspaper and "Hours at Home," published by the Scribners. When "Scribner's" was started it absorbed the old magazine, and Dr. Holland, editor-in-chief of the enterprise, appreciating him to whom this periodical was mainly indebted for its success, associated Mr. Gilder with himself as managing editor. Thus at the age of twenty-six, Richard Watson Gilder found himself in a position of honor and high literary influence. Among his other contributions to "Scribner's Monthly," may be especially noted the "Old Cabinet" series, distinguished for freshness of thought, timely suggestions, and able and candid reviews. In the course of the eleven years during which he labored in conjunction with Dr. Holland, the magazine grew to immense proportions, and when Dr. Holland died, in 1881, no one was judged so worthy to succeed him as the young managing editor. His incessant editorial labors had had an injurious effect on Mr. Gilder's health, and he therefore went abroad, spending fifteen months in Europe. In 1875 his first volume of poetry, "The New Day," made its appearance, and met with general admiration for the bird-like purity and clearness of its notes, its vivid depiction of the absorbing passion of love, and the grandly adequate expression it gave to the aspirations of a noble soul. All through, it evidenced the conscientious labor of an artist skilled to clothe precious thoughts in words. Five years later a second volume appeared, "The Poet and his Master," which was lauded by the critics for its greater breadth of thought, though it could not excel its predecessor in pureness and spirituality of feeling. Mr. Gilder has a warm admiration for Keats, and this feeling finds expression in his poem, "An Inscription in Rome," and in other pieces, sacred to the memory of that most melodious child of song. At his home is to be seen a mask of Keats's face. Gilder saw Severn's at Rome. Severn told him it was genuine; so he hunted it up in London. At his home is also a life-mask of Abraham Lincoln, for the great and patriotic president had few more fervent admirers than Mr. Gilder. In 1885 Mr. Gilder's third volume of collected "Poems and Lyrics" was published, and in 1887 a new edition in three volumes, "The New Day," "The Celestial Passion," and "Lyrics." Of these and his other works, Edmund C. Stedman says: "Each is a cluster of flawless poems—the earlier verse marked by the mystical beauty, intense emotion, and psychological distinctions of the select *illuminati*. He appears to have studied closely, besides the most ideal English verse, the Italian sonnets and canzoni, which ever deeply impress a poet of exquisite feeling. An individual tone dominates his maturer lyrical efforts; his aim is choice and high, as should be that of one who decides upon the claims of others." In 1891 his "Two Worlds" was published. In 1883 Mr. Gilder was created LL.D. by Dickinson College, and in 1890, A.M. by Harvard University. His wife is the daughter of Com. DeKay, and granddaughter of Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of the "Culprit Fay." His life is one of unceasing activity. The Lincoln History was obtained for the "Century" by his personal efforts, extending over a year or more. He is often asked to grace distinguished occasions by his presence and his pen. Among other dedicatory pieces he is the author of the inspiring hymn sung at the presentation of the obelisk to the city of New York, Feb. 22, 1880. He has spoken on poetry, fiction, etc., at Wesleyan University and other colleges. He is a member of the "Century," "Authors'," "Players'," "Fencers'," "Aldine," and "Thursday Evening" clubs, and of the G.A.R., and was president, for three years, of the "Fellowcraft Club," composed of journalists, magazinists, and illustrative artists. He was secretary of the art and exhibition committee of the New York centennial celebration in the spring of 1889, and, later, secretary of the Washington memorial arch committee, and a member of the New York general committee on the world's fair. He was the first president of the Kindergarten Association, having taken an active interest in the movement to establish free kindergartens in New York city. He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, the American Copyright League, the Authors' Club, and the Free Art League. He is a member of the general committee of the People's Municipal League of New York.

JOHNSON, Robert Underwood, editor, was born on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1853. On his mother's side his ancestors are of a Calvinistic strain, while on his father's side they are of Quaker stock of a liberal type and marked literary tastes. His father, the late Nimrod H. Johnson, was prominent in eastern Indiana as a lawyer and a jurist, and was noted for his wide and exact knowledge of history, poetry, and general literature. From him the son inherited his literary predilections. After an ordinary high-school education at Centreville, Ind., where his boyhood was passed, he matriculated at Earlham College, an institution under the auspices of the Society of Friends at Richmond, Ind. In 1871, at the age of eighteen, he was graduated from this institution as Bachelor of Science, and in 1889 his alma mater honored him with the degree of Ph.D. On leaving college, he at once began work as clerk in the western agency of the Scribner educational books at Chicago. In 1873 he became connected with the editorial staff of the "Century Mag-

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azine" (then "Scribner's Monthly"). In 1881, when Mr. Gilder became editor, Mr. Johnson succeeded him as associate editor, a position which he continues to occupy. From 1883 to 1889, in conjunction with Mr. C. C. Buel, he edited the Century "War Papers" both in the magazine and in the revised book publication of four volumes, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." In 1876 he married Miss Katharine McMahon, of Washington, D. C. In 1886 he went abroad to become acquainted with the best examples of European art and architecture, visiting the chief galleries of England, France, Holland, and Italy, and inspecting the Greek monuments of Athens and Sicily. Besides his exacting duties as an editor, he has written editorial and critical articles and verse. The latter has appeared in "The Century," "Harper's Monthly," "St. Nicholas," the "Tribune," and other periodicals. He is a member of the Authors' Club, Century Club, Aldine and Players' Clubs, of New York, and of the Civil Service Reform Association, and the Free Art League. Since 1883 he has been actively connected with the international copyright movement, having been for several years treasurer of the American Copyright League, and continuously, since that year, a member of its executive committee of five. In November, 1889, he exchanged the treasurership for the more responsible work of secretary of the league, becoming by this office also secretary of the joint executive committee which was in charge of the campaign for the copyright bill. From that date until the passage of the international copyright bill, March 4, 1891, Mr. Johnson gave fully half his time to the cause, spending, in the aggregate, several months in Washington, where his efforts in creating a sentiment in favor of the measure were both untiring and decisive. In June, 1891, Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A., in recognition of his labors in the campaign for international copyright. His services in this connection have been recognized abroad as well as at home, the French government having conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor, in March, 1891. He was active in urging the northward extension of the East River Park, New York, took the leading part in securing the creation of the new Yosemite National Park, and has recently devoted much attention to the movement in favor of securing a better supervision of the Yosemite Valley. In recognition of his work in this cause, he was, in 1891, appointed one of the trustees of the Redwood Forest of 600 acres, in Sonoma county, Cal., given for public uses by Col. J. B. Armstrong.

DODGE, Mary Mapes, author, and editor of "St. Nicholas," was born in New York city in 1838, the daughter of Prof. James J. Mapes (q. v.), who attained a reputation as a scientist and author. Throughout her life she has had the good fortune to live in a literary atmosphere. Her father had a theory that children are naturally fond of good literature, a theory which the subject of this sketch has helped to prove and to transmit. She is indebted to her father for her thorough knowledge of English literature, to which, in a degree, may be attributed the excellence of her style. She moreover possesses a taste for music, drawing and modeling, a fine critical judgment and great executive ability. While she was yet weighing in the balance the claims of sculpture and painting to her allegiance, a heavier claim was put in from another source which far outweighed the others, and early in life she was married to William Dodge, a lawyer of high standing. After some years her husband died suddenly, and the ideal home was broken up. Mrs. Dodge with her two sons returned to the house of her father, who was at that time residing in New Jersey, and there resumed the thread of her broken life, educating her sons as their father would have done. Turning her attention to literature, she did a man's work with the untiring application and fidelity of a man, and earned a man's wages. Still, with all her many duties, she was the comrade and friend of her sons, everything being subsidiary to their rearing and education. She flew kites with them, swam with them, skated with them, walked miles with them collecting specimens, and set up many a form at the printer's case. All subjects in which they were interested became likewise her interests and she studied them in secret, so that when the younger, a natural musician, turned his attention to music, it was the mother who knew more of the art than any teachers in the vicinity, and when the elder, James Mapes Dodge, now well known as a successful inventor, first began to investigate subjects pertaining to his craft, it was again the mother who explained to him the crystallization of iron, the laws of statics and dynamics, and the effects of heat and cold. Mrs. Dodge is not only a good housekeeper, but in the fittest sense of the word a "homemaker," and has inherited from her gifted father his brilliant conversational talent, and his generous and unostentatious hospitality. Her first book was "Irvington Stories," a collection of short tales for children. Her "Hans Brinker" was begun as a short serial but developed into a volume, whose success was assured as soon as published. Besides having a large circulation in America, it has passed through several editions in England, and been translated into French, German, Russian and Italian. A version in French was awarded one of the Montyon prizes of 1,500 francs by the French Academy. This success was the reward of patient research and conscientious writing and retouching. The studio in which "Hans Brinker" was composed was in a deserted farm-house in New Jersey, a stone's-throw from her father's dwelling. It was furnished with a few cast-off pieces of furniture, and ornamented with the odds and ends which no one claimed for the house, with a few cheap pictures, draped with Florida moss, enlivened by bunches of bright leaves, and with a profusion of flowers. In 1870 Mrs. Dodge became associate editor of "Hearth and Home," a weekly publication with which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik. Marvel") were also connected. Her editorial ability was at once recognized, and when the St. Nicholas magazine was organized in 1873, she was solicited to assume the management. She chose the title of the new magazine, and has since given her personal attention to the issue of each number. Its success has been unprecedented and it is generally regarded as the best magazine for children that has ever been published in this country. In fact, Mrs. Dodge has made it an ideal publication. Notwithstanding the pressure of editorial duties, she has published several books; among them "Rhymes and Jingles" (1874); "Theophilus and Others" (1876); and "Donald and Dorothy" (1883). She has contributed to the leading periodicals of England and America, and while her prose writings have been more voluminous than her verse, her poetry ranks among the best of its class. New editions of "Hans Brinker" and "Donald and Dorothy" are published yearly, and they have come to be regarded as standard works.

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George Hearst

HEARST, George F., senator, was born on a farm in Missouri, Sept. 3, 1820. He had but meagre educational advantages, his childhood, youth and early manhood being passed under the hard schooling of poverty. The desire to make a fortune was the leading motive of his life. When the gold fever broke out he crossed the plains and for ten years endured all the hardships of mining life, reaping but few of its rewards. He then went to Comstock lode, which had just been found. He discovered the value of the blackstone ore from assays, and getting together all the capital he could command, invested it in the Ophir mine, and in five years was a millionaire. It was through his association with miners, and in the rough life of the placers of the early California mining days, when adventurers from all parts of the globe were gathered in that part of the country, that Mr. Hearst obtained his close knowledge of men and his peculiar half-humorous charity for the weaknesses of human nature. When he began to be recognized as a power in California, Haggin and Tevis invited him to co-operate with them in their enterprises, and he thus acquired large interests in California lands. thus acquired large interests in California lands. Naturally slow of speech and action, his judgment was invariably good, and he could be quick to think and act when the occasion demanded. An evidence of this ability was given in his negotiations for a Mexican ranch just across the border, that had been allowed to go to ruin because it was on the tract that Geronimo used in his periodic raids. Mr. Hearst obtained early information of the capture of the Apache chief, and secured the land at a nominal price (about twenty cents per acre) before the news was generally known, thus for the sum of $200,000 obtaining a tract of land worth to-day several millions. He had strong political ambitions but his advisers were always poorly selected, and sadly interfered with his aspirations. For instance, when his name was placed in nomination by the democratic party for governor of California, he came forward and made a speech so rhetorical and florid that it was evident it had been written for him; it fell flat, and Gen. Stone secured the nomination. Mr. Hearst afterward came forward and declared in plain, simple language that he would heartily support the candidate. His speech aroused considerable enthusiasm and was a feature of the convention. One of the audience called out, "Uncle George, if you had talked that way before the vote you would have got the nomination." His party, disappointed because of his failure to secure the gubernatorial nomination in 1882, subsequently, in 1887, secured his election to the U. S. senate—and had no occasion to regret its choice. While he had no gift for oratory or public debate, his knowledge of affairs made him exceedingly useful in committees, and he acquired a strong influence with his fellow-senators —being one of the figures always pointed out to visitors in the senate gallery. He was a hard and conscientious worker for his constituents, the many friendships he formed in the senate accruing greatly to the advantage of California. He was a peculiar man, respected for his honesty and loyalty to his friends, and attractive to all with whom he came in contact. Perhaps the most enduring result of his political career was the founding of the San Francisco "Daily Examiner," a morning journal presented by him to his son, William R. Hearst, who has made it one of the best-known newspapers of the United States, and revolutionized journalism on the Pacific coast.

Senator Hearst is well known in the eastern states by his connection with the turf. He purchased King Thomas for the enormous price of $40,000. As a racer he was a complete failure, never having been known to finish first. For two years Senator Hearst was uniformly unsuccessful with his horses, but in 1890 the winnings of his stables amounted to $116,000, which gave his name a high place in racing records. He left a large estate estimated at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, principally in mines, stocks and ranches. He died at San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1891.

MINER, Alonzo Ames, clergyman, was born at Lempster, Sullivan Co., N. H., Aug. 17, 1814. After studying in various schools and academies until sixteen, he taught four winter schools, and then, in 1834, became associate principal of an academy at Cavendish, Vt. A year later he took sole charge of a scientific and literary academy at Unity, N. H., where he remained four years. Entering upon ministerial labors in 1838, he was ordained as a Universalist clergyman in 1839. After occupying neighboring pulpits, he was settled at Methuen, Mass., the same year: three years later removed to Lowell, and in 1848 to Boston, where he was associate pastor with Hosea Ballou over what is now the Columbus avenue Universalist church. In Boston his important work has since been done. July 4, 1855, he delivered the oration before the Boston city authorities. Aside from his pulpit labors, he has devoted himself to energetic and continuous temperance and educational work.

He has served on the school committees of Methuen, Lowell and Boston, on the board of overseers of Harvard, and on the state board of education more than a score of years. He was also president of Tufts College from 1862 to 1875. As chairman of the committee of one hundred, and of the committee to consider the treatment of drunkenness in our city institutions, he has done a work of lasting benefit to Boston and to the country. Dr. Miner has been one of the great reformers of our time; few voices have been so potent as his. In 1863 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard, and in 1875 LL.D. from Tufts College. He has been a prolific author, writing much for the daily and weekly press. His best-known books are "Bible Exercises" and "Old Forts Taken." In August, 1826, he married Maria S., daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Bailey) Perley. Dr. Miner resigned his pastorate May 1, 1891, at the conclusion of his forty-third year of service, but his parish declined to accept his resignation, and have made arrangements to give him a colleague, thus materially lightening his too arduous labors.

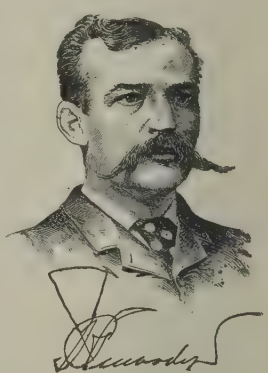
RAY, William, author, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 8, 1771. After failing in business he became a sailor on the frigate Philadelphia. When that vessel was grounded in the harbor of Tripoli, Oct. 31, 1803, he was made prisoner by the natives and held nearly twenty months. Of this experience he published an account under the title, "Horrors of Slavery" (1808). He served in the war of 1812, and was a brigade-major at the battle of Plattsburgh. His "Poems," with a partial autobiography, appeared in 1821. He lived for a time at Onondaga, N. Y., and died at Auburn, N. Y., in 1827.

RAYNOLDS, Frederic A., banker, was born at Canton, O., Sept. 26, 1850. Two of his great-grandfathers were in the revolutionary war, both grandfathers in that of 1812, and his four brothers in that of 1861–65. At fifteen he went from the public schools into a dry-goods house, and at eighteen started in business for himself, speedily losing his savings After three years' traveling for the Eagle Woolen Mills Co., he became its secretary and treasurer, and soon raised its depreciated stock to par In 1874 he settled at Cañon City, Col ,where he opened the Fremont County Bank. A few years later he had interests in seven different banks in southern Colorado, and at twenty-eight was the youngest national bank president in the United States. Severing most of these connections about 1880, he concentrated on his home bank and on operations in real estate mines, and cattle. He now owns the Ben Butler mine at Red Cliff, and a quarter of the O. K mine at Leadville, the Fremont County Bank, and half the Cañon City flour mills, extensive herds grazing over the counties, and more land than any other individual in Fremont county. His success is due to legitimate business methods, not to lucky speculation nor to trusts or combines. One-fifth of his income is set aside for benevolent uses. He is a Presbyterian, a republican, and holds the office of state commissioner of the Colorado Penitentiary and Reformatory, for which he has founded and maintains a library.

WILKINSON, Jemima, founder of a sect, was born at Cumberland, Providence Co , R. I., about 1753. She was bred in the Society of Friends, but at the age of twenty, recovering from an illness, she professed to have been raised from the dead, and endued with divine authority and the power to work miracles. Aided by two witnesses, Rachel Miller and Sarah Richards, she made a number of converts who yielded her a blind obedience and filled her treasury. In 1789 the society bought a tract of 14,000 acres in what is now the town of Torrey, Yates Co., N. Y., and gave their settlement the name of Jerusalem. Here their founder who called herself "Universal Friend," ruled and preached, observing the Shaker forms, requiring celibacy of her disciples, and preaching the poverty which she did not practice. The community did not long survive her death, which took place July 1, 1819. A "History" of her, by David Heline, appeared at Geneva, N. Y., in 1821.

WIKOFF, Henry, adventurer and author, was born in Philadelphia about 1810, the son of a wealthy physician who made a mystery of the date of his son's birth. Henry was prepared for college by R. Baird, D.D., and entered Yale, where he knew and admired N. P. Willis and John Van Buren. Dismissed thence he passed to Union, where he was graduated in 1831. After admission to the bar, in 1834, he went to Europe, traveled extensively, and in 1837 became *attaché* to the U S. legation in London, but his fondness for strange actions and adventures made any regular or reputable course of life impossible. In 1841 he brought Fanny Elssler to America and acted as her manager. He visited Louis Napoleon at Havre, in 1845, professed to have aided in his escape thence in May, 1846, and in 1849 published a book about him, and a life of Count d'Orsay. In the latter year he was editing the "Democratic Review." He was well acquainted with European capitals, had much to do with princes and other prominent persons and received several decorations, one of which, given him by Isabella of Spain, carried the title of chevalier, often supposed to have been conferred on him by J. G. Bennett. In 1851–52 his pursuit of an heiress, Miss Jane Gamble, to whom he considered himself engaged, led to his arrest on a charge of attempted abduction, and to his imprisonment for fifteen months at Genoa: this was the theme of his most notable book, "My Courtship and its Consequences" (1854), which had a large sale. His previous and subsequent experiences at Paris and elsewhere were detailed more or less reliably in "Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist" (1856), and "A New Yorker in the Foreign Office" (1858). In 1874 he published "The Four Civilizations of the World," and in 1880 "Reminiscences of an Idler," which extend only to 1840. The "Chevalier" had fair abilities and unusual opportunities, but the results of his long and checkered career were slight. He was very little in America, settled nowhere, and died of paralysis at Brighton, Eng., May 3, 1884.

PEABODY, James H, banker, was born in Orange county, Vt., Aug. 21, 1852. He is of Puritan descent and comes from a well-known family of Salem. He was raised on a farm, attending the district schools until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced teaching, attending the high school during his leisure. Desiring to become a merchant, he prepared himself by a thorough course in bookkeeping. In 1871 he went to Pueblo, Col., where he accepted a position as clerk in a dry-goods store, afterward to Denver, thence to Cañon City, where in 1875, James Clelland, the leading merchant of the city, tendered him the management of his store. This he conducted with such ability that he was offered a partnership, and the firm became Clelland & Peabody, and in 1881 he purchased the entire stock and continued the business alone. In 1885 he was elected county clerk, defeating a democrat who had held the office eighteen years. During the four years he held this office he prepared a complete set of abstract books from which he still derives an income. When the First National Bank of Cañon City was organized, he was elected vice-president, afterward president. He is also prominent in municipal affairs; has served as city clerk, as member of the school board, city treasurer, and as a member of the city council. His career in Masonry has been phenomenal. In two years he rose through various offices to that of master, to which station he was re-elected five consecutive years and in 1884 he was elected grand master of the Masons in Colorado, thus becoming the youngest grand master of any American lodge. He was chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, 1885–87, and was elected grand commander of the Knights Templar of Colorado in 1888, holding the position two full terms. He enjoys the distinction of having conferred more decrees in Ancient Craft Masonry, than any living Mason. Mr. Peabody possesses remarkable executive ability, a fine appearance, and pleasing manners



HARRISON, Robert Hanson, jurist, was born in Maryland in 1745, read law, and rose at the bar until he was chief justice of the general court of Maryland. He was on the staff of Gen. Washington from 1775 to 1781. In 1789 he was offered the appointment of judge of the supreme court of the

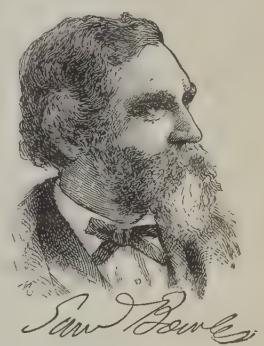
United States, but he declined it. He is described as having been a man of distinguished talents, who enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He died at his residence on the Potomac, in Charles county, Md., Apr. 2, 1790.

BÉGUELIN, Henry Eugene, merchant, was born at Locle, Switzerland, Nov. 4, 1840. He is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His great-uncle, Nicholas Béguelin, was tutor to Frederick William of Prussia, and in 1786 was granted a title of nobility. Both his father and grandfather were watch manufacturers, an occupation which placed them high in the social scale in their native country. Henry was educated in Switzerland and Germany. He came to America when about seventeen years of age and obtained a position in a New York importing house. In 1863 he started for himself in the business of importing watches and jewelry under the firm name of Cross & Béguelin, and during a period of over a quarter of a century he has maintained a high position in the business community as a man of unblemished reputation and strict integrity of character. His success in life is due to his strict observance of the laws of trade in distinction from the speculative tendencies of the present age. His motto in life has been: "Make haste slowly." While confining himself strictly to his own line, he has been identified in a general way with some of the most prominent business institutions in New York. He has been for many years a director in the Home Fire Insurance Company, and is a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. He died at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1892.

Henry E. Béguelin

BOWLES, Samuel, journalist, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1797. At sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to a printer. He worked at his trade for several years as journeyman and as foreman at New Haven and at Hartford, Conn., and then moved up the Connecticut river on a flatboat to Springfield, Mass., with his wife and child, the equipment for a printing office and the furniture for a new home. Here he established the weekly "Republican," Sept. 28, 1824, with 250 subscribers at $2 per annum. It prospered slowly but steadily, absorbing various local rivals and affording support to the family or the man who did all the work on it, so that after a few years he began to print two papers a week, one on Thursdays to suit the post-riders, and the other on Saturdays. He passed his life in this work, and died at Springfield Sept. 8, 1851.

BOWLES, Samuel, second of the name, journalist, was born at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1826. He gave evidence at an early age of his aptitude for journalism. His education was limited to the instructions of an excellent private school which flourished in Springfield, and the knowledge unconsciously absorbed in the atmosphere of his father's printing office. At the age of eighteen years he persuaded his somewhat reluctant father to allow him to start the "Daily Republican," the first number appearing March 29, 1844. The experiment of publishing a daily newspaper in Springfield nearly fifty years ago was a hazardous one, and in no other town in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, had the venture been made. The result, however, justified young Bowles's sanguine faith. Before the close of the second year, the journal was on a paying basis. Begun as an evening paper, it was changed to a morning issue Dec. 4, 1846. Successive enlargements at intervals of a few years testify to the growing fame and prosperity of the paper. The upbuilding of the "Daily Republican" became its founder's chief aim in life. He plunged into work with all the ardor of youth, the spur of natural talent and the zeal of intense devotion to the new profession. At the close of the presidential campaign of 1856, the "Republican" had fairly achieved the position which the New York "Tribune" soon after accorded it, of "the best and ablest country journal ever published on this continent. It had won its place by the hardest work, by its editor's natural genius for journalism and by the opportunity of a great political epoch." Of strong whig proclivities, its young editor's receptive mind readily opened to the inspiration which created the republican party. Indeed, he may be said to have presided at the inception of this great party in Massachusetts. This was in 1855, when Mr. Bowles, by virtue of his name heading the list of those calling a conference at Boston to break down "Know-Nothing" supremacy in Massachusetts, became the presiding officer of the convention which inaugurated the republican party in the state. It was about the only time in his life that he ever entered politics, outside the columns of his newspaper. The "Republican" was the first paper in the country to advocate the ballot for every man, irrespective of race or color, and was among the first to champion woman suffrage. Mr. Bowles found little occasion for variance with the republican party until the era of southern reconstruction, when the need for independence of party dictation grew steadily until the presidential contest of 1872. The "Republican" then ceased to be merely partisan, and began its career as an independent journal, by pronouncing for Mr. Greeley. In 1876, recognizing in President Hayes's fair professions of a liberal policy toward the South, and of a reformed civil service, the very things for which it had so long and earnestly striven, the paper again became a hearty supporter of the republican nominee. The "Republican," under Mr. Bowles's direction, early subscribed to the doctrine of a gradual and judicious introduction of free trade into the country, as early as the conditions seemed to warrant such a policy, and was characterized by broad and ripe views on questions of finance and political economy. Mr. Bowles was, *par excellence*, the journalist. He possessed the news instinct in the highest degree, and the ability of newspaper organization. He also had the special gift and inspiration of the educator, which found ample opportunity for exercise upon the scores of young men who began their careers as journalists under his training. The office, indeed, acquired the reputation of being a practical school of journalism, and nowhere else could the would-be editor so quickly and thoroughly acquire a varied knowledge of the profession. The paper was also fortunate in attracting to its columns the budding efforts of literary talent. It has introduced to the world not a few writers who have become widely famed. The most conspicuous of its literary *protégés*, perhaps, was Dr. J. G. Holland (q. v.), one of the founders of "Scribner's Magazine" (now the "Century"), who for sixteen years was associated with Mr. Bowles in editing the "Republican." An epi-



Sam'l Bowles

PUBLIC LIB

sode which did much to bring the paper and its editor into national prominence was the unwarranted and vindictive arrest of Mr. Bowles at New York, in 1868, and his confinement in Ludlow street jail, at the instigation of Jim Fisk (q. v.), who was then flourishing amidst his corruptions. This was in consequence of the aggravating truthfulness of a sketch of Fisk's early career, which had appeared in the "Republican." But "Prince Erie's" revenge served only to more quickly awaken the moral sense of the community to the reprehensibleness of his character and deeds. Although Mr. Bowles never had the opportunity or inclination to write books, three or four very interesting and salable ones were made up at intervals, mainly from his letters of American travel to the "Republican." The first of these, "Across the Continent," was the fruit of a journey to California, by stage in 1865, with Schuyler Colfax, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Illinois, and others. Another book, entitled "The Switzerland of America," vividly and picturesquely describes a vacation tour among the mountains and parks of Colorado during the summer of 1868. Still another book, "Our New West," was published by a Hartford subscription firm in 1869, while latest of all came the brochure, entitled "The Pacific Railroad—Open," composed of a series of articles contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," celebrating the completion of the great transcontinental railway. The remote portions of our national domains, so faithfully portrayed in these books, were then little written of or known in the East, and Mr. Bowles's efforts to enlighten the public concerning them proved valuable pioneer work. Mr. Bowles visited Europe four times—first in 1862, and afterward in 1870, 1871 and 1874. All his travels, whether on this continent or abroad, were pursued with the keenest relish, and made largely to subserve an educational purpose. They led, besides, to acquaintances and friendships with many of the most distinguished men of all pursuits in this country and with not a few in England. Mr. Bowles never held public office, believing it inconsistent with the vocation of a journalist. He freely lent his influence and personal effort, however, in behalf of worthy schemes for the administration of local charity, and municipal well-being generally, and was, for several years of his later life, a trustee of Amherst College. At twenty-two years of age Mr. Bowles married Mary S. D. Schermerhorn, of Geneva, N. Y., and several children survived him, including his eldest son, Samuel, who succeeded at his father's death to the management of the "Republican." An adequate biography of Mr. Bowles may be found in "The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles," in two volumes, written by George S. Merriam, and published in 1885 by the "Century" Company, of New York. Mr. Bowles's death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years, was occasioned by several recurring strokes of paralysis. The remoter cause was the mental wear and nervous exhaustion proceeding from more than thirty years of an over-intense, overworked life. He died at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 16, 1878.

BOWLES, Samuel, third of the name, journalist, was born in Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass., Oct. 15, 1851. He attended the public and private schools of Springfield, traveling much in his own country during vacations. He subsequently spent two years in study and travel abroad, and two more in special study at Yale College. He also profited greatly by the exceptional training his own father gave him in journalism; indeed, he considers this the most valuable part of his education. Mr. Bowles's connection with the "Republican" began in 1873, when he entered its editorial department as an assistant. Two years later he was promoted to be business manager, and in 1878, when his father died, he was amply fitted to succeed him as publisher and editor-in-chief, in which capacity he has continued ever since. His predilections, like those of his father, have been strongly toward the republican party, with which he has often affiliated, but like his father, he has reserved to himself the right of independent judgment, as in the campaign of 1884, when the "Republican" supported Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. Mr. Bowles is highly esteemed as a citizen, but has again followed his father's example in shunning public office, the only position of this kind he has ever held being that of director of the Springfield Library Association. He married at Concord, June 12, 1884, Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Rockwood and Caroline D. (Brooks) Hoar. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have two sons: Samuel Bowles, Jr., and Sherman Hoar Bowles.

PARRY, Charles T, mechanician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1821, and in the fall of 1836 entered the locomotive works of Matthias W. Baldwin, as apprentice in the pattern shop. Locomotive construction being then in its infancy, young Parry applied himself to the acquirement of a mastery of the business, and accomplished his aim most thoroughly. When his time as an apprentice was out, he worked for several years as a journeyman, giving evidence of unusual skill and executive ability, and being continually advanced until 1855, when he was appointed superintendent of the works. In those days each engine was constructed with little reference to those which had been built before, and still less to those which were to be built. Complete drawings of a locomotive were almost unknown, and very little attention was paid to the production of duplicate parts. Work was done quite largely by "rule of thumb," considerable portions being thrown away, because they did not "come out right." The Baldwin shops in Mr. Parry's early days were lumbered up with such malformations, and his first act, as superintendent, was to clear out these accumulations. His next was having all locomotives built alike, unless strong reason existed for deviating from established rules and patterns, and this was the beginning of the present methods in the Baldwin establishment, where is now to be found an elaborate system of standard gauges, which has gone far to establish its reputation all over the world. The perfecting of the methods by which work was carried on in this great manufactory was another of Mr. Parry's innovations upon preceding custom. In all these changes, mainly due to his inventive genius and tact, he was considerate, especially so to young men. He traveled extensively in Europe, and was a close observer of men and things. Among the members of the Baldwin firm he was familiarly known for years as "the philosopher," and to him were referred all the communications from the inventors, of varying degrees of eccentricity. A characteristic trait of the man became apparent in this connection. When the absurdity of a suggestion from these parties became manifest, instead of treat-

ing its author cavalierly, Mr. Parry's utterance would generally be: "Put yourself in his place; he may not have much good sense, but that is not his fault." With him, "charity covered a multitude of"—deficiencies. From 1872 until his death he took great interest in the growth and development of Beach Haven, N. J., his summer residence. He was among the first to build his cottage there, and the various village improvements were largely due to his agency. The Beach Haven Protestant Episcopal church was his persona. gift to the diocese. He died there July 18, 1887.

WHEELER, William Adolphus, lexicographer, was born at Leicester, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 14, 1833. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, was for a time engaged in teaching, labored from 1856 to 1859 on the great dictionary of Dr. J. E. Worcester, which appeared in 1860, and for the next four years on the revision of that of Noah Webster, published in 1864. To the latter he furnished a vocabulary which was the basis and forerunner of his best-known book, "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction" (1865), of which a new edition came out in 1882. From 1867 he was assistant superintendent of the Boston Public Library. He edited one or two small volumes in the Webster series, Hole's "Brief Biographical Dictionary" (1866), and the "Dickens Dictionary" (1873), and annotated "Mother Goose's Melodies" (1869). He began a cyclopedia of Shakespearean literature, which was never completed, and left in a more advanced state two works, which were finished by his nephew, Charles G. Wheeler—"Who Wrote It?" (1881) and "Familiar Allusions" (1882). (See the "Atlantic Monthly" for August, 1882, p. 277–279.) William A. Wheeler died at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 29, 1874.

VAN NORMAN, Daniel Cummings, educator, was born at Hamilton, Canada, Aug. 17, 1815. After a thorough preparatory course he entered Hamilton College, and subsequently matriculated at Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1838. In 1839 he accepted the professorship of classics and physics in Victoria College, Canada, which he acceptably filled until 1845, when he resigned and founded the Burlington Ladies' Academy, in Canada. In 1844 he was ordained to the ministry. In 1851 he was appointed principal of Rutgers Female College, New York city, which position he retained until 1857, when he resigned, and established the Van Norman Institute for Ladies, which at once attained popularity. Dr Van Norman never held any regular pastorate, but he preached over 4,000 sermons. In 1862 he received from Wesleyan University the degree of LL.D. He was recording secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and was also a member of the Society of Science and Art. He possessed a strictly analytical mind, was a superior philologist and a man of learning In conjunction with Louis Pujol, he wrote a complete French class-book. He was kind and affable in manner, a thorough Christian gentleman, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was twice married. He died in New York city June 24, 1886, leaving a widow, a daughter, and a son.

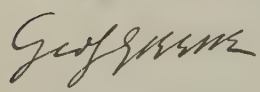
D. C. VanNorman

VAN NORMAN, Amelie R. Veiller, educator, the wife and successor of Rev. Daniel C. Van Norman, is of French birth and antecedents. She is a woman of marked character, with much ability as a teacher—a woman whose indomitable energy and perseverance overcame obstacles which at one time seemed almost insurmountable, and raised the Van Norman Institute to its present high standard. Madame Van Norman possesses a systematic mind, a wonderful memory, an engaging presence, and unusual powers of expression. She is a woman eminently fitted for the work she has chosen in the institute, which she is endeavoring to perpetuate as a monument to her husband's memory, and in the interest of woman, in whose cause she loves to labor. She is assisted by a corps of professors, teachers, and lecturers perfectly in sympathy

with the school's ideals and methods, which aim at thoroughness in moral and social culture, and practical education. The school is now located at Seventy-first street and West End avenue, New York city, a few steps from the Riverside Drive, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The building is large and commodious, and the accommodations unexcelled. Van Norman Institute numbers among its patrons many distinguished Americans, from Massachusetts to California.

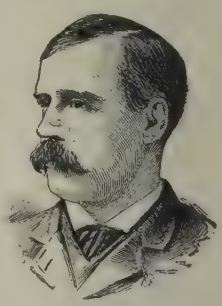
AVERY, Benjamin Parke, journalist and diplomat, was born in New York city Nov. 11, 1828, the son of Samuel P. and Hannah Ann Avery, and the brother of Samuel P. Avery, the well-known art connoisseur (q. v.). In his boyhood he worked at bank note engraving in the house of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, and when nineteen years of age went to California, where he spent some time in seeking gold in the mines, and in literary work, establishing in 1856 a weekly newspaper at North San Juan, Cal.—the "Hydraulic Press"—a republican and anti-slavery organ, when it required courage to advocate those principles in that section of the country. In 1860 he was editor and part proprietor of the "Marysville Appeal," which in his hands became one of the most influential papers in the state. He was elected state printer on the same ticket with Leland Stanford for governor, in 1861, and was largely instrumental in carrying the state for Lincoln. At the expiration of his term of office he joined the editorial staff of the San Francisco "Bulletin," serving on it very acceptably until 1872, when he undertook the editorship of the "Overland Monthly." The same year he organized the San Francisco Art Association, and in 1874 was appointed U. S. minister to China. Mr Avery's personal characteristics made him a singularly attractive man. Nov. 8, 1875, he died at Pekin, whence his remains were brought home and interred with public honors at San Francisco on Jan. 26, 1876.

GREENE, George Sears, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Apponaug in the town of Warwick, R. I., May 6, 1801, a descendant in the seventh generation from John Greene, who came in 1635 from Salisbury, England, and settled in Warwick, R. I., in 1642. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in June 1823. In the last year of his academic course he was acting assistant professor of mathematics. He was appointed second lieutenant of artillery on being graduated, and detailed for duty at the military academy for four years as assistant professor in the department of mathematics and of engineering, when he joined his regiment, the 3d artillery, and served in garrisons in Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Maine, and on ordnance duty until 1836, when he resigned from the army and entered upon the practice of civil engineering. He was engaged in the location and construction of railroads in the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Maryland until 1856, when he entered the service of the Croton aqueduct department of the city of New York, designed and built the reservoir in Central Park, enlarged High Bridge and built a new aqueduct over it. After the civil war broke out he re-entered the army, January, 1862, as colonel of the 60th regiment of New York volunteers, stationed in the department of Washington. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862, joined the army in northern Virginia, and was engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, being in command of his brigade. At the battle of Antietam (September, 1862) he commanded the 2d division of the 12th army corps of the army of the Potomac, and repulsed the enemy with signal loss to them; his horse was shot under him in this engagement. He was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville in command of his brigade. At the battle of Gettysburg on the night of July 2, 1863, with his brigade reduced to less than 1,500 men, he held the entrenchments on Culps Hill, on the right wing of the army of the Potomac, against repeated attacks by a division of Confederate troops from six until ten o'clock at night, thereby averting the serious consequences of having a strong division of the enemy in the rear of the main body of the army on Cemetery Ridge. In September, 1863, Gen. Greene in command of his brigade, was sent with the 11th and 12th army corps from the army of the Potomac, then on the Rappahannock in Virginia, by rail, *via* Washington, Wheeling, Cincinnati and Louisville, to Nashville, Tenn., to reinforce the army at Chattanooga. On Oct. 28, in an attack at night by the enemy at Wauhatchie, at the foot of Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, he commanded his brigade, and was severely wounded by a shot through his upper jaw, which disabled him from active service in the field until January, 1865, when he went to Newbern, N. C., and joined a provisional division under Generals Schofield and Cox, taking part in the battle of Kingston, N. C., where his horse was shot under him. He then commanded a provisional brigade and joined Sherman's army at Goldsboro', N. C., and also commanded a brigade in Baird's division of Slocum's army corps on the march from Goldsboro' to Washington. He received the commission of major-general by brevet on March, 13, 1865, and was on duty in Washington until April 30, 1866, when he retired from the service. The legislature of his native state, Rhode Island, presented him with a vote of thanks for his services during the war. On retiring from the army he returned to the service of the Croton aqueduct department of the city of New York, and planned the stone dam at Boyd's Corner, which was nearly completed under his administration of the department. He became chief engineer and commissioner of the Croton aqueduct department in 1867, and held the office until the department was merged in the department of public works. In 1871 he was appointed chief engineer of public works in Washington, D. C., and made the plans for the entire sewerage of that city. He was consulting engineer of the Central Park commission in making the plans of streets for the annexed districts of the city of New York. From 1875 to 1877 he was president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was one of the original projectors. He was made an honorary member of the society in 1888, and has been employed as consulting engineer in various public works. He was president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for several years.



WOLLE, Francis, botanist and inventor, was born near Nazareth, Pa., Dec. 17, 1817. He was bred to business, but his tastes led in other directions, especially to the natural sciences. He became a teacher at Nazareth Hall, then in the parochial school at Bethlehem, and in 1857 in the seminary for young ladies. Here he succeeded his brother Sylvester (q. v.) as principal in 1861, at the same time entering the ministry. He invented the first machine for making paper bags, and in 1852 obtained patents at home and abroad. He has won much note as a botanist, has written many papers for scientific journals and has published two illustrated works, "Desmids of the United States, and List of Pediastrums," 1884, and "Fresh Water Algae," 2 vols., 1887. Since 1881, when he resigned his post as head of the girls' school, he has lived in retirement at Bethlehem.

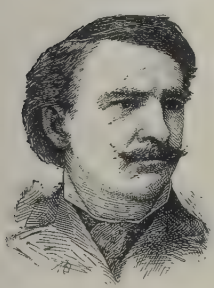
BURKE, Andrew H., governor of North Dakota, was born in New York city, May 15, 1850. He was taken to Indiana by the Children's Aid Society when eight years old and at twelve years entered the Federal army as a drummer-boy, serving through the war. Then he became a student at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, Greencastle, Ind., but was not graduated owing to the breaking down of his health from overstudy. Subsequently, he engaged with success in various business enterprises in Indiana and North Dakota, whither he removed in 1880. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of Cass county, N. D., and in 1890 governor of the newly organized state on a republican platform favoring prohibition and in opposition to the chartering of the Louisiana lottery which had made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to gain a foothold under his predecessor, Gov. Miller. Gov. Burke is well and favorably known in grand army circles.



SIMPSON, Jerry, congressman, was born in the province of New Brunswick, March 31, 1842. When he was six years old he removed with his parents to Oneida county, N. Y., where he obtained his education in the public schools. At fourteen he became a sailor and for twenty-three years followed that occupation on the great lakes with much success, rising rapidly through the various grades to captain and then commanding a number of large vessels. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in company A 12th Illinois infantry, but contracted a disease which forced him to leave the service. He moved to Kansas in 1878 where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising and where he now owns a large farm six miles from Medicine Lodge, the county seat of Barber county. Mr. Simpson was originally a republican, who cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. After 1880 he affiliated with the greenback party and later with its successor the union labor party. He was twice nominated for the state legislature on an independent ticket in Barber county, but was defeated each time by a small plurality. He became prominent as one of the early advocates of a third party movement, believing that there was no way to bring about reform in the administration of government, state or national, except through a political force brought to bear outside or independent of the existing political parties. Accordingly the people's party was organized in Kansas with so much success that in 1890 it elected five of the seven representatives to congress (of which Mr. Simpson was one) an attorney-general and 91 of the 125 members of the state legislature. This legislature chose the people's candidate for U. S. senator also in 1891. Mr. Simpson, as a forcible and impressive speaker, was in great demand immediately after his election to congress to publicly discuss the principles of the new party. The next year he traveled through the eastern and middle states delivering numerous addresses to enthusiastic audiences which resulted in the formation of many local organizations.

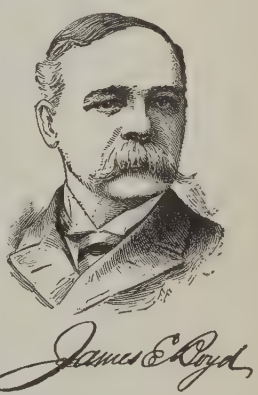
Jerry Simpson

SPOONER, John Coit, senator, was born at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co., Ind., Jan. 6, 1843. Philip Spooner, his father, was a distinguished lawyer, who after serving as a judge in the courts of Indiana, moved in 1859 to Madison, Wis., where he practiced his profession, attained great prominence and became an influential citizen. John C. Spooner, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from the Missouri State University in 1864. He was a private in company D, 40th regiment, and captain of company A 50th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry during the civil war, and was breveted major when he retired from the service. After the war he became military and private secretary to Gov. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin. At the same time he studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. The next three years he was assistant attorney-general of the state and in that position became noted for his legal learning and ability. Soon after his term expired he moved to Hudson, his present home, engaging there in the practice of his profession, and was appointed general solicitor for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., one of the largest railroad corporations of the West. In this position he won distinction as a railroad attorney, and tried before the state supreme court and United States supreme court some of the most important railroad cases that have ever been presented to these tribunals. He also acquired a large general practice, gaining a high position at the bar of Wisconsin. He served in the state legislature in 1872, and for several years was a member of the board of regents of Wisconsin University. In 1885 he was elected U. S. senator as a republican to succeed Angus Cameron, and served until March 4, 1891, when he was succeeded by William F. Vilas, democrat. Although he entered the senate as one of the youngest members and almost entirely unknown to the public, he soon attracted the attention of his colleagues and the whole country by his learning as a lawyer and his force and eloquence as a speaker. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on claims and survey, and a member of the judiciary committee and the committee of the District of Columbia.



John C. Spooner

BOYD, James E., governor of Nebraska, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 9, 1834. At the age of ten years he came to America with his father's family, and located in Belmont, O., from which place they removed to Zanesville in 1847. In the month of August, 1856, he accompanied his brother to Omaha, where he found employment as a carpenter and joiner. Two years later he married there Anna H. Henry, a native of Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., and about the same time established a stock farm near the town of Gibbon, Neb. In 1866 he obtained a grading contract on the Union Pacific railroad, which necessitated his absence from home, but in 1868 he returned to Omaha where he invested heavily in the City Gas Works Co., of which he was manager in 1868 and 1869. The following winter he organized the Omaha and Northwestern railroad, of which he was elected the first president, and built the road to Blair. He was at this time largely interested in the cattle business, his ranch being located at Ogallala, but he disposed of this interest in 1872 to engage in pork packing at Omaha, where he erected the first establishment of the kind in the city. Although beginning on a small scale, he increased his packing business so rapidly that when he sold out in 1887 he was killing 141,000 hogs annually. He was president of the Omaha Board of Trade 1881–83. He is a partner in the commission firm of Boyd, Paxton & Boyd, of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the New York Stock Exchange, and the owner of an extensive cattle herd and ranch located near Ft. Fetterman, Wyo., and of the Boyd Opera House, Omaha, one of the handsomest theatres in the West. As a democrat he was active in Nebraska politics for a number of years, and has held several important offices, having been: clerk of Douglas county in 1857, and later of Buffalo county; member of the first state legislature in 1886,



James E. Boyd

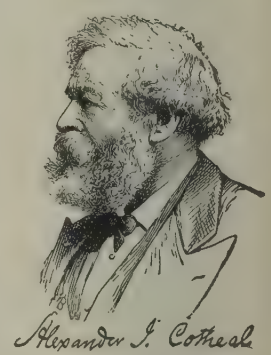
as well as of both the Nebraska state constitutional conventions; and mayor of Omaha for two terms, during which period he inaugurated many of the improvements that have elevated Omaha to its present dignity. He has always been regarded as

one of the most public spirited citizens of the city, having been actively engaged in every public enterprise for the advancement of its interests. He has a beautiful residence there set in the midst of spacious grounds. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Grover Cleveland in 1888, and is a member of the national democratic committee. Mr. Boyd was elected governor by a constitutional plurality, but party spirit running high, a charge of inelegibility was brought against him, on the ground that his father had never properly completed his naturalization, and the son was therefore an alien and could not legally hold the office of governor. The court taking this view of the case, he was obliged to give way and allow the former incumbent to hold over.

HAMILTON, Morris R., state librarian of New Jersey, was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex Co., N. J., May 24, 1820, the eldest son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, N. J., who was quartermaster-general of the state from 1830 to 1856, and was also a leading member of the New Jersey bar. The Hamiltons are of Scotch extraction, and the subject of this sketch is a great-great-grandson on the paternal side of John Hamilton, provincial governor of New Jersey from 1736–46, and is descended on the maternal side from Andrew Robeson, surveyor-general of the province, both of these ancestors being emigrants from Scotland. Morris R. Hamilton was prepared for college at the old Trenton Academy and Lawrenceville High School, and subsequently entered Princeton from which he was graduated in 1839. He studied law in his father's office, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. After practicing in Camden, N. J., for two years, he practiced for two years more in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was also employed in the Philadelphia Post-office (1844–49). He resigned his position in the Post-office to assume editorial charge of the Trenton "True American," which he held until 1853. Since then he has been connected with the editorial department of the New York "National Democrat," the Sussex, N. J., "Herald," the Camden "Democrat," Newark "Journal," Sussex "Record," Elizabeth "Herald," Kansas City, Mo., "News," and the Philadelphia "Record," his life as an editor covering a period of thirty-five years. He served on Gov. Fort's staff during 1851–54, and thereby obtained the title of colonel. In 1844 he married Harriet Pennington Halsted, daughter of John and Mary (Pennington) Halsted, of Newark, by whom he had four sons and, three daughters. His oldest son, Ellis, was captain of company F, 15th New Jersey volunteers, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864. His youngest son, Henry, is the author of a highly praised poetical translation of "Virgil." Col. Hamilton is at present state librarian of New Jersey and is employed in compiling an authentic history of that state.

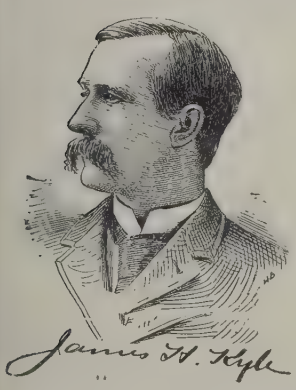
WOOD, William B., actor and theatrical manager was born in Montreal, May 26, 1779. He made his dèbut as an actor at Annapolis, Md., as George Barnwell on June 26, 1798. For several years he was a member of various permanent and traveling companies. In 1809 he became joint manager with Wm. Warren, Sr. of theatres in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. From 1812 until 1821 he appeared as an actor at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia. On Dec. 2, 1822, he opened the new Chestnut street theatre with "The School for Scandal." In 1826 he parted company with Mr. Warren and in 1828 became manager of the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, where for many years he presented to the public actors and actresses who afterwards became famous. He appeared for the last time on any stage at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia on Nov. 18, 1846. In 1856 he published his autobiography entitled "Personal Recollections of the Stage." His wife Juliana Westray to whom he was married Jan. 30, 1804, was a clever and popular actress. She made her début on the stage in Boston in 1797 and died in Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1836. His last years were spent in Philadelphia where he died on Sept. 23, 1861.

COTHEAL, Alexander Isaac, consul-general of Nicaragua in the United States, was born in New York city, Nov. 5, 1804, the eldest son of Henry Cotheal. The family name first appears in 1353, when Hilaria de Cothele married William Edgecumbe, thereby carrying the Cothele estates into the Edgecumbe family. In 1608 Sir Richard Edgecumbe, grandson, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotheal, who settled in London about 1556, and who is described as an eminent merchant of a Brabant family, who had fled from the Spanish persecution of the Protestants under Philip II. losing all his papers at the sacking of Antwerp. From this line the American branch was descended through a Dutch colonial settler. The name is supposed to be extinct in Brabant and in England, and so far as is known Alexander Isaac Cotheal is the last male descendent. Alexander was educated at the Broad Street Academy, and at Pickett's School on Chambers street, New York city. As a boy he showed a fondness for mathematics and the languages, as well as mechanical pursuits, and was quite proficient in the construction of philosophical and chemical apparatus. An unfortunate accident which he met with in childhood rendered him weak in body, and he grew up tall and slender reaching the height of six feet before he was thirteen years of age. Refusing to enter Columbia College, he was taken into the counting-house of his father and uncle (Henry and David Cotheal) who were engaged



in shipping. Their trade included San Blas and the Musquito shore, California, Spanish America, both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, particularly Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Alexander carried on the correspondence of the house in both Spanish and French. He became a member of the firm in 1836, but on the death of his father in 1849 the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Cotheal was a frequent visitor to the Arab ship Sultanee, which arrived in New York in 1840, and became interested in the Arabic language. In 1851 he embarked for Mozambique and Zanzibar and the east coast of Africa, with the intention of founding a factory for the American trade, but abandoned the undertaking as impracticable at that time. He has been a member of various societies, social, literary and scientific, and has held positions of honor in them. He was a director in the American Oriental Society, and one of the founders of the American Geological Society, and the American Ethnological Society, of which he became president. He has also filled various offices in the St. Nicholas Society. He is the author of "A Sketch of the Language of the Musquito Indians," published in the "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," and a translation of the rare Arabic text of "Attaff, the Generous," made at the request of the late Sir Richard F. Burton, and published by him in Vol. VIth of "Supplemental Nights." Among the Oriental languages he has studied, besides Arabic, may be mentioned the Turkish, Persian, Hindustani and Guzeratti. In 1852 he made a visit to Nicaragua, and in 1871 he was appointed "Consul-General of Nicaragua in the United States." He died in New York city, Feb. 25, 1894.

KYLE, James Henderson, senator, was born near Xenia, Greene Co., O., Feb. 24, 1854. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish people, who moved from Lexington, Ky., to southern Ohio about 1800. His grandfather, Samuel Kyle, a civil engineer, possessed of large estates near Xenia, O., was an able and learned judge in his county for thirty years. His father, Thomas B., whose mother was of the family of historic "Old Hickory," was a civil engineer and a gallant officer in the civil war. At the close of the war he located at Urbana, Ill., where he still resides. He married Margaret J. Henderson, a member of one of the old families of western Pennsylvania. James Henderson Kyle, the subject of this sketch was graduated at the Union Schools, Urbana, studied civil engineering for two years at the Illinois State University, and was graduated in a classical course from Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1878. He spent several years as teacher of engineering, superintendent of public schools, and student of the law, and in the fall of 1879 entered the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany City, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1882. He took up his residence in Utah, acting as pastor of churches at Mount Pleasant and later as pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1886 he became pastor of the Congregational church of Ipswich, S. D., and soon after of the Congregational church, Aberdeen, where he now resides. In 1890, after a spirited contest, he was elected state senator upon an independent ticket by a handsome majority, and Feb. 16, 1891, he was chosen U. S. senator to succeed Gideon C. Moody. Mr. Kyle has displayed fine abilities from his boyhood. He took a high stand at college, where he showed a decided fondness and talent for mathematics and researches in economics. For fifteen years he has closely pursued the study of economics, a study which makes it natural and easy for him to handle financial questions in the senate. While brought up as a republican, he has always been an advocate of a low tariff policy. Senator Kyle is a gentleman of imposing presence—a fine specimen of physical and intellectual manhood. He is fully six feet four inches tall, weighs 225 pounds, has a striking head resting on broad shoulders, a ruddy complexion, sandy hair and mustache, and clear blue eyes. A powerful yet musical voice, a winning smile, fluency of diction and strength of thought combine to make him an orator who always rivets attention. He married in 1881 Miss Anna I. Dugot, of Oberlin, O.



GROSS, Samuel Eberly, lawyer and real estate operator, was born at the "Mansion Farm," on the banks of the Susquehanna river, near the town of Dauphin, Pa., Nov. 11, 1843, the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Eberly) Gross. His great-grandfather, Captain John Gross, was of Huguenot ancestry and a conspicuous officer in various battles in and around the State of New York during the Revolutionary war. his captain's commission bearing date Nov. 25, 1776. At the close of the war, he settled in Dauphin county, Pa., where he owned large farm and milling properties, and in that region his descendants continued to reside until 1846 when the parents of Samuel E. Gross removed with their children to Bureau county, Ill., and later to Carroll county, where Samuel received his common school and academic education. In 1861, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the 41st Illinois volunteer infantry, but was mustered out of service because of his youth. In 1863, while he was attending Whitehall Academy, Pa., the Confederate army invaded the state. The patriotic zeal he inherited from his revolutionary ancestor inspired him to re-enlist. He joined company D of the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant on June 29, 1863, being one of the youngest holders of that rank in the Federal service. On Feb. 21, 1864, he was promoted to the captaincy of company K in the same regiment, and served gallantly with his command through Virginia in 1864–65, taking active part in the battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Ashby's Gap, Winchester and many others. He was mustered out at the close of the war, July 13, 1865. The same year he took up his residence in Chicago, entering the Union College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1866, when he was admitted to the bar. Even earlier than this he had invested in Chicago real estate by purchasing a few lots, thereby opening a business which afterwards expanded to huge proportions. Without abandoning his law practice he gave more and more attention to real estate and beautifying the residence portion of the city, and in 1868–69 took an active part in the establishment of the immense park and boulevard system, which is a unique feature of Chicago. At the time of the great fire, Oct. 8–9, 1871, Capt. Gross was fortunate in saving all his books and papers, and was able to resume business after a delay of but

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three days. In addition to his business duties, he gave much time to the study of art, literature and mechanics, receiving several patents for improvements in mathematical instruments and street paving. The building up of suburban Chicago still employed his best energies, and the beautiful subur-

ban retreats "New City," "Gross Park," "Brookdale," "Calumet Heights," and others are the monuments of his personal industry and his faith in Chicago's development. He has been an extensive traveler in America and Europe, and has added to natural endowments, the advantages which accrue from contact with men in all parts of the world. While a millionaire, he is in such sympathy with the workingman, that the "United Workingmen's Societies" nominated him as their candidate for mayor, an honor he was forced to decline because of his large business interests. In 1874, Mr. Gross was married to Emily Brown, a lady of English parentage, with whom he lives in the residence shown in the sketch. Mr. Gross is a director in the Calumet Electric railroad, a patron of many benevolent societies, and a member of the Union, Marquette and Washington Park Clubs of Chicago.

FLEMING, Francis P., governor of Florida, was born at Panama, Duval Co., Fla., Sept. 28, 1841. Florida was the native state of both his parents, his father, Col. Lewis Fleming, being a planter, who owned an estate on the bank of the St. Johns river. The son received a good business education, and previous to the secession of his state was engaged in active business pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private in a company of Florida volunteers, which soon after was incorporated into the famous 2d Florida regiment. His faithful service on the battle-grounds of Virginia earned for him promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, being in the last year of the struggle on duty in Tennessee and in northern Georgia. On leaving the army he studied law, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, soon afterwards becoming a member of the law firm of Fleming and Daniel, with which he was connected until the death of one of its members, earning for himself not merely a local, but a state reputation as an able advocate. He was elected governor of Florida in 1888, and was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1889 for a term of four years. Throughout his career, while devoting himself strictly to his profession, he has exhibited a lively interest in all matters connected with the welfare and advancement of the state.

SHOUP, George Laird, senator, was born at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., June 15, 1836. He is of German descent, his ancestors having been early settlers in Pennsylvania and brave soldiers in the wars of the revolution and 1812. He received an academic education, and in 1852 removed with his father to Illinois where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1858. In 1859 he moved to Colorado, then known as the Pike's Peak country, and engaged in mining and merchandizing. He enlisted as a private soldier in an independent scouting cavalry company in September, 1861, and became lieutenant and colonel of cavalry during an unusually hazardous service continuing to the close of the war. During his military career he was elected and served as a member of the Colorado constitutional convention, getting a thirty-days leave of absence for that purpose. He engaged in business in 1866 in Virginia city, Mont., and the same year in Salmon city, Idaho, his present home. He was a member of the territorial legislature two sessions, the eighth and tenth (1874 and 1878); delegate to the national republican convention in 1880; member of the national republican executive committee in 1880 and 1888, and U. S. Commissioner for Idaho at the world's cotton centennial exposition at New Orleans, La., in 1884–85. He was appointed governor of Idaho territory in March, 1889, elected governor of the state of Idaho, Oct. 1, 1890, and U. S. senator, as a republican, Dec. 18, 1890, taking his seat Dec. 29th. As a soldier, a business man and a public man Gov. Shoup has been distinguished and successful, winning popular esteem and trust. His military service was very gallant and useful. Scouting on the Platte and Arkansas rivers, encountering Confederates and hostile Indians; pursuing and breaking up large bands of Comanches and other inimical red men in New Mexico, Texas and the Indian country, capturing and surprising bodies and encampments larger than his own, with the head-chief and other warriors, recovering great numbers of animals and compelling a friendly treaty; doing valuable duty on the Canadian river; contending successfully with guerillas; taking a brilliant part in the battle of Sand Creek in which 316 Indians were killed, he was universally victorious and was repeatedly commended in general orders for his energy, zeal, perseverance and self-denial. His business operations have been varied and prosperous, embracing mining, stock-raising, banking and other mercantile pursuits. As a public man his repeated elevations to exalted and important trusts testify to the popular recognition of his statesmanlike endowments.

WOODBURN, William, legislator, was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1838. He came to the United States with his parents in 1849, and after attending the common schools, completed his education at Saint Charles College, Maryland. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Removing to Nevada he soon secured a large practice, and in 1871–72 was district attorney of Stoney county, in that state. In 1874, and again in 1884 and 1886 he was as republican elected congressman-at-large from Nevada. In the 50th congress he served on the committee on banking and currency and also that of mines and mining. He resides in Virginia City, Nev.

STEWART, William Morris, senator, was born at Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1827. When he was six years old, the family moved to Trumbull county, O., where he attended the common schools and Farmington Academy. Returning to Lyons he prepared for college in the Union School, from the age of thirteen depending solely upon manual labor and teaching for his support. With his small savings and the aid of Mr. James C. Smith, a young lawyer who afterward became a judge of the New York supreme court, he entered Yale College, where he remained until early in 1850, when he went to California by the way of the isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco on May 7th. Proceeding immediately to the mines, for two years he engaged in prospecting, mining and constructing canals, one of which twenty miles in length is still used in Nevada county, Cal. It was surveyed by him in 1851, and constructed along the mountain side by the aid of rude levels made by himself. Early in 1852 he commenced the study of law and was admitted to practice the following fall. He was appointed district attorney of Nevada county, in 1853 elected to the same office, and in 1854 was appointed attorney general of California, serving for six months. In 1855 he married Annie E. Foote, daughter of the Mississippi senator and statesman, Henry S. Foote, then a citizen of California. Mrs. Stewart is a lady of fine intellect and accomplishments, master of several languages, widely traveled, and possessed by inheritance and training of the social tact and sagacity that so well befit the wife of a public man. Mr. Stewart during these years easily became one of the leaders of a bar famous for ability. On the discovery of the Comstock lode in the spring of 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he was immediately retained by the original lode claimants. The Comstock lode, some miles in length, was indicated on the surface by croppings several hundred feet in width. The first locators, according to rules and regulations which they made, claimed the same with all its dips, spurs and angles. A population of from 15,000 to 20,000 soon gathered. Thousands of claims were located parallel to the original ones, under the assumption that the Comstock was a system of parallel veins and not a single lode. Mr. Stewart contended from the first for the latter, his view being termed the "one-lode theory." The result was the most important mining litigation that has taken place in the United States, but the "one-lode theory" finally prevailed and the titles of the original locators were judicially confirmed. Mr. Stewart naturally became a commanding figure and the leader in this great controversy, the exciting history of which would fill volumes. Being a Union man and a republican from conviction, he was most active in the animated controversies of the period, which determined whether Utah and California should remain loyal. His services to the Union cause during that struggle were most important. He served one term in the territorial council, assisting in organizing the territorial government framed in 1861 and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1863. The next year Nevada was admitted into the Union and Mr. Stewart was elected the first senator, his colleague, elected next day, being James W. Nye, the first territorial governor. Mr. Stewart served five years, and was again elected in 1869, but his fortune having become somewhat impaired he declined a second re-election. These first eleven years in the senate embraced a large part of the most notable portion of American political, financial and economic history. An active supporter of the war legislation, before the fourteenth amendment was offered, Mr. Stewart proposed a plan of reconstruction, which provided for universal amnesty and universal suffrage. By this plan the southern states could have prevented suffrage restrictions because of participation in the rebellion. Voters of the same class that supported secession would thus have brought their states back into the Union, provided only that there should be no distinction between persons thereafter to become voters on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. His plan was not adopted, the legislation which followed involving the organization of southern state governments by colored voters acting with whites, not disfranchised, who were willing to participate. When President Grant was elected, Mr. Stewart, as a member of the judiciary committee, wrote, reported and secured the fifteenth amendment, afterwards ratified through the influence of the president. He was the author of our national mining laws, recognizing and continuing all local mining regulations then in existence. These have grown into a system of common law admirably adapted to the use of our mining communities. From 1848, when the mines were discovered, until 1866, when the first mining law was passed by congress, the settlement of the mining region was in violation of United States statutes. Legally, all were trespassers, but Senator Stewart contended that non-action had created equities that rested upon broad principles of natural right, such as the government could not ignore. This view was first argued before the United States supreme court (in the celebrated case of Hearst and Strong *vs.* Sparrow, 3 Wallace) by Mr. Stewart against Mr. O'Connor, who contended that the court had no jurisdiction because both parties were trespassers. The court sustained the jurisdiction and in explanation ordered a senatorial speech of Mr. Stewart, describing the situation, to be printed in an appendix to the report. On retiring from the senate in 1875 he resumed his legal practice on the Pacific coast, since which time he has been constantly engaged in the most exciting and important mining, land and railroad cases. In 1886–87 he was again elected to the senate and has since devoted himself particularly to the remonetization of silver and the subject of irrigation. Upon the money question his writings and speeches, which have been extensively circulated, would fill a large volume. As a member of the republican national convention of 1888 he framed and secured a silver plank in the party platform. In the fifty-first congress he strongly opposed the Federal elections bill, making two memorable speeches against it. The first is a review of reconstruction history, and an argument against the legislative policy proposed. The second, delivered on Jan. 24, 1891, is esteemed the most effective effort of his life. In it he argued that such legislation was a blow at self-government, interfering vitally with the freedom necessary for local elections, and thereby menacing the rights of the people to conduct their state elections. Mr. Stewart is of striking appearance and in stature over six feet. With increasing years he has rounded out until he presents a finely proportioned frame, amply endowed with vital energy and activity. Without being an orator, perhaps, he is a most effective speaker and a close and vigorous parliamentary and forensic debater. He is a man of full brain and constant study, ready speech and open courage, easy in manner and ready in delivery; his voice is mellow,

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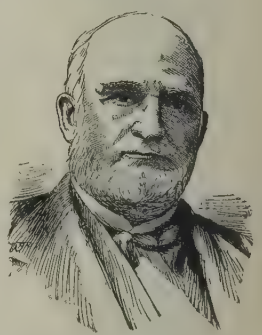
full and strong, and it can be loud on occasion. In off-hand debate the senator is peculiarly effective, as his sentences are pointed, incisive and often axiomatic in character. A large well-rounded head, thinly covered with hair, once auburn, but now white, a long face with ample, flowing beard, strong features, healthy, florid complexion, a pair of keen but kindly blue eyes—these, with his massive frame and stature, make William M. Stewart a most notable figure in the senate and in public life. In private life he is beloved and esteemed by all. A man of thoroughly democratic sympathies, great kindness of heart and courtesy of manner, he is indeed what a lifelong friend has said of him—"an honest gentleman."

WALKER, Albert H., lawyer and legal author, was born at Fairfax, Vt., Nov. 25, 1844. He is of unmixed Puritan ancestry, extending back in New England to the middle of the seventeenth century. The education of his boyhood was that of the common schools. After reaching manhood, he was educated in the law department of the Northwestern University; and when he was graduated he received the established prize for the best legal writing. Immediately after his admission to the bar, he acquired an extensive practice in patent litigation; and that practice has since extended to the supreme court of the United States, and to the circuit courts of the United States, in more than thirty states of the Union. In 1881, 1882 and 1883, he wrote a textbook of the patent laws of the United States, which was published in the latter year, and immediately took its place as the standard American work on that subject. A second edition was published in 1889; and the book, under the name of "Walker on Patents," is constantly cited and used in the federal courts throughout the country. Mr. Walker is also an inventor, and a political writer and orator; and was chosen in 1888 to be non-resident lecturer on patent law in the law department of Cornell University. In November, 1890, he was spontaneously elected a representative of Hartford in the legislature of Connecticut, by a majority so large as to be almost unprecedented in the two hundred and fifty years of the history of that ancient town.

Albert H. Walker

SAWYER, Philetus, senator, was born at Whiting, Vt., Sept. 22, 1816. When he was a year old the family moved to Crown Point, N. Y., on the west shore of Lake Champlain, the father being a blacksmith who had been impoverished by signing notes for others, and who hoped to repair his fortunes in a new locality. The son did his share of the tasks around the home farm and shop, and during the summer that he was fourteen worked out for $6 per month. At seventeen years of age he borrowed $100 from an older brother, "bought his time" (until he should be twenty-one) of his father and began to work as a saw-mill hand. Before the four years had expired he had paid his brother and had given himself two more winter terms in the district school. He then operated under contract the mill, which had a sawing capacity of two or three thousand feet of lumber per day, so successfully that fourteen years after he had purchased his time from his father (1847), he was ready with wife and two sons to emigrate to the great West and take with him $2,200 in cash as the fruit of his earnings. An interesting story is connected with the last dollar of this sum. When he was starting on the journey westward an older brother who lived and died a farmer on the Ticonderoga flats asked him how much he had. He answered that he had $2,000 secured in his belt but the amount in his pocket he did not know. Upon counting it was found to be $199. His brother handed him a dollar with the remark "Now remember that when you went to the West you had just $2,200." Years afterwards when this brother was an old man and was visited at his home by the younger man, then a senator of the United States and possessor of an ample fortune, the latter thinking that he saw some signs of depression or uneasiness about his brother, asked him if he was in debt. The brother confessing that he was to the extent of about $1,200, from the falling off in the profits of the farm and because of his advancing years, the honorable senator quietly bought up all the claims of the creditors and delivered them to his astonished host with the remark, "I am not giving you this I am paying my debt to you." "What debt?" he inquired. "Do you remember," said Mr. Sawyer, "giving me a dollar when I started for the West? This is that dollar with the accumulations. I have made about that amount with it." "Ah!" said the brother, seeing the twinkle in the senator's eyes, "I wish I had given you $10 or $15 more." Mr. Sawyer returned to Wisconsin, and settled upon a farm in Fond du Lac county, but after two years of short crops sold that and going to the pineries of the Wolf river (at Algoma, now the city of Oshkosh, Wis.), began lumbering, operating a saw-mill (until 1850) upon contract by the thousand feet. Then he rented the mill and operated it upon his own account with reasonable success until 1853, when he formed a partnership and purchased the mill. Later (1862) he purchased the interest of his remaining partner at an advance of over $70,000 above his original capital in the business. His son, F. P. Sawyer, was then (1863) taken into the business and since that date the firm has been P. Sawyer & Son, their mill at Menomonie turning out 150,000 feet of sawed lumber daily. In 1868 Mr. Sawyer explored the head waters of the Wolf river, then bought up large tracts of the best timber land at prices which a few years later would have been merely nominal, and by the formation and work of the Keshena Improvement Co., brought into market millions of feet of the best timber in the state. The earnings of the enterprise increasing, needful improvements were made as required, and handsome dividends were paid. In 1849 and subsequently he was repeatedly chosen alderman in the city council of Oshkosh, and in 1857 he was induced to serve in the state legislature as a republican representative, declining any further offices however until 1861 when he was again chosen to the legislature. In 1862 he was solicited to be the republican candidate for congress from his congressional district but declined. In 1863–64 he was mayor of Oshkosh, and in the latter year was elected to the thirty-ninth congress as a



Philetus Sawyer

republican by about 3,000 majority in a district ordinarily doubtful.

Mr. Sawyer took his seat on the first Monday of December, 1865. The congress into which he entered was confronted with the problems of the reconstruction of the Federal union, together with those pertaining to the national finances and currency, the great changes in the industries of the country, consequent upon the close of the war and the debt of gratitude to its surviving soldiers, to be at least recognized by pension laws. There was work enough to be done not only by statesmen, but by men of clear-headed business qualifications, and financial skill and sagacity. As to Mr. Sawyer's discharge of duty in dealing with these problems, James G. Blaine well said of him, in his "Twenty Years in Congress": "It is easy to supply superlatives in eulogy of popular favorites; but in modest phrases Mr. Sawyer deserves to be ranked among the best of men—honest, industrious, generous, true to every tie and to every obligation of life. He remained ten years in the house with constantly increasing influence, and was afterwards promoted to the senate." The reason of this influence, unnamed by Mr. Blaine, was not his ability as a debater—for he made no speeches, although he worked on house committees and elsewhere most faithfully—but in his personal character and in his possession in an unusual degree of common sense, which amounted in reality to profound sagacity, not alone in matters of business and finance, but in political management; of a genial manner which made personal friends even of political enemies, and of a remarkable faculty of persuading and convincing others of the correctness of his conclusions. Retiring from congress March 4, 1875, he found his private business still prospering under the management of his son. He was a member of the executive committee of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Co. until 1880, when he severed his connection with it and prepared to visit Europe with his family. This plan was abandoned, however, and when the Wisconsin legislature of 1881 met, and the republican members assembled in caucus to agree upon a candidate, Mr. Sawyer was found to be the choice of a large majority. In January he was elected senator for six years from March 4, 1881. In January, 1887, he was re-elected without opposition in his own party for the term ending 1893. His career in the senate has shown the same useful and conscientious discharge of his duties which characterized his term in the house of representatives. Senator Sawyer was married, near Crown Point, N. Y., in 1841, to M. M. Hadley, who died May 21, 1898. It may be added that the liberality of the senator as a citizen has long been conspicuous in his community in many ways. As mayor of the city of Oshkosh during two years of the civil war his expenditure of both time and money in the effort to fill the quota of the city and so avoid the conscription, was large, and no claim was made for reimbursement. Churches and educational institutions in his state have often been the recipients of liberal contributions to their necessities or improvements. The Y. M. C. A. of Oshkosh is indebted to his bounty for its ability to secure a large and commodious business block in the heart of the city. Generosity to deserving objects has marked his career from the beginning.

ZEUNER, Charles, composer, was born at Eisleben, Germany, Sept. 20, 1795. His baptismal name was "Henry Christopher," but he called himself "Charles." He came to the United States in his twenty-ninth year and settled in Boston, Mass., as organist, conductor and music-teacher From 1830 to 1837 he was the musical head of the Handel and Haydn Society in that city. In 1854 Zeuner changed his residence, and served anew as organist and teacher in Philadelphia, where a few years later, in a fit of melancholy, he committed suicide. He was a thorough master of his art. His oratorio, "The Feast of Tabernacles," was published in 1832. Zeuner composed organ voluntaries and compiled several volumes of tunes for church choirs. Among them were "The American Harp" (1839) and "The Ancient Lyre" (1848). He died in Philadelphia Nov. 7, 1857.

AMBLER, William E., lawyer was born at Medina, O., Dec. 18, 1845. His father, Chester C. Ambler, who had always been engaged in mercantile business, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Margaret E. Eglin, was a native of England, who emigrated to the United States when sixteen years of age. In 1859 his parents removing to Hillsdale, Mich., William became a student at Hillsdale College where he remained until 1865. He then entered Albion College, and was graduated the same year in the scientific course. In 1866 he attended the law school at Albany, N. Y., and completing its course, was admitted to the bar. In 1867 he was graduated in the classical course from Adrian College, and in the same year he settled in Minneapolis, Minn., where he commenced active law practice, but in about one year returned to Michigan, locating at Pentwater. In 1871 he was married to Flora E. Lewis, of Lyons, Mich., whose father was one of the pioneers of the state. Mr. Ambler has held several political offices, having been both judge and state senator, but he has for the most part devoted himself to the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with decided success. He was elected state senator in 1878, re-elected in 1880, and stood in the front rank as a legislator serving during his second term as president *pro tem.* of the senate and chairman of the committee of appropriations and finance. He is a member of the banking house of Nielsen & Co., an institution of long standing, and has been active in securing local improvements and in encouraging business enterprises. In 1875 Hillsdale College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In 1883 he was elected trustee of that institution, and re-elected in 1888, being at the time of his election the youngest member of the board. He has taken a prominent part in educational matters, being the originator of the trustee endowment of the presidency of Hillsdale College.

W. E. Ambler

ZERRAHN, Charles, musician, was born at Malchow, Germany, July 28, 1826. He studied music in Rostock, Hanover and Berlin, devoting particular attention to the flute. In 1848 Mr. Zerrahn came to the United States and was attached to the Germania Musical Society, that for a prolonged period gave orchestral concerts in the principal cities of the Union. When the company disbanded, he taught for a short time in New York city, and thereafter settled in Boston, Mass. From 1854 he has served as conductor of the Handel and Haydn society, and from 1865 to 1882 he led the Harvard symphony concerts at Cambridge. Since 1868 the oratorical society of Salem has been under his care. He now rarely performs as a soloist and has given little attention to composition. As a conductor Mr. Zerrahn attained wide distinction.

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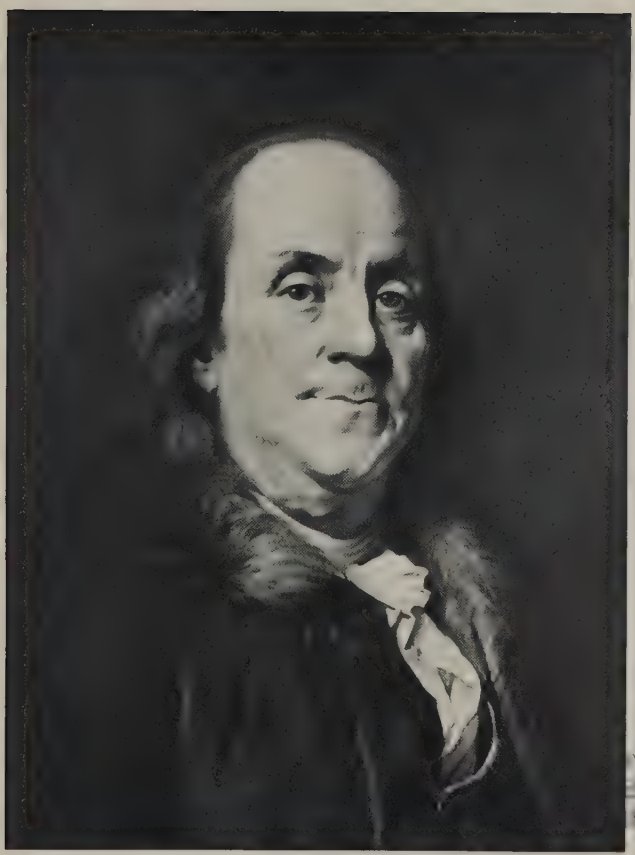
FRANKLIN, Benjamin, printer, scientist, statesman and diplomat, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706. Of him it has been said by a recent biographer that "if we can imagine a circumference which shall express humanity, we can place within it no one man who will reach out to approach it, and to touch it, at so many points as will Franklin." Ample particulars as to his ancestry are derived from his inimitable autobiography. The family had lived in the village of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, for at least three hundred years on a freehold of about thirty acres, its heads following the smith's business, the eldest son being always bred to that trade. When Benjamin searched the parish register at Ecton, he found that he was "the youngest son of the youngest son for five generations back." At Banbury, in Oxfordshire, England, 1758, he found the gravestone of his grandfather. Franklin's father, Josiah F., married when young, in England, and brought his wife with three children to New England about 1682. The removal was made in company with a small Puritan colony, made up, in part, of dispossessed Nonconformist clergymen in Northhamptonshire. People whose progenitors had been stanch Protestants in the days of "bloody Queen Mary," were not likely to change their religious colors under Charles II., and Josiah Franklin was, doubtless, in accord with his ministerial friends in a desire to be rid of oppression on account of religious opinion. He settled at Boston, Mass., expecting to follow the calling of a dyer, but found that "that trade would not maintain his family, being in little request." Therefore he became a tallow-chandler and a soap-boiler. There were born to him by his first wife four more children; and after her death he married Abiah, daughter of Peter Folger, a first settler in New England, of whom Cotton Mather in his "Magnalia Christi Americana" speaks as "a godly, learned Englishman." By her were born to him ten other children, of whom Benjamin Franklin—named from an uncle on his father's side—was the seventh, and he remembered thirteen of the two sets of children sitting at one time at his father's table. This uncle, Benjamin, who came to America from England and lived in our Franklin's father's family for some years, deserves notice as a factor in the development of his nephew's life. Between him and the father there was a special regard. He was pious, a constant attendant at the sermons of the best preachers, much of a politician, and a collector of pamphlets relating to American affairs, many of which finally fell into his nephew's hands. When the boy was eight years old he was put to the grammar school, being intended by his parents, as the tenth son, for the service of the church. Concluding, however, that he could not afford to provide a college education for his son, the father removed him from the grammar school after his connection with it for a year, and placed him at a school for writing and arithmetic kept by a man then famous in his profession, George Brownell. Franklin soon acquired fair penmanship, but failed in the arithmetic. When he was ten years of age and had a strong desire to go to sea, against which project his father's face was set as a flint, the latter took him out of school, and put him into his own service, where he was employed in the chandlery, cutting wicks for the candles, filling the dipping molds and the molds for cast candles, attending shop, going on errands, etc. It surprises no one to know that the son disliked this trade and the work exceedingly, but he spent two years in it, and was then sent for a short time to be with his cousin, a cutler, in Boston, "on liking." No permanent connection was formed, and the bookish inclination of his son finally determined the father to make him a printer. The boy had been pleased with "The Pilgrim's Progress," and had gotten the works of Bunyan together; subsequently selling them, however, to enable him to buy R. Burton's "Historical Collections." "Plutarch's Lives" had fascinated him, as well as De Foe's "Essay on Projects," and a book of Dr. Mather's, "Essays To Do Good." "This last," says Franklin, "perhaps gave me a turn of thinking that had an influence on some of the principal future events of my life." His elder brother, James, had already returned from England, with a press and type, to set up the printing business in Boston; and under pressure of the father, Benjamin, at twelve years of age, signed indentures that made him an apprentice to James until he was twenty years old, "only I was to be allowed journeyman's wages during the last year." He made great progress in the business, was soon useful to his brother, and naturally had access to more and to some better books. He was invited by Mr. Matthew Adams to his library, took a fancy to poetry, was even asked by his brother to compose occasional ballads. One of these, "The Lighthouse Tragedy," sold wonderfully, the event being recent, and having made a great noise. He found an old volume of "The Spectator" (the third), read it, and was delighted. He practiced upon it by methods of his own, in order that he might improve his literary style. At the age of sixteen he adopted a vegetable diet (afterwards laid aside) saved money by it, and spent that for books. He now mastered arithmetic, by himself, acquired a slight knowledge of geometry, read "Locke on the Human Understanding," and "The Art of Thinking" by Messrs. du Port Royal. In an English grammar he found two small sketches of the arts of rhetoric and logic, the latter finishing with a specimen of a dispute in the Socratic method, and in Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, he observed many instances of the same method. At once he was charmed with, and adopted it. "And then," he says, "from reading Shaftesbury and Collins, being a real doubter in many points of our religious doctrine, I found this method safest for myself and very embarrassing to those against whom I used it." In 1721 James Franklin began to print the "New England Courant," the third newspaper which appeared in Boston, and the fourth in America; and Benjamin carried the papers through the streets to the customers. Moreover, his ambition being stimulated, he wrote an article for its columns. But apprehending its disapproval, he disguised his handwriting, and slipped the communication under the printing-house door, at night. The first was followed by others, which met with approval and were printed. Disputes, however, arose between the two brothers; the elder, as the younger conceived, being piqued by the *eclât* of his authorship, and so disposed to lord it over the apprentice. These disputes being referred to the father, his judgment was usually in Benjamin's favor, but this did not prevent James beating him. The end to this came speedily. An article in the "Courant" gave offense to the colonial assembly. James was arrested, censured and imprisoned for a month, by speaker's warrant, because he would not discover the author's name; and his discharge was accompanied by the order of the house that "James Franklin should no longer publish the paper called 'The



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Benj.ª Franklin

New England Courant.'" It was then settled by the publisher and his friends that the paper should be printed under the name of Benjamin Franklin. His papers of apprenticeship were forthwith returned to him, canceled upon their face, but Benjamin was to sign others that were to be kept in private. The inevitable fraternal differences recurred after a few months. The younger at once asserted his freedom, and left his brother's employ. James then took effective measures to prevent Benjamin's obtaining work in any other Boston office, which obliged him to look elsewhere. Speedily Franklin sold some of his books to raise funds, was secretly taken on board a sloop bound for New York, and within three days found himself in that city, 300 miles from home, a boy of seventeen, without the least recommendation to, or knowledge of any person in the place, and with very little money in his possession. He sought employment with Wm. Bradford, the only printer in the town, but could get nothing save the statement that Mr. Bradford's son, a printer at Philadelphia, had lately lost his principal hand, and that Franklin could possibly find work with him if he should go there. At once he set sail for Amboy, N. J., which he reached after a stormy passage across the bay, and then started to walk to Burlington, N. J., fifty miles from Philadelphia, where he expected to find a boat to take him to that city. It rained, and he was thoroughly wet, besides being detained on his journey and he had no change of clothing, because his "best clothes" were to come round to him by sea, but he finally entered the city at eight or nine o'clock on a Sunday morning, landing at the Market street wharf, "dirty from my journey, my pockets stuffed out with shirts and stockings, and only a Dutch dollar in either of them." Hungry and fatigued he met a boy with bread, was directed to a bakery, and bought three rolls. just three-penny worth. Going up the street, munching one of them and holding another under each arm, he passed the house of Mr. Read, his future wife's father; and that wife, standing on the step, saw him and thought him an indifferent fellow enough. That morning, following those he met in the street, he found himself, for the first time, in a Quaker meeting-house. When meeting was over, returning to the boat which he had helped to row to the city, he ate and slept there until the next morning. Then he got partial employment from the printer to whom he had been sent, and was fairly launched upon his Philadelphia career. He led here the life of a journeyman printer, but by his good habits and training attracted notice from the residents, among them Sir William Keith, provincial governor of Pennsylvania, who proposed to aid in establishing Franklin in a printing-office of his own in Philadelphia. A trip to his home at Boston followed. He was welcomed by his father, who, however, declined to assist him to start in business, on the ground that a boy of eighteen was too young to be entrusted with the management of so important a movement. He told his son, however, that if he returned to Philadelphia, was prospered and saving, and "came near the matter" at the age of twenty-one, he would help him out with the rest. And so Franklin returned to his new home, where the governor at once offered, himself, to start Franklin in business, but suggested his going to London, England. to purchase type and other outfit. Nothing loth, and fully trusting his patron, Franklin, after some months, as he was told to do, went on board the ship Annis, and waited for the letters with which the governor was to accredit him to England. They were never given him, for the governor's *forte* was not performance, but promises, and the young printer ultimately found himself in London, as he had in Philadelphia, without other resources than his ability to work for his own living. In his exigency he took lodgings in Little Britain with a fellow-passenger and friend, at three shillings and sixpence a week, and secured work at Palmer's, a famous printer in Bartholomew close, with whom he remained for a year. Then he went to Watts's, a still larger printing establishment near Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he stayed during the rest of this first sojourn in London, which was protracted to eighteen months. While it lasted, he gave way in some measure to the temptations with which a great city always environs youth, yet he cultivated his taste for books, and was brought by that to the knowledge and acquaintance of intelligent and scientific men. He was introduced to Dr. Mandeville, author of the "Fable of the Bees." Sir Hans Sloane invited him to his house in Bloomsbury square, purchasing from him a curiosity which Franklin had brought from America, and adding it to his collection. He had the promise of seeing Sir Isaac Newton, but did not. And now Mr. Thomas Denham, Quaker merchant of Philadelphia, who had been his fellow-passenger from America, was nearly ready to return, and proposed to Franklin that he go back

Franklin's Birthplace.

to Pennsylvania with him as his clerk. The latter was pleased with the proposition, and agreed to it on the terms of fifty pounds a year, Pennsylvania money. He was once more in Philadelphia. on Oct. 11, 1726. Keith was now a private citizen, and Miss Read, to whom he had been engaged before going to England, had been married and deserted by her husband, who died in the West Indies about 1728. But Franklin's mercantile career was a brief one. Both his employer and he were taken ill; the former died, his store was taken into the care of executors, and Franklin's clerkship was exchanged for his former employment of printing. Franklin worked at first for one Keimer, an old employer of his, then formed a partnership in the printing business with Meredith, whose father was to furnish the needed capital—but ultimately bought out Meredith and establishing his own business with funds which were tendered to him by two friends (William Coleman and Robert Grace) without solicitation on his part—and without the knowledge on the part of either of the offer of the other. This partnership was dissolved July 14, 1730, but the dissolution was not publicly announced until May 11, 1732, when Franklin's debts had all been paid, and he felt himself a free man. Meanwhile he had married his old *fiancée*, once Miss Read (Sept. 1, 1730), with whom he lived most happily until her death, Dec. 19, 1774. Fairly started on a life of practical independence, which was filled with con-

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stantly increasing labors for the good of others, it may be well to recall here the beginning of those labors on Franklin's part, which is found in his organization of the "Junto," a club of friends for mutual improvement. Its members, besides Franklin, were Thomas Godfrey, mathematician, who afterwards invented a quadrant like Hadley's; Nicholas Scull, surveyor; William Parsons; William Mangridge, joiner; Hugh Meredith, printer; Stephen Potts, and George Webb, with Robert Grace, a young man of some fortune, and William Coleman, merchant's clerk, afterwards a merchant of note. Every member was to produce in his turn one or more queries on any point of morals, politics or natural philosophy, to be discussed by the company, and once in three months was to read an essay, of his own writing, on any subject he pleased. It was an organization most useful to its members, and is worthy of recognition as the type of other associational undertakings afterwards projected and promoted by Franklin. In 1743 it was developed into the American Philosophical Society. About this time Franklin, who had proposed to undertake the publication of a newspaper, wrote articles under the name of "The

Busy Body" for one already in existence, published by Mr. Bradford, his employer, and proprietor of the senior of the three printing establishments then existing in the city. His articles were prompted by the determination to break down "The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette," which had been hurriedly established by a rival after he learned of Franklin's intention to bring out a journal. These articles were effective for their end, and in less than a year Franklin found himself the owner of the rival paper at a small cost. He at once issued "The Pennsylvania Gazette," and made it very popular, and peculiarly profitable. His business was now managed with the utmost thrift. He writes: "I took care not only to be in reality industrious and frugal, but to avoid all appearance to the contrary. I dressed plainly; I was seen at no place of idle diversion; I never went out fishing or shooting; a book indeed sometimes debauched me from my work, but that was seldom, snug, and gave no scandal; and to show that I was not above my business, I sometimes brought home the paper I purchased at the stores through the streets on a wheelbarrow. Thus, being esteemed an industrious, thriving young man and paying duly for what I bought, the merchants who imported stationery solicited my custom; others proposed supplying me with books, and I went on swimmingly." With such a competitor as this, his rival (Keimer) gave way, sold his printing-house to satisfy his creditors, went to the Barbadoes, and there lived for some years in poor circumstances. His successor was another "ne'er do weel," and no great time elapsed before Bradford and Franklin were the only printers in the city. Franklin carried on this business for twenty years, and in 1748, at the age of forty-two, his annual income, as estimated by one of his most careful biographers, may be named as follows: His estate yielded him about £700; he held two offices worth perhaps £150 (the clerkship of the assembly of Pennsylvania, which he began to fill in 1736, and the postmastership of Philadelphia, to which he was appointed in 1737); the profits on his printing business were about £2,000—making his yearly receipts not far from £3,000, three times the revenue of a colonial governor. If the purchasing power of money at that time in Philadelphia be rated at nearly twice what it is at present, it would follow that this meant the equivalent of about $30,000 in the Philadelphia of 1892. Let it be added that in the autumn of 1748, Franklin arranged with David Hall, who had been for some time his trusted foreman, that he himself should withdraw from the active management and control of the business, continuing to edit "The Gazette" and "Poor Richard" and should receive from Hall the sum of £1,000 per annum for eighteen years, the business to go on under the firm name of Franklin & Hall. This was done, for the designated term. Franklin had his thousand pounds yearly and closed his business life at the age of sixty years. The markedly successful results of this business were, without question, the fruits of his devotion to his work, and to the interests of trade with the exercise of thriftiness; and all this secured increasing recognition and regard at the hands of his fellow-citizens. The personal habits of Franklin ran in this direction from the start, and are naïvely illustrated by one or two extracts from his autobiography: "We" (self and wife) "kept no idle servants, our table was plain and simple, our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was, for a long time, bread and milk (no tea), and I ate it out of a twopenny earthen porringer with a pewter spoon. But mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress in spite of principle. Being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a China bowl with a spoon of silver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of three and twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make than that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and China bowl, as well as any of his neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate and China in our house, which, afterwards, in the course of years, as our wealth increased, augmented, gradually, to several hundred pounds in value." How much such a spirit as this stood him in stead at the outset of his printing career appears from an anecdote. "He (Franklin) heard that mention was made of the new printing-office at 'The Merchants' Every Night Club,' when the opinion prevailed that the attempt to establish a third printing-house in Philadelphia could not but result in failure. One gentleman present who lived near the office, expressed a contrary opinion, saying: 'The industry of that Franklin is superior to anything I ever saw of the kind. I see him still at work, when I go home from the club, and he is at work again before his neighbors are out of bed.' This remark made such an impression upon one of the merchants who heard it that he offered to supply the young men with stationary and credit, but they were not yet prepared for business of that kind." The two incidents point towards the processes by which he came to

the wealth which has been mentioned. It is desirable briefly to note the steps by which in these twenty years of his experience as a man of business, he became a public man as well, and that in the best sense of the word. His paper, "The Pennsylvania Gazette," had a direct tendency to make him such. Its first number was issued Oct. 2, 1729, as soon as Franklin had bought its predecessor from Keimer, its proprietor. It printed the news, published its advertisements in attractive style, its editorial conduct was rather modern than antique, reflecting some of the better features of the journalism of our own day; it was a success in all respects. Then he established a public library (1731). There were to be fifty subscribers for fifty years, each paying an entrance fee of forty shillings and an annual due of ten shillings. He succeeded in the endeavor although with difficulty and delay, and the results were important. Later, a charter was obtained and the number of subscribers was doubled. "This," he says, "was the mother of all North American subscription libraries now so numerous. . . . These libraries have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common traders and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries, and perhaps have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defense of their privileges." In 1732 he published the first number of his "Almanac" under the name of "Richard." Within three months three editions were sold, and it was continued for twenty-five years thereafter, with an average sale of 10,000 copies annually. Probably it is not too much to say of it as John T. Morse, jr., has said of it: "'Poor Richard' was the revered and popular schoolmaster of a young nation during its period of tutelage;" and he adds, "if we were accustomed still to read the literature of the 'Almanac,' we should still be charmed with its humor. The world has not yet grown away from it, nor ever will. Addison and Steele had more polish, but vastly less humor than Franklin." The American Philosophical Society, which came into being in 1744, was another of his projects. It continued in existence for some years, and he served as its secretary. He took the laboring oar in the establishment of the Philadelphia Hospital, and said in his old age: "I do not recollect any of my political maneuvers the success of which gave me at the time more pleasure than that." He turned his attention to the establishment of an academy for youth, and its schools were opened in 1749. Its trustees were incorporated by a charter from the provincial governor; their funds were increased by aid from Great Britain, and thus was erected that which became the University of Pennsylvania. About 1743 he became interested in the subject of the public defenses, and published an able pamphlet, "Plain Truth," showing the helpless condition of Pennsylvania, as against the French and their Indians. The people were aroused; drills were undertaken and funds raised for building and arming a battery. Franklin was very active and successful in providing means to meet any emergency, and his energy and success greatly enhanced his reputation in Pennsylvania. Moreover, his exertions for the common good were not all such as depended upon the formation of societies to make them effective. His invention of the open Franklin stove, for the better warming of rooms, was a boon to thousands of his fellow-creatures, although he took from it no pecuniary advantage, having given away the model to a friend after declining a patent on it which was offered him, and declaring "that, as we enjoy great advantages from the inventions of others, we should be glad of an opportunity to serve others by any invention of our own; and this we should do freely and generously." He endeavored to improve the night-watch service of the city as well as its paving, lighting and cleaning. By his efforts the Union Fire Company for the protection of the city, was formed, of which he was a member for fifty years. It was thoroughly equipped and efficiently conducted. Franklin subsequently boasted that since that time the city had never lost by fire more than one or two houses at a time; "and the flames have often been extinguished before the house in which they began has been half consumed." It was not a thing to excite wonder that a man given to such activities should get to be known by his fellows and be laid hold of by the public for their service. The marvel would have been that he should not be so appropriated. But with all this business capacity and this general usefulness in the community, he was also in the period of which we are writing (1728–57), according to his opportunities, a student of literature and an investigator in science. In 1733 he began upon languages, making himself so much the master of French as "to be able to read the books with ease." He then undertook Italian, and after it Spanish, and next resumed the study of Latin, deducing, as he says from his own experience that "there is some inconsistency in our common mode of teaching languages." His eminence as a man of science in his own day, rested on his electrical discoveries, and some of them established important truths and principles for the first time upon solid foundations. These made him known in Europe, as well as in America, and were largely the source of his prestige in his service of the colonies abroad. They began in this wise: Franklin visiting Boston after ten years' absence, in 1746, was kindly received by his friends, as may well be imagined, saw his brother James at Newport, R. I., and found that all traces of unpleasant feeling were removed from that brother's memory, as they had gone from his own. Benjamin even agreed to take his brother's son into his Philadelphia printing-office if the father desired, and afterwards he did so. Franklin it may be said, *en passant*, seems to have preserved the kindest feelings for his relatives, and to have cultivated as close relations with them as circumstances allowed. It was while on this visit to his native city that he saw electrical tubes (of glass) about 2½ feet long, and as thick as a man could conveniently grasp. These were rubbed with cloth or with buckskin, and held in contact with the object designed to be charged with the electric fluid. Shortly after his return to Pennsylvania, one of these tubes was found in a package of books sent to the Philadelphia Library, by its agent in London. Franklin was fascinated by it, got other tubes at the Philadelphia glass-works, and distributed them among his friends. "The whole 'Junto' was rubbing," says Mr. Parton. "I never was before engaged in any study that so totally engrossed my attention and my time, as this has lately done." "For what," wrote Franklin, "with making experiments when I can be alone, and repeating them to my friends and acquaintances who, from the very novelty of the thing come in crowds to see them, I have, during some months past, had little leisure for anything else." So went on all the winter of 1746–47. And in a letter of his, dated July of the latter year, one finds Franklin's theory of *plus* and *minus*, or positive and negative electricity, imperfectly stated. In the winter of 1748–49, after he had resumed the experiments which had for a time been interrupted, he was feeling his way to his final conclusions. The two points of his paper headed "Opinions and Conjectures Concerning the Properties and Effects of

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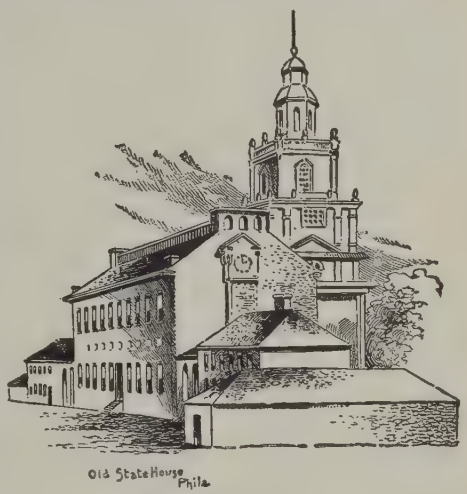
the Electrical Matter, and the Means of Preserving Buildings, Ships, etc., from Lightning, Arising from Experiments Made at Philadelphia, 1749," were (*a*) the power of points to draw off electricity, and (*b*) the identity of electricity and lightning. The paper which contained his statement of these was sent to Europe in July, 1750. In June, 1752, he was ready to test the last of these by his well-known flight of the kite, which solved the problem, and made his name immortal as a scientist. The story is not so old or so well known as to have lost impressiveness. The scene of the trial was about the corner of the present Race and Eighth streets in Philadelphia. He told no one what he was going to do except his son—according to the biographer—a "braw lad" of twenty-two, one of the beaux of the city. The kite, made of a large silk handkerchief, having been fastened to the top of its perpendicular stick—a piece of sharpened iron wire—was raised in season for a coming gust. Its string was hempen, except that part held in the hand, which was silk. At the termination of the hempen string a common iron key was fastened, and in the shed was deposited a Leyden jar in which to collect from the clouds if the clouds should prove to contain it, the material requisite for an electric shock. At last a thunder-cloud appeared to pass directly over the kite, and yet no sign of electricity appeared, and the hopes of the father, as of the son, began to grow faint. But when both were ready to despair of success, Franklin's heart stood still as he suddenly observed the fibres of the hempen string to rise, as a boy's hair rises when he stands on the insulating stool. With eager hand he held his knuckles to the key and drew therefrom an unmistakable spark, and another, and another, and as many as he chose. The Leyden phial was then charged, the wet kite drawn in, the apparatus packed and the philosopher went home exulting. Such are a few of the glowing words in which one writer has given the record of this discovery. In connection with his other experiments and with the articles he had forwarded to European scientists and scientific bodies, it gave to Franklin immediate and widespread repute. These treatises of his had been collected in a volume and were much taken notice of in England, made no small stir in France, and were "translated into the Italian, German and Latin languages." Indeed, Franklin's name became familiar to every reading person in the old world. By unanimous vote he was admitted a member of the Royal Society of London, England, and the next year the same society bestowed upon him the Copley medal. Yale and Harvard each conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. For twenty years of his life he was an ardent electrician, and the leisure of seven years was devoted almost exclusively to that subject. This sketch has, so far, led up in order and in treatment to the time when this poor printer-boy and this mere man of affairs in business, should be seen to enter naturally upon his last and amplest field of effort—his service in Europe for the province where he had cast in his lot, for the American colonies prior to their independence of the mother country, and then for the United States immediately preceding and subsequent to the close of the American revolutionary war. It is hoped that the steps which mark his progress thitherward have been defined with clearness; because if ever any man was visibly ripened through preceding years for the crowning labors he was to put forth for mankind in his latest days, that man was Franklin. Up to this time the civil positions he had occupied were but two—the clerkship of the Pennsylvania assembly and the postmastership of Philadelphia. In 1753 he had also been made postmaster-general of the American colonies by the British authorities, in conjunction with Mr. William Hunter; and an office which had never before paid anything to that of Great Britain came, under their administration, "to yield three times as much clear revenue to the crown as the post-office of Ireland." In June, 1754, he had served, moreover, as a deputy from Pennsylvania to the congress of commissioners from the several colonies, assembled at Albany, N. Y., for a conference with the chiefs of the six nations of Indians, in preparation for the war which soon broke out between France and England. On his way to Albany, Franklin had "projected and drawn a plan for the union of all the colonies under one government, so far as might be necessary for defense and for other important general purposes." But although it was adopted by the convention and referred to the colonies for their consideration nothing came of it. With these few exceptions, and with the more or less important fact that for some years before his departure for England (1757) he had been the leading spirit in the Pennsylvania legislature in connection with that business upon which he was to be sent abroad—he entered upon what may be regarded as his diplomatic career—a practically untrained man so far as the ordinary functions of a diplomat are to be taken into account. His stay upon the first of his European missions was from 1757 to 1762. He went out as the agent of the Pennsylvania assembly of burgesses, to represent them at the English court, in respect to their differences with the descendants of William Penn, who were now the proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania. The Penns lived comfortably in England, while the colonists were suffering unusual losses as well as bearing enormous expenses, growing out of the French and Indian war and its accompanying ravages. But the Penns had persistently refused to pay taxes in Pennsylvania, upon waste lands directly owned by them as well as upon other lands let by them at quit-rents, in the same manner as the like property of other owners had been taxed, until the assembly had become so exasperated that they refused to raise any money whatever whether for defensive or for other purposes unless the proprietors should be burdened like the rest. All should pay together or all should go to destruction together. It was a deadlock, and although a temporary makeshift was arranged, Franklin was sent over (his son to go with him), and a part of his business was to be the endeavor to induce the king of England to resume the province of Pennsylvania as his own. A clause in the original charter to William Penn reserved that right to the king upon the payment of a certain sum of money. It may be sufficient to say as to this diplomatic mission that Franklin was successful on the main points at issue. The vexed question was decided by the English privy council against the proprietors and their agents, and Franklin received for his services the thanks of the Pennsylvania assembly. It was upon his return to the colonies (1762) that his illegitimate son, William, was made governor of New Jersey by the British authorities. Nor let it be lost sight of that during his stay in Great Britain his circle of acquaintance was largely widened. He found himself, indeed, upon his arrival, a man of note among men of science, and he soon had numerous warm friends among literary personages. From time to time he was a guest at many pleasant country-seats, and at the universities. He traveled over, and explored the United Kingdom, thoroughly. When he went to Edinburgh he was presented with the freedom of the city. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon

him by the University of St. Andrews; later, Oxford gave him the same. He even had time for a trip into the Low Countries, and in each of the five years deepened and broadened his connections and influence. It was not without perception of this on the part of his fellow-citizens that he was sent a second time to England by the Pennsylvania legislative assembly. He reached London, Dec. 9, 1764. Friction between the assembly and the Pennsylvania proprietors had recurred, and he was rightly thought to be the best man to deal with it. He bore with him a petition to the English crown, adopted by the provincial assembly, with his own official signature as speaker of that body, praying, in form, that the king would resume the government of the province. His stay in Europe on this second mission was protracted, for he did not see America again until May 5, 1775. Then his wife was dead and the American revolutionary war had begun. Indeed, he had hardly set foot in Great Britain before it became apparent that the especial mission upon which he had set out would soon sink into such comparative insignificance that, although not actually forgotten, it would receive no attention. Franklin, instead of remaining simply an agent charged with urging a petition that brought him into conflict with private persons, like himself subjects of the king, found his position rapidly developing, until he really became pre-eminently the representative of a disaffected people, maintaining their cause as he might against the monarch and the government of the great British empire. It was the passage of the English stamp act which effected the transformation. This obnoxious act, which had consequences wholly unthought of by the English government, was signed March 22, 1765. Its imminence had been apparent before Franklin left America. A resolution protesting against it had been passed by the Pennsylvania assembly, and it had been made a part of his duty to urge their views upon the British ministry. This he did not fail to do, but to no purpose; the words of his written in July, 1775, are worth quoting: "We might as well have hindered the sun setting. That we could not do. But since it is down, my friends—and it may be long before it rises again—let us make as good a night of it as we can. We can still light candles. Frugality and industry will go a great way towards indemnifying us. Idleness and pride tax with a heavier hand than kings and parliaments. If we can get rid of the former we may easily bear the latter." Even a year later than this, to a gentleman who said that so far back as 1741 he had expressed an opinion that the colonies would one day separate themselves from England, Franklin said: "There you are mistaken; the Americans have too much love for their mother country." He, forsooth, at this juncture, on the request of Grenville, the English minister, gave to him the name of a friend in Philadelphia who would, in his judgment, prove a judicious stamp distributor. But when the Philadelphians got news of the appointment, and that it had been suggested by Franklin, the whole city rose in a wild frenzy of rage. "Never," says an historian, "was such a sudden change of feeling. The mobs ranging the streets threatened to destroy the new house in which Franklin had left his wife and daughter. The latter was persuaded to seek safety in Burlington, N. J., but Mrs. Franklin, with admirable courage, stayed in the house till the danger was over. Some friends arrived and stood ready to assist should the crisis come, but fortunately it passed by. All sorts of stories were spread concerning Franklin—even that it was he who planned the stamp act—and that he was endeavoring also to get a test act introduced into the colonies. A caricature represented the devil whispering into his ear—'Ben, you shall be my agent throughout my dominions.'" When Franklin heard of this, and as he became conscious of the extent and intensity of opposition which prevailed in the American colonies to the action taken by the British parliament, it is not too much to say that the severe condemnation, of which this was the expression, cut him to the quick. But this turned out to be the one and only occasion, on which, during his whole career as their agent, he misjudged or misrepresented his countrymen. Nor was his position, at that time, the result of any vital difference of judgment or feeling. Neither did it continue. Franklin had only to become cognizant of the essential spirit and purposes of his fellow-colonists, to freely cast his lot with them at home and abroad, as he amply showed thence onward. And the fierce opposition of the colonists to the stamp act was forthwith supplemented by those arduous and effective labors on his part, which doubtless had a far-reaching influence in securing its repeal, the king affixing his signature to the repealing statute, March 18, 1766. Then the Philadelphia people replaced their distrust of him, with quasi-adoration, and in the great procession which they



made for the occasion, "the sublime feature was a barge forty feet long, named Franklin, from which salutes were fired as it passed along the streets. "Franklin's own way of celebrating the great event," says his biographer, "was by sending to his wife a new gown, with the message (referring to an anti-importation league by which many colonists had governed their purchase of dress) that he did not send it sooner, because he knew that she would not like to be finer than her neighbors, unless in a gown of her own spinning." These efforts in behalf of his country were so well appreciated outside of his own province of Pennsylvania that about this time he became agent in London for New Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts—and virtually the representative in Great Britain of all America. The sum of his four salaries for this service, it may be stated, should have been £1,200 yearly, but only Pennsylvania and New Jersey paid him. Massachusetts would have done so, but the bills making appropriations to do it were persistently vetoed by the royalist governor. This matter of income was not important to Franklin, yet it is recorded to his credit that his non-receipt of official salary was never during his diplomatic career

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permitted even to abridge his exertions for those he served. But the repeal of the stamp act by no means restored the *entente cordiale* between the mother country and her colonies. The differences were incurable. Dissension recurred. It continued through the year. It increased in strength and in bitterness. The British government, especially the British king, was determined to raise revenue from the colonies with or without their consent, and in June, 1767, the hated tax bills were passed by parliament under the lead of Charles Townshend. These enacted duties on wine, oil and fruits imported directly into the colonies from Spain and Portugal; on glass, paper, lead and china, and three pence per pound on tea. It would be useless to say in detail how the American representative had striven against the adoption of these measures; needless as well to say how ineffectively. It should be noted, however, that he did it under a constantly increasing distrust and dislike from the greater number of members of the various English ministries who had to do with colonial affairs. But he remained at his post through all the years, strenuous, patient, wise, counseling a kindred patience on the part of his countrymen, endeavoring to preserve peace between England and America; profoundly impressed, moreover, that the hope of success in this was never to be looked upon as chimerical, so long as actual hostilities had not begun. He had his warm personal friends among the English, not merely to the last days of his second official residence among them, but to the end of his life; and many of them were among the ablest and most influential men in the British kingdom. The time came, however, when residence on his part in Great Britain was not only unproductive of good to those he represented, but would perhaps have been perilous to himself. The letter in which he was warned of this was from his friend Thomas Walpole, a member of the House of Commons, closing with the sentence: "I heartily wish you a prosperous voyage and long health." In truth, the current of events had grown too strong for him to make any perceptible effect against it by longer residence in London. In the middle of March, 1775, he sailed from English shores and was in Philadelphia on May 5th, to find that in the previous month the war for American independence had begun by actual hostilities between the British troops and the American farmers in Massachusetts.

Very much has been made in some quarters of events which took place just before Franklin's departure for home, viz., the facts connected with "The Hutchinson Letters." They furnished an episode of consequence in the elucidation of history, but so far as they bore upon Franklin personally, may be treated with brevity. It was in November, 1772,* when a member of the English parliament discovered, through John Temple, that every perverse measure and every grievance complained of (by the Americans) took its rise, not from the British government, but was projected and proposed to the British administration, even solicited and obtained by some of the most respectable among the Americans themselves, as being necessary for the welfare of that country. He endeavored to convince Franklin of the well-ascertained fact. The latter being skeptical about it, the member returned in a few days with sufficient letters from Massachusetts colonial officers—Hutchinson (governor and former chief justice), Oliver (lieutenant-governor), Perry (commissioner of customs) to sustain his allegations. The addresses had been cut from these letters, but in other respects they were unmutilated, and were the original documents. Of course Franklin was convinced upon inspecting them of the truth of his informant's statement, and equally of course, as the agent for the colony of Massachusetts, asked leave to send the letters to that colony. Permission was given subject to the stipulation that they should not be printed or copied and should only be circulated among a few leading men. But when they were received in America they speedily got before the Massachusetts colonial assembly which ordered them to be printed. And that body at once voted a petition to the king of England for the removal of the governor and lieutenant-governor, and sent it over to Franklin to be presented. It was at first unknown by what agency these letters had found their way back to the colony, but in December, 1773, Franklin avowed his agency in the matter in a letter to the London "Public Advertiser," although he never disclosed the source from which the letters came to him. Nor is that known to this day. He soon had word that the petition which he had forwarded would be heard by the lords of the committee for plantation affairs, in three days following the notice, at noon. He attended the meeting, and was heard as to the petition, but desired more time and the matter was put over until Jan. 29, 1774. Presenting himself on that day with counsel, Franklin found no less than "thirty-five privy councilors in attendance besides an immense crowd of other auditors." From first to last the conduct of the committee was almost violent in its disregard of the decencies of the occasion. Dr. Priestley, who was present, said that from the opening of the proceedings it was evident that the object of the court was to insult Dr. Franklin, an object as to which their lordships were able of course to achieve a complete success. The notorious Wedderburn, solicitor-general, acted as counsel for Hutchinson and Oliver; and going quite aside from the question at issue made a personal attack upon Franklin, the bitterness of which was significant in itself and in the sympathy it elicited from the lords in committee, who the next day severely censured the petition and the petitioners. As they could not legally compel Franklin to tell them who gave him the letters they were forced to be content with saying in their report that his "silence" was abundant support for the conclusion that the "charge of surreptitiously obtaining these letters was a true one." It was on the Monday succeeding the scene at this meeting (two days after it) that Franklin got "written notice from the secretary of the British general post-office that his majesty's postmaster-general found it necessary to dismiss him from his office of deputy postmaster-general in North America." The startling news of the Lexington and Concord fights which greeted Franklin on his arrival at Philadelphia, produced on him an effect akin to that attending one of his own electrical shocks. The letter which he wrote to his former friend, Strahan, the English publisher, dated July 5, 1775, is famous, and is worth preserving. When its author could write like this, the days of compromise and concession between the two contending parties were indeed past. It read:

"MR. STRAHAN: You are a member of parliament, and one of that majority which has doomed my country to destruction. You have begun to burn our towns and murder our people. Look upon your hands; they are stained with the blood of your relations! You and I were long friends: you are now my enemy, and I am, yours, B. FRANKLIN."

He was at once elected by the Pennsylvania assembly a delegate to the Continental congress, and by subsequent re-elections sat in it until his departure for France. He was on all its important committees.

* Bancroft's "History of the United States."

July 21, 1775, he brought forward a plan for the union of the colonies. He was chairman of a committee for organizing the postal system of the country, and was forthwith appointed colonial postmaster-general, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. The postal system which he then established was substantially that which prevails to-day in the United States. Then he was chairman of the provincial committee of safety. In September, 1775, with Lynch of South Carolina, and Harrison of Virginia, as fellow-members of a congressional committee, he went to Boston, Mass., to confer with Washington concerning military affairs. He was sent in the spring of 1776 to Montreal upon an errand which proved bootless, to counsel with Gen. Arnold upon affairs in Canada, and returned safely after hardships which any man of his age should have been spared. In the spring of 1776 he was presiding officer over the convention which met to prepare a constitution for the independent state of Pennsylvania, and was on the committee of five in the colonial congress to frame the American Declaration of Independence. Lord Howe, who had arrived in America in command of the English fleet, sought to open friendly correspondence with Franklin, and congress permitted the latter to reply to his note. When the battle of Long Island had occurred, and the Americans had been worsted, Howe reopened negotiations, and Franklin, with John Adams and Edward Rutledge, were deputed by congress to visit him. But Howe's efforts at conciliation and his endeavor to deal with the Americans on some other basis than that of national independence were vain. In September, 1776, Dr. Franklin was made U. S. envoy to the kingdom of France, whither Silas Deane had preceded him, in the same capacity, Arthur Lee of Virginia was associated with him. He reached Paris Dec. 21st. Excitement attending his arrival was testimony to its import, alike in England and in France. Lord Rockingham said that Franklin's presence in Paris much more than offset the victory of the English on Long Island sound, and their capture of New York. Lord Stormont, British minister to France, it is reported, threatened to leave, *sans prendre congé*, if the chief of the American rebels was allowed to come to the French capital. But the French themselves indulged in a furor of welcome over him. The print-shops were soon full of countless representations of his face and figure. The people thronged the streets to see him pass, and respectfully made way for him. He seemed, as John Adams said later, to enjoy a reputation "more universal than that of Leibnitz or Newton, Frederick or Voltaire." Dec. 28, 1776, the American envoys had their first audience with Count De Vergennes, the French minister for foreign affairs, and asked for the loan of eight ships of the line, equipped and manned, in order to let loose from American ports the blockaded American commerce. They were told in due time by the Frenchman that this was too much, but were secretly offered a loan of $400,000, to be repaid after the war without interest. Franklin's view of affairs as looked at in Europe outside England, and his forecast of the probable outcome of the American contest, with his conception of results involved, were given in a passage written by him May 1, 1777. "All Europe," he said, "is on our side of the question as far as applause and good wishes can carry them. Those who live under arbitrary power nevertheless approve of liberty and wish for it; they almost despair of recovering it in Europe; they read the translations of our separate colony constitutions with rapture, and there are such numbers everywhere who talk of removing to America with their families and fortunes as soon as peace and independence shall be established that it is generally believed that we shall have a prodigious addition of strength, wealth and arts, from the emigrations of Europe, and it is thought that to lessen or prevent such emigrations the tyrannies established there must relax, and allow more liberty to their people. Hence it is a common observation here that our cause is the cause of all mankind, and that we are fighting for their liberty in defending our own. It is a glorious task assigned us by Providence, which has, I trust, given us spirit and virtue equal to it, and will at last crown it with success." Franklin's stay in France was protracted until 1785, covering a period of nearly nine years. It needs but slight familiarity with facts to be assured that his labors during this period were severe and harassing. When they were lightened there often came in place of them vexatious delays to measures in process of execution, resulting in enforced inaction as hard to endure as the strain of toil. To these features of the situation were added the more or less active jealousy of some of his American associates in public business and the almost incredibly disgraceful fact that he had from the first no secretary of legation or

even an amanuensis or copyist provided for him by congress. He only had with him his grandson, Temple Franklin, a lad of sixteen years at the time of his arrival in France, whom it had been intended to place at school. But his grandfather, nearly seventy-one years of age when his French embassy began, could not dispense with his services, and kept this youngster as his sole clerk and assistant. Ancient allegation as to the ingratitude of republics needs to have added to it the statement that the authorities of one at least were presumptuous to the verge of fool-hardiness in looking to this aged patriot (who just before he sailed for France had collected all the cash he could raise, about £4,000, and put it into the United States treasury as an unsecured loan to his country) to act as their agent without adequate clerical aid. That he discharged his high offices with any appropriate and beneficent result under such conditions is one of the marvels of his career. A question which at once occupied his attention was the matter of American privateering. He urged it, and found himself in a position to advance it very greatly. He issued commissions, settled personal misunderstandings, attended to ques-

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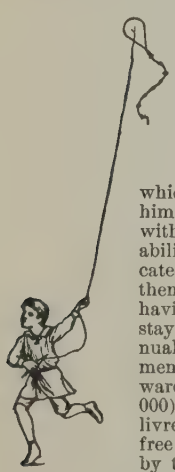
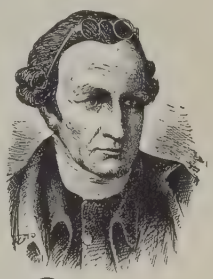
tions of prize-money, soothed unpaid mutineers, advised as to the purchase of ships, and new enterprises to be undertaken; in a word, as Mr. Morse has said, "he was the only American government which the independent sailors knew." Moreover, it was Franklin who was obliged to continually interpose to protect the privateers and their commanders from the perils of the laws of neutrality. He had no previous experience in such matters, but how well he bore himself may be gathered in part from Paul Jones's asseveration that Franklin's letters (to him) would make a coward brave. Perhaps the equipoise of this wise man was never more apparent than when in what has been styled the "dread year" of 1777, while for months there seemed no rift in the black cloud which hung over American military operations, he kept a serenity of mind, and a faith as to the outcome of the struggle, which as much as anything held the French government to the support of the American cause. Upon the strength of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, which lightened this cloud and was the turning point of the American revolution, France lent to the colonial congress 3,000,000 livres ($555,000), the American envoys having been officially informed (Jan. 8, 1778) that the French government would conclude with the colonies a treaty of amity and commerce, also another treaty offensive and defensive, and guarantee American independence, upon the conditions that the colonies would neither make a separate peace, or one relinguishing their independence. On the 6th of the next month (Feb. 1778) the treaty was accordingly signed at Paris which finally secured the nationality of the United States. Franklin's part in the negotiations which issued in this treaty was pre-eminent. At the end of March (1778) M. Gerard sailed for America, as the accredited French minister to the new member of the sisterhood of civilized peoples, and in February, 1779, Franklin received his own commission as U. S. minister plenipotentiary at the French court. As it was not until 1781 that by the appointment of Robert Morris, any U. S. treasury department came into existence, he found by far the greatest portion of his work for years after the commission reached him, to be the providing by loans from the French court, from time to time, of the moneys which were requisite to carry on the war for four years longer. "A heavier task," it has been said, "never fell upon any one man, or one bringing less recognition. . . . We read about the horrors of the winter camp at Valley Forge, and we shudder at all the details of the vivid picture. The anxiety, the toil, the humiliation which Franklin endured for many winters and many summers in Paris in sustaining the national credit do not make a picture or furnish material for a readable chapter in history. Yet many a man would have far rather faced Washington's lot than Franklin's." The habit which congress had of drawing bills upon him directly and by its agents, almost without limit, and without reference to his ability to meet the drafts rather complicated his embarrassments than simplified them. The amount he is credited with having raised for his country during his stay in Paris is given as follows: an annual contribution, from the French government, of 2,000,000 livres ($370,000) afterwards increased to 3,000,000 livres ($555,000), and again, in 1781, raised to 4,000,000 livres ($740,000). To this is to be added a free gift which was made through Franklin by the French government, of 9,000,000 livres ($1,015,000) and its guaranty of the interest of another loan of 10,000,000 livres ($1,850,000) to be raised in Holland. In March, 1781, Franklin sent a letter to the president of the United States congress announcing his determination to resign his position. Without hesitation that body ignored his purpose, and he remained at his post. It was well for his country that he did so, for his part in the conduct of negotiations for peace between England and the colonies was as notable and influential as any portion of his prior achievements. These negotiations beginning tentatively on the part of the British ministers as early as 1778, were ultimately concluded by Franklin, John Adams and John Jay. Preliminary or provisional articles for a treaty of peace on the basis of independence for the United States were signed in Paris Aug. 30, 1782, followed (Sept. 3, 1783) by the simultaneous execution of definitive treaties by France and the United States with Great Britain. Before this last transaction, however, Franklin had a second time sent his resignation as United States minister to congress. That body still delayed action on it, and he was called on in the closing months of his ministry to arrange commercial treaties between his country and those of Denmark, Portugal and Morocco. Just before he left Paris, moreover, he signed a treaty with Prussia, by which it was agreed to abolish privateering and to hold private property by land and by sea secure from destruction in time of war. Washington said of it that it was the most liberal that had been made between independent powers, and marked a new era in international morality. In March, 1785, congress voted that Franklin might return to America as soon as convenient, and that Thomas Jefferson should succeed him at the French court. Jefferson's testimony to his predecessor may be cited as the record of Franklin's service for his country. "He possessed," said he, "the confidence of the French government in the highest degree, insomuch that it may truly be said that they were more under his influence than he under theirs." The philosopher-diplomat returned to America, carrying with him the profound esteem of the French king and people, and crossed the English channel from Havre (July 18, 1785) to take ship for the United States from Portsmouth, England. The British government ordered that the effects of Dr. Franklin's party should be exempt from the usual examination at the custom-house, and on Sept. 13, 1785 he was in full view of "dear Philadelphia," where he was received with enthusiastic demonstrations. Forthwith, and in his eightieth year, he was elected to the state council, made its president, and then unanimously re-elected in 1786 and 1787. In May, 1787, he was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. Here, without being especially prominent, he ranged himself with the party opposed to a strong and centralized government. He did what he could, however, to secure the adoption of the constitution by the American people, and said when it was adopted: "Gen. Washington is the man whom all our eyes are fixed upon for our president, and what little influence I have is devoted to him." In the autumn of 1788 he ceased from public engagements for physical infirmities increased upon him. His last act of a semi-public nature was a memorial to congress, addressed and signed by him in his capacity as president of the Abolition Society, praying that body "that you will devise means for removing this inconsistency" (slavery and the slave-trade) "from the character of this American people; that you will promote mercy and justice towards this distressed race, and that you will step to the very verge of the power vested in you for discouraging every species



of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men." The petition was presented March 23, 1790, and led Mr. Jackson of Georgia to attempt a defense of slavery by proofs of its sacredness from Holy Scripture. The humorous and satirical rejoinder which Dr. Franklin, who had now passed most of his time for two years in bed, composed on March 23d was his last production. It was a parody on Jackson's speech, and has been counted one of the most amusing things he ever wrote. April 17, 1790, he insisted on getting up to have his bed re-made, for he wished to "die in a decent manner." His daughter expressed the hope that he might live for many years. "I hope not," he replied. Soon his pain returned, and he was advised to change his position so that he could breathe more easily. "A dying man can do nothing easy," he said, and these are the last words he is known to have uttered. Soon he sank into a lethargy and passed away. He was buried beside his wife and daughter in the yard of Christ church at Fifth and Arch streets in Philadelphia, under a stone of marble, inscribed "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin." Benjamin Franklin may be rated as the greatest among Americans in the services he rendered to his countrymen, as he was intellectually among the greatest of men in all ages and nations. It only remains to say that while the system of morals he inculcated and practiced during his maturer life is either well known or may be easily determined by anyone who will scrutinize his history, that judgment is probably correct which has declared that in his personal religious belief "he may be said to have slowly moved nearer and nearer during his life to the Christian faith, until at last he came so near that many of those somewhat nondescript persons who call themselves 'liberal Christians' might claim him as one of themselves." Nor is it mistaken opinion which has added to those words the others: "But if a belief in the divinity of Christ is necessary to make a 'Christian' it does not appear that Franklin ever fully had the qualification." Concerning this, any careless or overconfident assertion, however, would be out of place. Let him speak for himself, as he wrote to President Stiles of Yale College, in the last year of his life. The president was one of the few men who interrogated him about his religious faith, and Franklin replied to him: "As to Jesus of Nazareth, I think His system of morals and His religion as He left them to us, the best the world ever saw, or is likely to see. . . . I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to His divinity, though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon, having never studied it, and think it needless to busy myself with it now, when I expect soon an opportunity of knowing the truth with less trouble." The best edition of Franklin's collected works is that edited by John Bigelow (10 vols., New York, 1887). His "Autobiograpy" is well known. James Parton's "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin" (2 vols., New York, 1864), and "Benjamin Franklin," by J. T. Morse, jr., "American Statesmen's Series" (Boston and New York, 1890), with "Franklin in France," by E. E. Hale and E. E. Hale, jr., (Boston, Mass., 1887), are among the publications in English which supply material for an adequate view of his life and career. Franklin died April 17, 1790.

HENRY, Patrick, statesman and orator, was born at Studley, Hanover Co., Va., May 29, 1736. His father, John Henry, was from Aberdeen, Scotland, where he had been liberally educated. He was a person of good connections in his native land, his uncle being William Robertson, minister of Borthwick, in Midlothian, and afterward of the old Grey Friar's church in Edinburgh. His cousin was William Robertson, principal of the University of Edinburgh. He was also second cousin to the mother of Lord Brougham. Among the country gentlemen in Virginia John Henry was held in high esteem for superior intelligence and character. On his mother's side Patrick Henry was of Welsh stock; her family were the Winstons, noted in Virginia for "vivacity of spirit, conversational talent, with a lyric and dramatic turn, a gift for music and for eloquent speech, and as well for their fondness for country life." A gentleman in whose house the mother spent the last eleven years of her life said of her: "Never have I known a christian character equal to hers." For the first ten years of his life young Henry appears to have been educated at a small school in the neighborhood of his home, but at their expiration his father took his mental training into his own hands, in which work he was assisted by Patrick's uncle who was rector of St. Paul's parish in Hanover, and a good classical scholar. When he was fifteen years old Patrick entered the shop of a country tradesman, but remained with him only a twelvemonth. Then his father set him up with his older brother William in the conduct of a store, in which they were unsuccessful. At the end of a year Patrick married Mary Shelton, daughter of a small farmer, and the parents of the young couple established them upon a farm near at hand from which, by their own toil, with that of a half dozen slaves, they were to get a living. This, however, they did not do, and at the end of two years making a forced sale of the slaves, Patrick invested the proceeds in another country store only to find himself insolvent at the age of twenty-three. He now determined to become a lawyer. His mental equipment for the profession at this time is summarized by a recent and painstaking biographer: "Not a scholar surely, nor even a considerable miscellaneous reader, he yet had the basis of a good education; he had the habit of reading over and over again a few of the best books; he had a good memory; he had an intellect strong enough to grasp the great commanding features of any subject; he had a fondness for the study of human nature, and singular proficiency in that branch of science; he had quick and warm sympathies, particularly with persons in trouble; an amiable propensity to take sides with the underdog in any fight." Presenting himself before the examiners at Richmond for admission to the bar in the early spring of 1760 two out of four signed his license with reluctance; one absolutely refused to affix his signature, and the fourth signed only on repeated importunities and promises of future reading. It has been alleged that Patrick Henry "was originally a barkeeper," and that "for three years after getting his license to practice law, he tended travelers and drew corks." With regard to these allegations it may be said that for the period referred to, he made the tavern of his father-in-law his home where his service probably consisted in sometimes lending a hand in case of need in the business of the house. His fee-books indubitably settle the fact that in the first three and a half years of his actual practice, he charged fees in 1,185 suits, and of course prepared in addition many legal papers out of court, while the same fee-books show that during that early period he was enabled to assist his father-in-law by an important advance of money. In December. 1763, he appeared for the province of



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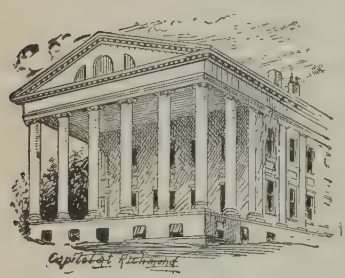
Virginia in what is known as "The Parson's Cause," and although the side upon which he was retained happened to be the wrong side, wrong both in law and equity, "there were enlisted in its favor passions of the multitude the most selfish, the most blinding, and at the same time most energetic." "And Patrick Henry," says Prof. M. C. Tyler, "proved to be the advocate skillful enough to play, effectively upon those passions and raise a storm before which mere considerations of law and equity were swept out of sight." The effect upon his auditors of Henry's plea against the clergy has been described in terms which leave no doubt that this was the first of those not infrequent and marvelous occasions in his career when his hearers were lifted out of their ordinary senses and seemed to be hearing the strains of an unearthly visitant. The jury came in with a verdict of one penny damages for the clergyman who had brought the suit to recover his salary, and from that day the repute of Patrick Henry, both as lawyer and as orator, was established throughout his native state. His legal practicing forthwith received enormous increase. In May, 1765, he was chosen a member of the Virginia legislature from the county of Louisa to fill an unexpired term. He at once distinguished himself in a way that made it plain to the people of Virginia that a new political leader of unique and unrivaled force had come upon the stage of public affairs. He straightway opposed and defeated the scheme of a "public loan office" by which the profligate practices of an official who had been speaker of the house of burgesses and treasurer of the colony for many years would have been covered; and then carried through the house after hot debate and against the opposition of the older leaders and members five out of seven resolutions which he offered, affirming the rights of the colony, and declaring in face of the British stamp act, which had just been passed (March 8, 1765), "that the general assembly of this colony have the only and sole exclusive right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony, and every attempt to vest such power in any person or persons whatever other than the general assembly aforesaid has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom." It was in one of his speeches in the debate which preceded the passage of these resolves that he said in a tone of thrilling solemnity: "Cæsar had his Brutus; Charles the First his Cromwell; and George the Third ["Treason!" shouted the speaker. "Treason! treason!" rose from all the sides of the room. The orator paused, and then raising himself with a look and bearing of still prouder and fiercer determination, so closed the sentence as to baffle his accusers without in the least flinching from his own position]—"and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." The effect of the debate and the resolutions cannot easily be misstated. Manuscript copies of the resolutions were dispatched immediately to the northern states, and were powerful in awakening resistance to the "Stamp Act," where that had not begun, and in stimulating resistance to new life where the disposition towards resistance had in any wise begun to cool. "The publishing of the Virginia resolves proved an alarm-bell to the disaffected," wrote the royalist Bernard, governor of Massachusetts. Gage, commander of the British forces in America, wrote, from New York that the Virginia resolves had "given the signal for a general outcry over the continent." In 1774 an able loyalist writer singled them out as the cause of all the troubles that had come upon the land. The author of the resolutions thence onward had an assured position among the foremost of the influential statesmen of his commonwealth, and it is even doubtful if he ever parted in any marked degree with the primacy among contemporary public men in Virginia, which he had by this time acquired. He was sent to every session of the Virginia house of burgesses from 1765 to 1774; he was at the front in all local committees and conventions; and was a member of the first committee of correspondence. Meanwhile his law practice was continued and his legal reputation grew. When the members of the house which had been dissolved by Lord Drummond, the provincial governor, met at Williamsburg in August, 1774, to appoint deputies to the proposed colonial congress to convene at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, he was one of the seven elected. His first two speeches in this congress were on a motion to prepare regulations for its government, made by Mr. Duane of New York; in the second, going broadly into the subject of public affairs he said: "Government is dissolved, fleets and armies and the present state of things show that government is dissolved. . . . The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more." To this he added the notable exclamation—"I am not a Virginian, but an American." In his assault upon the plan for a permanent reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies submitted by Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania, he declared: "I am inclined to think the present (British) measures lead to war." He was placed on the committee of the congress to prepare an address to the king of England, also "on the committee appointed to state the rights of the colonies." After the adjournment of congress the sentiment for war began to take more definite shape throughout the country, and when in the spring of 1775 the second revolutionary convention of Virginia met at Richmond he was ready on March 23d with resolutions providing for putting the colony into a state of defense. His speech in support of these resolutions was perhaps the speech of his life. Commencing (after preliminary sentences) "Mr. President! it is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope," and ending "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" It has been said that "for true eloquence it has never been surpassed." This speech is well known. Among the questions concerning it, none has excited more profound interest than that which relates to the faithfulness of its record and preservation. This and other pertinent topics in connection with the speech are amply treated in Tyler's "Life of Patrick Henry" (American statesmen series, Boston, 1890). The resolutions it advocated were passed as offered by Henry, and the committee which they called for to prepare a plan for "embodying, arming and disciplining" the militia was at once appointed. Patrick Henry was its chairman and with him were associated Richard Henry Lee, Nicholas Harrison, Reddick, Washington, Stephens, Lewis, Christian, Pendleton, Jefferson and Zane. It is little known to the world at large that "the first overt act of war" in Virginia, and the first act of physical resistance to a royal governor in the colonies was made in that province almost as early as the date of the engagements in Massachusetts at Lexington and Concord. This occurred on May 4, 1775, when with the inde-



pendent company of his own county of Hanover, Henry compelled his majesty George the Third's receiver-general to pay over to him £330 "as a compensation for gunpowder lately taken out of the public magazine by the governor's (Lord Dunmore) order," the money to be conveyed to "the Virginia delegates at the general congress." To this second Continental congress Mr. Henry at once proceeded. He left it about the last of July to become colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment. He was next made commander-in-chief of the forces of Virginia by the provincial convention, but this was the sum of his military service, all connection with the army being ended by his own action in February, 1776, when he laid down his military appointments. Joseph Reed of Philadelphia probably touched the core of fact as to this matter when he wrote to George Washington (March, 1776): "His resignation rather gives satisfaction than otherwise, as his abilities seem better calculated for the senate than for the field." It was just before this (1775) that his wife, Sarah, mother of his six children, had died. Oct. 9, 1777, he was married to Dorothea Dandridge, a granddaughter of the old royal governor, Alexander Spotswood. In May, 1776, he was again a delegate to the Virginia convention in attendance at Williamsburg for its first meeting. Besides serving on perhaps a majority of its committees he ably advocated the motion unanimously

Building in which the continental congress of 1783 held its fall session at Annapolis

adopted to instruct the Virginia delegates to the Continental congress to propose to that respectable body to declare the united colonies free and independent states; was a member of the committee to prepare a declaration of rights and plan of government; and on the adoption of the state constitution by the convention (June 29, 1776) was at once elected its first governor by a clear majority of all votes cast. To this post he was re-elected in 1777 and in 1778. The office then passed to others under the constitutional provision which rendered him ineligible for four years. In 1784 and in 1785 he was again chosen governor, but in 1786 he declined further re-election. Elected in 1779 as one of the Virginia delegates in congress he also declined that office, and thence onward served in no public capacity outside his native state. He at once retired because of delicate health and the impairment of his fortune to Heatherwood, an estate of 10,000 acres in the county of Henry (which had been named in his honor) some two hundred miles southeast of Richmond, where he remained until November, 1784. He served in the Virginia house of delegates during this period, and the reader may be referred to "Tyler's Biography" already named (chap. xvi.) for an interesting record of that service. The same biographer in the chapters next succeeding opens in detail the history of his opposition to the adoption of the Federal (United States) constitution, and his agency in securing amendments, the adoption of which appears to have drawn him to its subsequent and hearty support. It is a pleasant duty to note the fact that the efforts made by Mr. Henry from 1786 to 1794, in his resumption of the practice of the law to recover pecuniary standing were amply successful. In 1791 and in 1793 he appeared before the circuit court of the United States in what was probably the most difficult and important, in a legal aspect, of all cases which he ever tried—that known as the case of "The British Debts." For its detailed record, with description and critical analysis of arguments, and the powers of oratory which he displayed in this and in other cases, consult Tyler's "Life," pp. 320–40. He finally established himself in the county of Charlotte, at an estate called Red Hill, and the picture of his declining years there spent is idyllic. Gen. Henry Lee, then governor of Virginia had appointed him in 1794 U. S. senator to fill an unexpired term. President Washington offered him the post of U. S. secretary of state and of chief justice of the United States supreme court in 1795 and 1796. President John Adams (Feb. 25 1799) had sent his name to the U. S. senate as one of three envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic, but each of these offices he had declined. In 1799, however, at the special request of George Washington, he stood for a seat in the Virginia legislature and was of course elected, but his death prevented his taking the position. The occasion of Washington's almost importuning plea to the old statesman that he should once more enter into public life was the passage of resolutions by the Virginia legislature claiming the right of a state to resist the execution of an obnoxious act of congress. It remains to add a word concerning the religious opinions cherished by Mr. Henry. These may be sufficiently understood when one has learned that in his last will and testament, bearing date Nov. 20, 1798, and written throughout, as he says, "with my own hand" he chose to insert a touching affirmation of his own deep faith in Christianity. After distributing his estate among his descendants, he thus concludes: "This is all the inheritance I can give to my dear family. The religion of Christ can give them one which will make them rich indeed." Many of Henry's contemporaries have left on record their admiration for his gifts as an orator. According to Randolph of Roanoke, he was "Shakespeare and Garrick combined." Thomas Jefferson said of his speech, on moving the resolutions against the stamp act: "I heard the splendid display of Mr. Henry's talents as a popular orator. They were great, indeed—such as I have never heard from any other man. He appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote." Dr. Archibald Alexander said: "The power of his eloquence was felt equally by the learned and the unlearned. No man who ever heard him speak on any important occasion could fail to admit his uncommon power over the minds of his hearers." Henry's estate, Red Hill, so called from the color of the soil, is now owned by his grandson, William Wirt Henry. It lies on the Staunton river, thirty-eight miles from Lynchburgh, and comprises several thousand acres of land of great fertility. John Randolph of Roanoke was one of his few "near neighbors," and he lived fifteen miles away. The portrait given in this article is a reproduction of an original by Thomas Sully, and is considered the best in existence. Its faithfulness was testified to by Chief Justice Marshall and others. A statue in bronze is on the Washington monument at Richmond, Va. His life was written by William Wirt (1817); and one, the best, by William Wirt Henry (1891). Henry died on his estate, June 6, 1799, and was buried there. The slab above his grave bears the inscription: "His Fame—his Best Epitaph."

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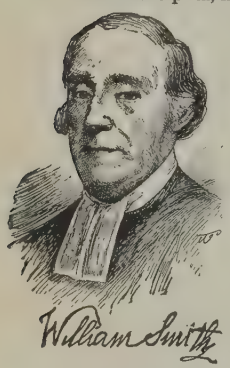
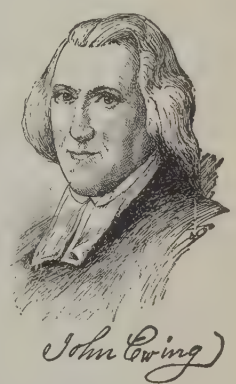
SMITH, William, first provost of the College of Philadelphia (1754–79), which in 1791 became the University of Pennsylvania, was born in the north of Scotland in 1727 and was graduated from the University of Aberdeen in 1747. He was a teacher in his native country for three years, and took up the same work when he came to America in 1751 by filling the position of tutor in the family of Gov. Martin on Long Island. Benjamin Franklin issued a pamphlet on "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youths in Pennsylvania," which resulted in founding an academy on Fourth street below Arch, Philadelphia, in 1749, and a charter was granted it by Thomas and Richard Penn, July 13, 1753. It was then that Dr. Smith was invited to take charge of the institution. He first went to England to take clerical orders, and soon after his return he was inducted into the office of provost May 24, 1754. He then submitted to the twenty-four trustees, Benjamin Franklin being the president, a broad and comprehensive "Plan of Education," which was adopted, and to his intelligence, energy and activity in behalf of the institution its early success is mainly due. There were five professors. A new charter giving power to confer degrees was obtained in 1775. The first commencement was held May 17, 1757, when the degree A.B. was conferred on Paul Jackson, Jacob Duché, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Magaw, Hugh Williamson, James Latta and John Morgan, all of whom afterward attained eminence. Provost Smith revisited England in 1759 and returned the same year vested with the degree of D.D. from the universities of Oxford and Aberdeen and Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained from Thomas Penn for the college one-fourth of the large manor of Perkasie, situated near Philadelphia. He went to England again in 1762, and returned with £7,000 in money for the institution, obtained by collections in churches authorized by royal brief to the Penns and other friends in that country. During the next ten years he raised £20,000 in the colonies for the college. In 1763 there were 300 students in attendance—an evidence of unusual prosperity and success. Dr. Morgan, one of the first graduates, after spending five years in the study of medicine in Europe, laid before the trustees a plan for establishing a medical department which, on May 3, 1765, resulted in founding the first medical school in America by electing him professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the age of thirty; in 1766 Dr. William Shippen, jr., was elected to the chair of anatomy and surgery at thirty-one, in 1768 Dr. Adam Kuhn at twenty-eight, was added to the faculty as professor of materia medica and botany; June 21, 1768, the degree of bachelor of medicine was conferred upon ten gentlemen, the first physicians graduated in America. This renowned institution has since graduated about eleven thousand students in medicine. In 1769 Dr. Benjamin Rush, who afterward made Philadelphia famous as the seat of the highest medical culture, was elected to the chair of chemistry at the age of twenty-four and Dr. Thomas Bond at fifty, professor of clinical medicine. The degree conferred on graduates of this school was changed to doctor of medicine in 1789. The extraordinary activity of Dr. William Smith the provost made the college a prominent institution in all the colonies. He was an active worker in the church and in the field of science, literature and education, He also took an earnest part in the discussion of politics and the social questions of the day. His voice was heard and his pen felt in all the affairs of Pennsylvania. By a singular misconception the state assembly, politically hostile to the provost and the faculty in 1779, made void the original charter and transferred the rights and properties of the college to a new organization and gave it a charter under the name of the University of the State of Pennsylvania. The trustees defended their rights but were obliged to surrender their property though they continued their institution. Franklin was then absent, being minister to France. In 1789, soon after his return to Philadelphia, and largely through his influence the rights of the college were restored, and Dr. Smith returned to Philadelphia. In 1779 Dr. Smith had moved to Chestertown, Md., became rector of a parish, and in 1782 aided in founding Washington College there, of which he was chosen president. In May, 1783, he was president of a convention of clergymen to organize the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland, and in June of the same year was chosen bishop of the diocese of Maryland, but as the election was not approved, and the general convention of 1786 re-



fused to recommend him for consecration, he was not elevated to the episcopate. In 1785 he was a member of the committee of the general convention to propose alterations in the liturgy of the Episcopal church and performed the chief part of the work of preparing and publishing what is known in ecclesiastical literature as the "Proposed Book" issued in

1796. When the charter of the College in Philadelphia was restored in 1789 and during the succeeding two years Dr. Smith was its provost although a rival institution was conducted by his opponents in the same city. Among the prominent graduates during his administration were the following: 1757, Dr. John Morgan, one of the founders of the medical school, and from 1775 to 1777 surgeon-in-chief to the American army; Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Rev. Hugh Williamson, noted for his writings on political economy, history and astronomy; 1759, Andrew Allen, member of Continental congress; William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of Maryland; 1760, Robert Goldsborough, member of Continental congress from Maryland; Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pennsylvania; 1761, Richard Peters, member of the Continental board of war, and U. S. judge in Pennsylvania; 1763, John Dickinson Sergeant, member of Continental congress from Pennsylvania; James Tilghman, judge of Maryland court of appeals; Edward Tilghman, one of the ablest lawyers of his day; William Tilghman, chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; James Cannon, member of the U. S. constitutional convention; Dr. Benjamin Duffield, distinguished surgeon in the Revolution; 1765, Bishop White; 1769, John D. Coxe; 1771, Rev. Robert Davidson, inventor of the cosmosphere; Dr. Philip Syng Physick, father of American surgery; 1773, John Seney, member Continental congress; 1775, Henry Ridgely; 1776 William Cooke, U. S. senator from Tennessee. Dr. Smith spent the last years of his life at his residence at the Falls of Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. He published a "Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania" in London, 1755; "Discourses on Public Occasions" in London, 1759; "Bouquet's Expedition against the Western Indians." 1765. A collection of his sermons was published in 1803 in two volumes with a preface by Bishop White. He was married to Rebecca, a daughter of William Moore, judge of the court of Chester county, Pa. He died May 14, 1803.

EWING, John, second provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1779–1802), was born at Nottingham, Md., June 22, 1732. He was graduated from Princeton in 1754, and was a tutor there until 1757. He studied theology with Dr. Alison and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Castle, and in 1759 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. The same year he was elected professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the College of Philadelphia, which position he held in the university. The University of Edinburgh gave him the degree of D.D. in 1773. The same year he visited England to raise money for the academy at Newark, Del.; while in that country he met Dr. Samuel Johnson who told him that Americans never read. He was courteous enough to say that they read "The Rambler." The disturbance which drove out Dr. Smith from provostship in 1779, and broke the English ties which held the college close to the old country and to the early colonial families of Pennsylvania, brought Dr. Ewing to the head of the institution. Through all the subsequent struggle from 1779 to 1791 he remained provost. Though Dr. Smith and his friends in the board of trustees returned to power for a brief period, Dr. Ewing and his adherents maintained a rival headship to the institution with success. In 1790 the law school, the first in America, was founded and James Wilson, a distinguished American patriot and afterward associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was chosen as the head of that department. He delivered his first lecture Dec. 15, 1790, in the presence of Washington and his cabinet, both houses of congress and the state legislature. By act of assembly passed Sept. 31, 1791, the name was changed to the University of Pennsylvania. During the same year the state legislature bought the present site of the Philadelphia post-office, and on it erected an elegant mansion for President Washington, Philadelphia being the seat of government. It was not finished until 1797, and then President Adams would not take it from the legislature at a fair rental. The building was sold at public auction in 1800 and bought by the trustees of the university for $41,650, less than half its cost. Two years later the institution was moved from Fourth street to that building where it continued until 1829, when two large buildings were erected on the same site and used until 1874. Among the prominent graduates under Ewing were: 1780, Samuel Sitgreaves, who in 1793 was commissioner under a treaty with England; 1782, Judge Joseph Borden McKean, James Kelly and William Kennedy, members of congress; 1786, Joseph, son of Francis Hopkinson, able lawyer, congressman, judge of U. S. court and author of "Hail Columbia"; Judge Robert Porter, and William Condy, clerk of the national house of representatives; 1787, Dr. James Woodhouse, surgeon to Gen. St. Clair's western expedition in 1791, and later a renowned chemist; George Duffield, U. S. court judge for territory of New Orleans; 1789, Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, one of the authors of the national pharmacopœia and medical professor in the university; Cæsar A. Rodney, attorney-general, U. S. senator from Delaware and minister to Buenos Ayres; 1791; Judge Joseph Hemphill; 1792, Frederick Smith, justice supreme court of Pennsylvania; David B. Ogden and Prof. Bird Wilson of New York and George Izard,



John Ewing

major-general U. S. army and later governor of Arkansas; 1795, Z. Phillips, an able lawyer of Philadelphia, and Gen. Thomas Cadwalader. Dr. Ewing was vice-president of the American Philosophical Society and published several contributions in its "Transactions," including an "Account of the Transit of Venus over the Sun." He was an excellent mathematician and scientist. His collegiate lectures on natural philosophy and a biography by Rev. N. Patterson were published in 1809, also a volume of his sermons in 1812. He died in 1802. His successor was not elected until 1806.

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McDOWELL, John, third provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1806–1810) was born near Chambersburg in 1751 of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1771, studied theology at Princeton, and was given the titles of D.D. and LL.D. by that institution.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was elected to the chair of natural philosophy in 1805 and the next year became provost. He held the position until 1810 when he resigned on account of ill-health. He presented his large library to the institution and wrote his autograph in each volume. Some of the graduates during his administration were: 1804, Dr. Robert M. Patterson, vice-provost of the university, director of the United States mint for seventeen years and one of the founders of the Franklin Institute, and Thomas Kittera, M.C.; 1807, Thomas I. Wharton and Jacob Green, professor of chemistry in Jefferson Medical College and author of many scientific works; 1808, Judge Charles Sidney Coxe and P. Dickerson, governor of New Jersey; 1810, Dr. Franklin Bache, professor of chemistry in Franklin Institute and Jefferson Medical College, who in connection with Dr. Geo. B. Wood published the first system of pharmacopœia in 1830, which in 1833 became the United States pharmacopœia. Dr. McDowell died in Franklin county, Va., Dec. 18, 1820.

ANDREWS, John, fourth provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1810-13), was born in Cecil county, Md., April 4, 1746; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1765, and in 1767 was ordained to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church in London, and then became a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in York and Cumberland counties in Pennsylvania, continuing until 1772. He raised money and erected St. John's Episcopal church at York, Pa., in 1769. For a time he was rector of a parish in Queen Anne county, Md. The title of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington College in 1785, and the same year he was chosen principal of the new Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. In 1789 he was elected professor of moral philosophy and vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was acting provost from 1802 to 1806 and was made provost in 1810 which, he held until his death in 1813 when he was also rector of the church at Bristol, Pa. Some of the graduates under his administration were Dr. Franklin Bache, grandson of Benjamin Franklin, professor of chemistry in Jefferson Medical College, and in Franklin Institute; 1811 Richard Biddle who won distinction as a lawyer at Pittsburgh and as a member of congress; William M. Meredith, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day, secretary of the U. S. treasury and president of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania in 1873, and John M. Read, chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. When Dr. Andrews became provost in 1810, the course of study in the department of arts, was changed from three to four years. He was the author of "Elements of Logic." He died in 1813.

BEASLEY, Frederic, fifth provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1813–28), was born near Edenton, N. C., in 1777. He was graduated from Princeton in 1797, and was tutor there until 1800. In 1801 he entered the ministry of the Episcopal church. He was rector of St. Peter's church, Albany, and afterward co-rector of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, and in both parishes was very successful. From 1813 to 1828 he was provost of the university and professor of mental and moral philosophy, and became favorably known by his metaphysical work in defense of the philosophy of Locke. In 1816 the department of natural sciences was created with five professors. It was abandoned in 1824 when the Franklin Institute was founded. In 1817 Charles Willing Hare revived the law school which was neglected after the death of Justice Wilson in 1798. The project was abandoned in 1818 until 1850. The following were some of the graduates under Provost Beasley: 1815, Dr. George B. Wood professor in the medical department and founder of the United States Dispensatory, Thomas McKean Pettit, Edward Rawle, judge of the court in New Orleans; 1816, Isaac Hays, a physician of great learning, founder of the "Medical News" and "Monthly Abstract of Medical Science" president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and one of the founders of Franklin Institute; Dr. William H. Keating, one of the founders of Franklin Institute, and first to open a laboratory in the University; 1817, Judge John M. Conyngham; 1818, James M. Mason, U. S. senator from Virginia; 1819, Henry D. Gilpin, attorney-general in Van Buren's cabinet and Robert James Walker, U. S. senator from Mississippi and governor of Kansas; 1820, Judge J. M. Doran and Francis M. Troubat; 1821, John Cadwallader, U. S. judge for Pennsylvania, John Richter Jones, Isaac Norris, and Dr. James M. Staughton; 1822, John A. Phillips; 1823, Persifor Frazer Smith, and George M. Wharton; 1827, Dr. George W. Norris, professor of surgery in the university and a voluminous contributor to medical science. In 1815 the degree of D.D. was conferred on Provost Beasley by Columbia College and by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1829 he took charge of a church in Trenton where he remained until 1836. His health failing, he resigned and spent the last years of his life in Elizabethtown, N. J. Dr. Beasley published "American Dialogues of the Dead" in 1815; "An Examination of the Oxford Divinity;" "A Search after Truth in the Science of the Human Mind," 1822; "Vindication of the Argument *a priori* in Proof of the Being and Attributes of God, from the Objection of Dr. Waterland," 1825; "Review of Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind," 1825; "A Vindication of the Fundamental Principles of Truth and Order in the Church of Christ," "A Reply to the Views of Dr. Manning," 1830. Dr. Beasley died Nov. 2, 1845.

DE LANCEY, William Heathcote, sixth provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1828–34), was a grandson of Chief Justice De Lancey of New York and was born at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1797. He was graduated from Yale in 1817 and two years later entered the Episcopal ministry after studying theology under Bishop Hobart of New York. He was chosen by the vestry of Trinity church, New York, to fill a vacancy for three months. In 1821 he was called to St. Thomas's church, Mamaroneck, a parish he had formed while in Yale with the aid of his father, Maj. De Lancey, and Peter Munro. In 1822 Mr. De Lancey by invitation of Bishop White became the latter's personal assistant in the three united churches of Christ church, St. Peter's and St. James's in Philadelphia and was chosen one of the assistant rectors of the parish. No man had the confidence of the venerable

Bishop White so much as Mr. De Lancey, whom the venerable bishop called his adopted son, and no man knew directly from that distinguished prelate so many of the details of the history of the inception and progress of the Episcopal church in America up to 1830. In 1827 he declined the rectorship of St. Thomas's church, New York. Yale College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1827, being the youngest person upon whom, up to that time, that honor had been conferred. In 1828 at the age of thirty he was elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a man of remarkable ability; a spirit of progress pervaded the university during his administration of six years and the number of students greatly increased. Among the noted graduates were: 1828, George Sharswood, chief justice of Pennsylvania and author of an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries" and Edward Miller, chief engineer of the P. R.R.; 1829, James Curtis Boothe who in 1836 established the first laboratory in the United States for instruction in chemistry and was president of the American Chemical Society; 1830, John Fries Frazer, vice-provost of the University and one of the founders of the National Academy of Sciences; 1831, George A. Bicknell, M.C., from Indiana, and Charles E. Lex, able lawyer of Philadelphia; 1832, St. George Tucker Campbell; 1833, William T. Otto, United States supreme court reporter and John W. Wallace, Pennsylvania supreme court reporter; 1834, J. Clark Hare, president-judge Philadelphia courts. Dr. De Lancey was chosen rector of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, in 1833 and the next year resigned the office of provost. In 1839 he was chosen the first bishop of the diocese of western New York. He was consecrated at Auburn by Bishop Griswold, of Connecticut, and resided at Geneva during his episcopate. In 1852 Bishop De Lancey and the bishop of Michigan were sent by the house of bishops as delegates to the celebration in London of the 150th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in response to an invitation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was the first time American bishops took part officially with Anglican bishops in the public service in St. Paul's cathedral and Westminister Abbey. On the occasion of this visit to England the University of Oxford gave Bishop De Lancey the degree of D.C.L. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union College in 1849. The legislation of the Episcopal church in the United States bears the impress of his judgment. He secured a large endowment for Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., from the vestry of Trinity church, New York. He also aided in founding De Vaux College at Niagara and the Training School at Geneva. For the latter he raised all the funds himself and on the grounds surrounding it is a handsome church erected to his memory by friends in Philadelphia and western New York. Bishop De Lancey was an eloquent and forcible speaker and as a parliamentarian was unequaled among his professional brethren. He was married to Frances, daughter of Peter Jay Munro. His son, Edward Floyd De Lancey (born in Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1811), is the author of "New York During the Revolution" and many other valuable historical works. Bishop De Lancey died at Geneva, N. Y., April 5, 1865.

LUDLOW, John, seventh provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1834–1852), was born at Acquackanock, N. J., Dec. 13, 1793, of English and Dutch ancestry, and was fourth in line of descent from Gabriel Ludlow, who came to America in 1699. His grandfather, Richard Ludlow, was a major in the Revolution. In youth, Dr. Ludlow, gave evidences of possessing a vigorous mind. He obtained his preparatory education in an academy at Bergen and in a private school at Newark, N. J. He was graduated from Union College in 1814, receiving the first honors of his class; an instructor at Union for one year, then studied theology at the seminary of the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick, N. J., graduating in 1817. He became pastor of the Reformed Dutch church there, and soon became noted for his eloquence and learning. In the meantime he filled a chair in the theological seminary. In 1823, he accepted the charge of the First Reformed Dutch church of Albany, N. Y., where he became distinguished for his oratory. During his pastorate there he was invited to become president of three institutions of learning. Having attracted the attention of the entire country before he was forty; in 1834 he was elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania. His inaugural address was a scholarly production and was widely circulated. Dr. Ludlow became deeply interested in the growth and development of the institution and was an entertaining and highly instructive lecturer to students. Union College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1827, and that of LL.D. in 1836. He lectured before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia, and was one of the few learned men of his day to lecture at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. During the eighteen years that he was provost until he resigned in 1853, he regularly continued his preaching at least once a Sunday for various congregations and denominations. Among the successful efforts of Dr. Ludlow for the interests of the university was the second and permanent revival of the law school which was accomplished in 1850 by the election of Justice George Sharswood, professor of law. In 1852 an entire law faculty was elected as follows: Sharswood, professor of international and constitutional law, commercial and civil law; Peter McCall, professor of practice, pleading and evidence at law and equity; and E. Spencer Miller, professor of real estate, conveyancing and equity jurisprudence. Some of the eminent graduates under Dr. Ludlow's rule were the following: 1837, Theodore Cuyler, leader of the Philadelphia bar, and Dr. John Neill, a prominent surgeon in the civil war; 1839, Judge John V. Eustace of Illinois; 1840, Hon. Martin Russell Thayer of Philadelphia; 1841, F. Carroll Brewster, Benjamin M. Boyer and William Henry Rawle; 1843, Thomas K. Finletter and James R. Ludlow; 1844, Thomas W. Greenbank; 1849, Christopher Magee; 1850, Clement B. Penrose; after the resignation of Dr. Ludlow in 1852 he returned to New Brunswick Theological Seminary as professor of ecclesiastical history and church government. He died at the residence of his son, Dr. John Ludlow, Sept. 8, 1857. His son, James R. Ludlow (born in Albany, N. Y., May 3, 1825). was the presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia until his death in 1875.

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VETHAKE, Henry, eighth provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1854–59) was born at Essequibo in Guiana in 1792, and was educated at Columbia College, New York, whence he was graduated in 1810. He remained there as instructor in mathematics until 1813. From 1813 to 1817 he was professor of mathematics at Rutgers College, and filled the same chair at Princeton from 1817 to 1821 and at Dickinson from 1821 to 1829. He was professor of natural philosophy at Princeton for a short time, and from 1832 to 1835 was a member of the faculty of the University of the City of New York. From 1835 to 1836 he was president of Washington College, Virginia, and from 1836 to 1354 professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, filling the position of vice-provost in 1846–54. He was elected provost and was professor of mental and moral philosophy from 1854 to 1859, when he was chosen professor of mathematics in the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. He was one of the most important contributors to the "Encyclopædia Americana," and his writings on political economy were numerous and valuable. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by three different institutions. Dr. Vethake labored under the disadvantage of being called to the office of provost at a mature age, from abstruse studies to practical work. He was a man of remarkable learning in all branches of higher mathematics. Among the graduates of the period were E. Coppee Mitchell, for many years dean of the law school and the author of works on the law of real estate, and George Tucker Bispham, one of the professors in the law school. Dr. Vethake died in Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1866.

GOODWIN, Daniel Raynes, ninth provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1860-68), was born in North Berwick, Me., April 12, 1811. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1832, with the first honors of his class, showing great precocity of talent in every branch of study which he pursued. He was master of the academy at Hallowell, Me., a short time, then studied at Andover Theological Seminary one year, and after spending two years continuing his studies in Europe, he succeeded Henry W. Longfellow, as professor of modern languages in Bowdoin. While filling that chair he completed his theological course, and in 1848, was ordained to the priesthood in the Episcopal church; from 1853 to 1860 he was president of Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and at first professor of modern languages and later filled the chair of mental and moral philosophy. During his presidency he raised the standard of requirements in the institution and improved its discipline. In 1855 Bowdoin College gave him the degree of D.D. In 1860 Dr. Goodwin was elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He strengthened the spirit of instruction in the university, and brought about an air of discipline from the lack of which the university was suffering, and during his administration, for the first time since the early days of prosperity, the university took rank with similar institutions in the United States. The auxiliary department of medicine was added in 1865, through the liberality of Dr. George B. Wood, who provided for its permanence during his lifetime, and its endowment after his death. Owing to his interest in ecclesiastical affairs Dr. Goodwin was led to resign in 1868, when he became dean of the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia. The same year the university gave him the degree of LL.D. He was a conspicuous member of the general convention of the Episcopal church, having been a deputy to that body from the diocese of Maine in 1853, and from Pennsylvania in 1862 and regularly thereafter until his death. There was scarcely a controversy pertaining to the religious life of his time, in which he did not take a prominent and vigorous part. He was remarkably strong in debate, yet his speeches were free from attempts at eloquence or display, but his highly trained reasoning powers made him a logician of the highest order. Dr. Goodwin published ninety-six reviews, pamphlets, speeches, tracts and treatises which cover a wide range of subjects. In the domain of ethics, theology, ecclesiastical controversy, the higher metaphysics and philology, he was a vigorous and forcible writer. Dr. Goodwin was a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Oriental Society, and was the first president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. He died in Philadelphia, March 15, 1890.

STILLE, Charles Janeway, tenth provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1868–80), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1819. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1839, and after his admission to the bar, devoted his attention to literature. During the civil war he was an active member of the United States sanitary commission of which he afterward became the historian. He was elected to the chair of history in the University of Pennsylvania in 1866 and in 1868 became provost, which place he filled until 1880. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1868. From Ewing's day down to Stillé's, sixty-five years, the spirit of the administration of the institution had been that of the old traditional college. The course of instruction was substantially the same as introduced by Dr. Smith in the old College of Philadelphia in 1755. An unsuccessful attempt had been made by Bishop Potter in 1842 to revise the curriculum and give it more breadth. Within the preceding eighty years, the institution had received only one donation of $5,000 from Elliot Cresson, the income of which was devoted to giving instruction in drawing. The curriculum was revised in 1867 and studies made elective. Ten acres of land in west Philadelphia were purchased as a new site for the university and the present college building was completed in September, 1873. The old property at Ninth and Chestnut streets was sold to the United States government for a post-office site. The legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated to the university hospital $100,000 in 1872, and the same amount in 1873 on the condition that $250,000 more be raised by the friends of the university, and the entire sum spent upon a general hospital which was completed in 1872. The department of arts was reorganized in 1872 and at the same time the department of science was established. This is known as the Towne Scientific School and was founded through the munificent bequest of the residuary estate of John Henry Towne of Philadelphia. The department of music for advanced students was added in

1877, and the department of dentistry in 1878. The fourteen years of Dr. Stillé's administration as provost saw many important changes for the promotion of the interests of the university and the intellectual life of the community. He had a clear idea of what a university should be, and labored faithfully to achieve his purpose. The result of his labors was to put the university into the very first rank of the higher institutions of learning, and to place it on a secure foundation. In addition to numerous addresses and pamphlets Dr. Stillé has published "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," 1862; "Northern Interest and Southern Independence: A Plea for United Action," 1863; "Memorial of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission," in 1864; "Historical Development of American Civilization," 1864; "History of the United States Sanitary Commission; being the General Report of its Work During the War of the Rebellion," 1866; "Annals of the United States Christian Commission," 1868; "Memoir of Rev. William Smith, D. D.," 1869; "Studies in Mediæval History," 1882. These studies contain a clear, well-connected sketch of the characteristics of the Middle Ages, presenting for the most part familiar and generally accepted views, but put in a way that is seldom commonplace, and often very suggestive. These works are the fruits of much research and study, and give vivid pictures of the time of which they treat. His latest works are: "Beaumarchais and 'The Lost Million,'" a chapter in the secret history of the American Revolution, and "Life and Times of John Dickinson," 1891.

PEPPER, William, eleventh provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1881), was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1843, the son of Dr. William Pepper, a distinguished physician of that city, who held the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the university from 1860 to 1864. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, at the age of nineteen, and from the medical department of the same institution in 1864. He entered at once upon the practice of medicine in which profession he has won great eminence, taking rank with the foremost physicians in this country. Dr. Pepper was lecturer on morbid anatomy in the university in 1868–70, and on clinical medicine in 1870–76, and professor of the latter branch from 1876 to 1887, when he was elected to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine to succeed Dr. Alfred Stillé. In January, 1881, he was unanimously elected provost of the university and at the same time the dignity and powers of the office were materially changed. The interests of the institution since Dr. Pepper has been provost, have been rapidly advanced, to a much greater degree than in any former period in its history. The founding of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, in 1881 by Mr. Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia, who gave $100,000 for that purpose, was a highly interesting departure in university education. It is the only instance of such a school in America. The introduction of the true idea of study was strengthened by the organization in 1882 of the department of philosophy for post-graduates. The same year a strong bond of union was created between the university and the city of Philadelphia. The city councils granted to the university thirteen acres more of land for the consideration of $10,000, and the establishment in perpetuity of fifty free scholarships for the graduates of the public schools of Philadelphia. The department of veterinary medicine was added in 1883, largely through the liberality of the late J. B. Lippincott, the well-known publisher. The School of Biology, through the liberality of Dr. Horace Jayne, was founded in 1884, under the directorship of the renowned naturalist, Dr. Joseph Leidy; the department of physical culture was added the same year. The school of American history was added in 1891. The same year the department of archæology and paleontology was established, to consolidate under one management the museums of the university. These museums have grown with surpassing rapidity since 1888. In many lines their collections are taking the highest rank in the country. Through the liberality of Mr. Henry C. Lea, the department of hygiene was added in 1892. The characteristic liberality of Provost Pepper has largely made it possible for the American society for the extension of university teaching to attract the attention of the whole country to the movement. All these additions to the university have been added, through the directing energy of Provost Pepper who, himself, was largely instrumental in establishing the university hospital, in 1871 and subsequent years. He has one of the largest professional practices in this country which he attends to, and at the same time guides and molds the general policy of the university, and the development of the numerous constituent schools. The reorganization of the college department placing all the schools under one faculty and the creation of different courses, the introduction of better methods of teaching, have succeeded in placing that department on an excellent basis. The University of Pennsylvania was the first institution in America to open its doors to all who desired to acquire a liberal education. Its situation in the greatest industrial city in America, assures it a support in the future which will be commensurate with its steady development. The whole number of students in all the departments in 1892 was 1,771. The University of Pennsylvania has prospered under Dr. Pepper's provostship, and possesses now the best biological laboratory, the only school of hygiene and the most admirably equipped library building of any university in the country. The latter was erected in 1888-89. The Dental School is foremost in public esteem. The Law School has now a three years' course. Its famous Medical School, the oldest in America, will soon require a four years' course of study, the first step taken by Dr. Pepper's gift of $50,000 for that purpose. The acquisitions of the university, land, buildings and money, since 1880, including the University Hospital, amount to a value of not less than $2,500,000. In addition to his duties at the university, and with the practice of his profession, Dr. Pepper has regularly continued his literary work. He founded the "Medical Times," and was its editor in 1870–71. He was medical director of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and for his

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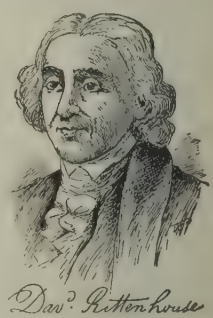
services therewith, receiving from the king of Sweden the decoration of knight commander of the order of St. Olaf. He was largely instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians, member of the American Philosophical Society and many other learned societies, and was president of the Association of American Physicians in 1891, and of the American Climatological Society in 1886. He has been elected president of the first Pan-

American medical congress which will convene in Washington in 1893. In 1881 he received the degree of LL.D. from Lafayette, and in 1888 from Princeton. The most important literary work of Dr. Pepper has been the editing of the "System of Medicine by American Authors" published in 1885–86. It met with an immediate success, and is recognized as the best American authority on medical questions. He publishes in connection with Dr. John F. Meigs, successive editions of their work on diseases of children. Among his contributions to journals or the transactions of societies are "Trephining in Cerebral Disease," 1871; "Local Treatment of Pulmonary Cavities," 1874; "Catarrhal Irritation," 1881; "Report on the Mineral Springs of America," 1881; "Epilepsy," 1883; "Phthisis in Pennsylvania," 1886. Other publications of less technical character are "Sanitary Relations of Hospitals," 1875; "Higher Medical Education: the True Interest of the Public and the Profession," 1877; "Report of the Medical Department of the Centennial Exposition," 1877; his annual reports and public addresses as provost, and public addresses on "Force *vs.* Work," 1884; and "Benjamin Franklin," 1887, and "Benjamin Rush," 1889. He married in 1873 Miss Frances Sergeant Perry, a granddaughter of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, and a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

ALISON, Francis, vice-provost of the College of Philadelphia from 1755 to 1777, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1705. He obtained a liberal education in the schools of his native country and at the University of Glasgow. He came to America in 1735 and was for a while tutor in the family of John Dickinson. He was ordained by the Newcastle presbytery in 1737 and was pastor of a church at New London, Pa., for fifteen years. He conducted an academy for young men there with great success. Two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and many other distinguished men were educated by him. In 1752 he became head-master of the Philadelphia Academy and when the charter of the College of Philadelphia was obtained he was appointed vice-provost and professor of moral philosophy. Yale gave him the degree of A.M. in 1755, and Princeton in 1755, and the University of Glasgow the degree of D.D. in 1758. Dr. Alison, during his connection with the college, was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia and was an active member in church conventions. During the great controversies in the Presbyterian church he delivered a remarkable sermon on "Peace and Unity Recommended." He was one of the best classical scholars of his day in this country, and had a vast knowledge of history, ethics and general literature. As vice-provost he exercised a strong influence in the early history of the university. By his will he emancipated his slaves. He died in Philadelphia Nov. 28, 1779.

RITTENHOUSE, David, vice-provost and professor of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania from 1779 to 1782, was born in Roxborough near Philadelphia, April 8, 1732. His great-grandfather, William Rittenhouse, who came from Holland and settled at Germantown in 1687, was the first Mennonite minister in Pennsylvania, and together with William Bradford, the first printer south of New England, built the first paper-mill in this country in 1690, on the Wissahickon creek, now within the limits of Philadelphia. The early life of David Rittenhouse was spent on his father's farm. When twelve years old, by the death of an uncle, he inherited a small library, containing a few works on mathematics. These books determined the bent of his inclination, and he soon covered the handle of his plow and the fences around the fields with mathematical calculations. At seventeen he made a wooden clock, and two years later engaged in the manufacture of clocks and mathematical instruments at Norriton. At this early age he solved the most abstruse problems in mathematics, performed the most intricate calculations in astronomy, discovered the method of fluxions, and mastered the "Principia" of Sir Isaac Newton. The perfect mechanism of his clocks gave him a good reputation, and his knowledge of astronomy soon won fame for him. In 1763, by instruments of his own manufacture, he determined the first and most difficult part of the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. His observations were accepted by Mason and Dixon when they extended the line. In 1769, under the appointment of a commission, he established the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. Soon afterward he made a thermometer on the principle of the expansion and contraction of metals, and constructed an orrery more nearly perfect than any before known. It illustrated almost every motion of the astronomical bodies, and was purchased by Princeton College for $1,500. The University of Pennsylvania purchased another he made from the same model for $2,000. On June 3, 1769, in his observatory at Norriton, near Philadelphia, Rittenhouse made observations on the transit of Venus from which the first approximately accurate results in the measurements of the spheres, were given to the world. The same year he observed the transit of Mercury, and in 1770 calculated the elements of the motion and the orbit of a comet. In 1772 he surveyed and ascertained the levels of the country between the Susquehanna and the Delaware rivers. He was commissioner from Pennsylvania in 1774 to run the northwestern boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. At the opening of the Revolution Rittenhouse was appointed engineer to the committee of safety in Philadelphia, and became its president in 1776. Later he was a member of the committee of safety and board of war. In



March, 1776, he was elected to the state assembly from Philadelphia and in July following was a member of the convention that framed the first state constitution, and became the first state treasurer under its provisions in 1777, which office he held until he resigned in 1789. President Washington appointed him the first director of the mint in 1792 and he held the place three years. From 1779 to 1782 he was professor of astronomy, vice-provost and a trustee in the University of Pennsylvania. Princeton gave him the degree of A. M. in 1772, and LL.D. in 1789. He was a member of many learned societies including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Society of London and upon the death of Benjamin Franklin in 1790, succeeded him as president of the American Philosophical Society. Thomas Jefferson, who succeeded Mr. Rittenhouse as its president said, "We have supposed Mr. Rittenhouse second to no astronomer living; that in genius he must be first, because he is self-taught." His life was written by James Renwick and appears in Spark's "American Biography," 1834. His "Memoirs" by William Barton appeared in 1813. He died in Philadelphia, June 26, 1796.

MAGAW, Samuel, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1772 to 1791, was born in Philadelphia in 1739 and was a member of the first class that was graduated from the University. He went to England for orders in the Episcopal church in 1767 and upon his return to America was sent as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the Dover and Duck Creek, Delaware. From 1781 to 1804 he was rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia. The next year after removing to that city he was elected a member of the faculty and vice-provost of the university which gave him the degree of D.D. in 1783. In 1800 he was connected with Dr. Abercrombie in establishing the Philadelphia academy. He was secretary of the early Episcopal conventions of Pennsylvania and was influential in the early movements toward the organization of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. Dr. Magaw published numerous sermons, including one preached in Christ church, Philadelphia, in 1775, and a patriotic sermon on July 4, 1786. He was a man of great kindliness of heart, of dignified bearing, and was very popular with his pupils and the members of his church. He died Dec. 1, 1812.

PATTERSON, Robert, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, from 1810 to 1813, was born in the north of Ireland May 30, 1743. He obtained a good education in mathematics and the physical sciences, and in 1768 came to America. In 1774 he became principal of the academy in Wilmington, Del. As a youth he acquired a knowledge of military tactics, acting as a volunteer for the defense of his native country against a threatened invasion of the French. When the war for American independence began, he volunteered in the patriot army, was at first a military instructor and subsequently adjutant, assistant surgeon, and brigade major, remaining in the army four years. In 1779 he was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania and occupied that position until 1814. He was vice-provost in 1810–13 was president of the select council of Philadelphia in 1799 and 1800. In 1805 President Jefferson, his personal friend, appointed him director of the United States mint at Philadelphia and he performed the duties of that position with great acceptability. From 1819 to 1824 he was president of the American Philosophical Society and was a frequent and valued contributor to its "Transactions." The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1819. He published "The Newtonian System," a treatise on arithmetic; edited Furgeson's "Lectures on Mechanics" and on "Astronomy," John Webster's "Natural Philosophy" and Rev. John Ewing's "Natural Philosophy;" with a memoir of the author. Mr. Patterson was a man of genial and affable manners and very popular with his associates. He died July 22, 1824.

PATTERSON, Robert M., vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1813 to 1828, the son of Robert Patterson, whom he succeeded in office, was born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1787. He was graduated from the University in 1804 and from the medical department in 1808. He went to Paris in 1809 and spent two years there studying the physical sciences. In 1811 he pursued the study of chemistry under Sir Humphrey Davy in London. After his return to Philadelphia in 1812 he was elected to the chair of the natural sciences in the University of Pennsylvania and remained in that position until 1828. He was a trustee from 1836 to 1854. From 1828 to 1835 he occupied the chair of natural sciences in the University of Virginia where he devoted himself with enthusiastic ardor to the duties of his position. In 1835 Andrew Jackson appointed him director of the United States mint and he returned to Philadelphia. He showed excellent administrative and executive abilities in this office which he held continuously until 1851, a period of sixteen years, when on account of ill health he resigned. In 1809 Dr. Patterson was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society at the early age of twenty-two, being the youngest person thus honored by that society, and during the remainder of his career contributed frequently to its proceedings and delivered the discourse at the centennial celebration in 1843. He was its president in 1849. Dr. Patterson was one of the founders of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and also of the musical fund society of Philadelphia of which he was president in 1838–53. Robert Patterson his son, was graduated from the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1840. In 1868 he drafted the plan of the Fidelity Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company of Philadelphia the first of its kind in that city. He published a memoir of Franklin Peale in 1875. He died Sept. 5, 1854.

ADRAIN, Robert, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1828 to 1834, was born at Carrickfergus, Ireland, Sept. 30, 1775. His father was a native of France and left that country for the north of Ireland after the edict of Nantes. Robert, his son, when quite young displayed remarkable aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge. At fifteen he began to teach at Ballycarry and then gave the first evidence of a surprising talent for mathematics. From that time he devoted himself with enthusiastic ardor to the pursuit of that science. While employed as a tutor in the family of an army officer the Irish

rebellion of 1798 broke out. Adrain joined the insurgents as captain of company and received a dangerous wound in the back from one of his own men. After his recovery he fled to this country and taught in an academy at Princeton, N. J., for three years. He then became principal of an academy at York, Pa. In 1805–10 he had charge of an academy at Reading, Pa. In 1810 he was chosen professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Rutgers College which institution conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. In 1813 he was elected to the

same chair in Columbia College. After occupying that position thirteen years he returned to Rutgers remaining until 1827 when he was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania continuing until 1834 and was vice-provost six years. After teaching a short time in New York city he returned to New Brunswick, N. J., where he spent the remainder of his life. When yet a young man Prof. Adrain was a contributor to the "Mathematical Correspondent" published in New York. He started the "Analyst," a mathematical journal about 1807. It contained the rule for correcting the dead reckoning at sea, which Adrain discovered and which Bowditch placed in his work on navigation; and the true method of correcting a survey afterward used in Gummere's work on surveying. Dr. Adrain was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1812, the American Academy of Science and Arts in 1813 and soon after a member of several learned societies in Europe. He edited the third American edition of Hutton's course of mathematics and added to it an elementary geometry. While at Columbia College, New York, Dr. Adrain was the center of attraction to the students of mathematics in that city. He then ranked with Dr. Bowditch as one of the ablest mathematicians in America. His publication on the "Figure and Magnitude of the Earth and Gravity" gave him great celebrity in this country and in Europe. In 1825–26 he edited the "Mathematical Diary." He died Aug. 10, 1843. His son Garnett B. Adrain was a member of congress from New York.

WYLIE, Samuel Brown, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1834–45), was born in Moylaig, Co. Antrim, Ireland, May 21, 1773. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1797 and engaged in teaching for a short time at Ballymena, Ireland. On account of his advocacy of Irish independence he was compelled to leave his native country. He came to Pennsylvania in 1797 and taught school at Cheltenham one year. In 1798 he was chosen one of the instructors in the University of Pennsylvania and later conducted a private school. Soon after his arrival in this country he began to study theology, and was licensed to preach in the Reformed Presbyterian church in 1799. He went to Ireland and Scotland in 1802 as a delegate to the convention of the Reformed Presbyterian church and on his return the same year he was ordained as pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. He filled that position fifty-one years. From 1828 to 1845 he occupied the chair of ancient languages in the University and was vice-provost from 1834 to 1845. Dickinson College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1816. Few men of his day ranked higher than Dr. Wylie in the knowledge of classical literature. He was an eminent Oriental scholar; was a contributor to the American Philosophical Society and one of editors of the "Presbyterian." He was author of "The Faithful Ministry of Magistracy and Ministry on a Scriptural Basis," 1804; "Life of Alexander McLeod," 1855; and compiled a Greek grammar, 1838. His son, Prof. Theophilus A. Wylie, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, for many years was a member of the faculties of Miami and of Indiana Universities. Another son, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, succeeded his father as pastor in Philadelphia; was a professor in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary many years, and is the author of an English, Latin and Greek vocabulary, "The God of Our Fathers" and "Washington as a Christian." Vice-provost Wylie died in Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1852.

FRAZER, John Fries, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, from 1855 to 1868, was born in Philadelphia, July 8, 1812. His great-grandfather, John Frazer, born in Ireland of Scotch parents, settled in Philadelphia in 1735, and became a West India shippping merchant. The son of this earliest American ancestor, Persifor, was an iron manufacturer, signer of the non-importation resolutions, and a captain in Wayne's battalion in the Revolution. In 1782 he was appointed one of the two brigadier-generals of Pennsylvania. His son Robert was a lawyer, member of the Pennsylvania legislature and father of the subject of this sketch. John Fries Frazer lost his mother in infancy, his father when he was but eight years of age, and was left in the guardianship of his grandfather, John Fries. At ten years of age he was sent to Capt. Partridge's military academy in Connecticut. He was subsequently under the guardianship of Mr. Clark a son-in-law of John Fries, and later under that of his own brother-in-law, Dr. John Rhea Barton. He was placed at the school of Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, who took the youth into his family, and brought him up as one of his own children, while preparing him to enter the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1828, at the

head of his class. While pursuing his college course, he acted as an assistant in the laboratory of Alexander D. Bache, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry. He completed the course in medicine at the same university, and during that time was an assistant in the laboratory of Dr. Robert Hare. He also assisted Prof. Bache in those investigations on the cause of the diurnal variations of the magnetic needle, which will always be cited as a model of inductive research. He studied law, was

admitted to the bar, but never practiced. During the religious riots in Philadelphia, he served in the first troop Philadelphia city cavalry. In 1836 in first geological survey of Pennsylvania under Henry D. Rogers, he spent a year in the field as the latter's first assistant, and accomplished much valuable work which subsequent study by others has proved a permanent foundation for the knowledge of the geology of the state. He taught in Philadelphia High School from 1836 to 1844, when he succeeded Prof. Bache as professor of natural philosophy and chemistry and filled that chair twenty-eight years, during thirteen of which he was vice-provost of the university. He was elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1842, and was made vice-president in 1855. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and of the Franklin Institute, and was editor of the "Franklin Institute Journal," from 1850 to 1866; was one of the fifty charter members of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, and an original member of the Union League. In addition to his regular lectures at the university, Prof. Frazer delivered special courses in science at the Franklin Institute. He died suddenly in the apparatus-room of the new university building on the day that building was first thrown open to the inspection of the public, Oct. 12, 1872. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Lewisburg in 1854; that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1857. He made an immense quantity of notes and diagrams, which enabled him to give to his classes the very latest discoveries of science. He published much valuable original matter in the "Franklin Institute Journal," and a work on mechanics for his own classes. Dr. Frazer married Charlotte daughter of Thomas Cave in 1838, and this marriage was a most happy one. He never lost his taste for Latin and Greek which he

read with ease and pleasure in spite of the fact that his life was devoted to science; and though familar with the history and latest results in science he was equally so with classic and modern French and English literature. In botany also he was an enthusiastic student. Prof. Louis Agassiz, wrote of him to a friend: "Prof. Frazer is the first of American physicists of his time." Profs. Louis Agassiz, A. D. Bache, Benjamin Gould, S. S. Haldeman and Alexander made his house their home when visiting Philadelphia. These and Profs. Wolcott, Gibbs, Joseph Henry, Benjamin Pierce and Felton were his intimate friends and colleagues. His aims were noble and his characteristic was generosity. He was brave, courteous, gentle and brilliant. He died Oct. 12, 1872.

KRAUTH, Charles Porterfield, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1873 to 1883, was born at Martinsburg, Va., March 17, 1823, the son of Charles Philip Krauth, a prominent clergyman in the Lutheran church and member of the faculty of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1839 and at the Theological Seminary there in 1841. He was pastor of congregations at Baltimore, Md., in 1841–47; Shepherdstown, Va., in 1847–48; Winchester, Va., 1848–55; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1855–59; St. Mark's, Philadelphia, in 1859–61, and afterward of other congregations in the same city. Pennsylvania College gave him the degree D.D. in 1856, and that of LL.D. in 1874. Dr. Krauth was editor of the "Lutheran and Missionary" in 1861–67 and professor of systematic theology in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia 1868–83. He was chosen vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1873 and occupied that position until his death in 1883. Dr. Krauth was a man of great learning, being the most accomplished scholar and theologian of his time of the Lutheran church in America. His system of theology as it was given in outline to the students of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia is a marvel of scientific arrangement. He was the leader of the controversy in the Lutheran church in 1866, which led to the division in 1867 and the establishment of the general council of that denomination the same year. Soon afterward he wrote the "Fundamental Principles of Faith and Church Polity" to which the council has since adhered. He prepared very largely the constitution of the general council, and took a prominent part in the preparation of the church book used by that branch of the Lutheran church, and drafted the principles underlying the order of worship which have been made the common order of worship for all English-speaking Lutherans in this country. Dr. Krauth was chairman of the American Bible revision committee of the Old Testament, and in this work, says Dr. Philip Schaff, "his learning did not smother his genius, nor did his philosophical attainments impair the simplicity of his faith. Our country has produced few men who possessed so many excellencies which distinguish the scholar, the theologian, the exegete, the debater as did our accomplished associate." The greatest publication of Dr. Krauth is entitled "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology" 1872. His other works include "Tholuck's Commentary on the Gospel of John," translated, 1859; "Christian Liberty in Relation to the Usages of the Evangelical Lutheran Church Maintained and Defended," 1860; "Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy," edited with additions, 1860; 2d ed. enlarged, 1877; "The Augsburg Confession," translated with historical introduction, notes and index, 1868; "Infant Baptism and Infant Salvation in the Calvinistic System," a review of Dr. Hodge's "Systematic Theology," 1874; "Ulrich's Review of Strauss," 1877; "Berkeley's Principles, Prolegomena, Notes of Ueberweg, and Oriental Annotations," 1874, and "Chronicles of the Augsburg Confession," 1878. Dr. Krauth died in Philadelphia Jan. 2, 1883. A memoir of him was published by his son-in-law, Rev. Adolph Spaeth, D.D., of Philadelphia.

RAY, Joseph, educator, was born in Virginia, Nov. 25, 1807. He was self-educated. He began to teach school at sixteen and studied at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and Athens College, Ohio (now Ohio University), took his degree of M.D. at the Ohio Medical College and was for a time surgeon in the Cincinnati Hospital. He held the chair of mathematics in Woodward College 1834–51 and became its principal when it was converted into a high school. From about 1849 he was also president of the board of directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge. He published a series of arithmatical and algebraic school-books and died in Cincinnati, April 17, 1865.

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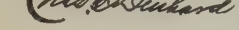
DENHARD, Charles Edward, physician, was born at Schluchtern, Germany, July 15, 1849. He attended the public schools until his twelfth year, and the gymnasium at Schluchtern until his sixteenth year. In 1865 he emigrated to America, where he was graduated in pharmacy in 1871, and did practical work as a pharmacist for several years. In 1874 he received his degree of M.D. from the University of the City of New York, after which he did temporary service on the staffs of the Charity Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and Park Hospital. For the year 1875 he was commissioner of relief to the poor. He helped to found the German *Poliklinik*, of which he is an attending physician, as well as the St. Mark's Hospital, in which he holds the position of visiting physician. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, Obstetrical Society, County Medical Society, New York Medical Union (of which he is an ex-president), German Medico-Chirurgical Society, New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the Medico-Legal Society. As a general practitioner, Dr. Denhard is held in high esteem by his colleagues. His conscientious and meritorious work and magnetic demeanor have secured him the most select and largest *clientèle* of his district. He is a master in nearly all departments of medical practice, but has been particularly active as a surgeon, doing, as a rule, his own surgical work. Before intubation of the larynx was known, he was considered one of the most brilliant and successful of tracheotomists. He was, however, one of the first to recognize the merits of intubation, and now resorts to it in appropriate cases. On this subject he has written some valuable papers.



ECKFORD, Henry, naval architect, was born March 12, 1775, in Irvine, Scotland. At sixteen, in the shipyards of his uncle, John Black, at Quebec, he commenced a study of the pursuit in which he was to gain such distinction. At the early age of twenty-one, Mr. Eckford settled in New York, and by his original and scientific methods at once obtained recognition and abundant employment. His careful system of study is well described by his biographer: "Upon the return of one of his vessels from a voyage, he obtained by a series of questions from her commander an accurate estimate of her properties under all the casualties of navigation. This, connected with her form, enabled him to exercise his judgment upon the next vessel to be built. In this way he proceeded, successively improving the shape of each, until those constructed by him, or after his models, firmly established the character of New-York-built ships over those of any other port in the Union. * * * Fashioned after his models our vessels gradually dispensed with their large and low stern frames, the details of their rigging underwent extensive changes, and in the important particulars of stability, speed, and capacity, they soon far surpassed their rivals." One of Eckford's greatest feats was the construction of the sloop-of-war Madison, of twenty-four guns, in one of the most primitive navy yards on Lake Erie, in just forty days after her timbers were cut in the forest. After the war of 1812–14, he built the steamer Robert Fulton, which, when rigged as a sloop, was one of the fastest of naval vessels, and became one of the naval fleet of Brazil. Mr. Eckford entered the employ of the U. S. government in 1820, and was stationed at Brooklyn, where he modeled and built six war vessels, of which the Ohio was the most noted. Engaging later in the building of ships for foreign countries, he amassed a large fortune for those days, and had begun arrangements for founding a professorship of naval architecture in Columbia College, when a disastrous fire made him a poor man. He subsequently built a frigate for the Turkish navy, and accepted an offer to superintend the navy yards of that government, but built only one vessel before his death. The influence of his genius was such, however, that all the Turkish men-of-war built for years after that were after his models and rig, presenting, in that respect, a striking contrast to the fleets of other nations, with their full bows and inflected topsides. Cooper, in his "Naval History of the United States," says: "Henry Eckford was undoubtedly a man of genius." He was a man greatly beloved by his friends, among whom were such men as Fitz-Greene Halleck, Joseph Rodman Drake, Dr. De Kay, the naturalist, the latter two being his sons-in-law. Henry Eckford died in Constantinople Nov. 12, 1832.

JOSLIN, John Jay, manufacturer, was born on the old family homestead at Hoosick, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1834, the son of Whitman and Sarah Mosely Joslin, his kinsmen being chiefly farmers, who owned extensive tracts of land in that vicinity. Fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, his ancestor, Thomas J. Joslin, with his wife, four children and a servant, had settled in Rhode Island, and assisted in laying the foundations of that state. Whitman Joslin removed to Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1803, and settled on its fine farming lands. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the White Creek Baptist church, and annually contributed one-tenth to its support. Their ample hospitable mansion was a home for Baptist ministers, and their sympathies were always warm toward what used to be called the Hamilton Institution, now Colgate University. John received a thorough common-school education, but his predilection for business caused him to abandon early the idea of a collegiate course. His eminent success in commercial and manufacturing enterprises demonstrated the wisdom of that choice. He embarked in the wool trade in 1854, associating himself in business with Hiram Herrington, and in 1879 purchased the Schaghticoke Woolen Mills, which he successfully conducted until 1887, when he retired from business with an ample fortune. Mr. Joslin was a practical and energetic business man. He was judicious and somewhat conservative, but he possessed in an eminent degree qualifications that enabled him to keep in the front rank of trade and manufacture. After his retirement he spent his time partly in traveling and partly in living quietly on the homestead near Buskirk's Bridge. He was a director in the National State Bank of Troy, which at his death paid him the following tribute: "The board of directors of the National State Bank of Troy, having received the sad intelligence of the death of one of their number, Mr. John J. Joslin, desire to express their deep sorrow, and make this tribute to his memory. He had been connected with this board many years in the management of this institution, and his unswerving integrity and purity of character endeared him to all

who came in contact with him. Of an unostentatious, retiring disposition, his life was passed amid generous and benevolent quiet, on a basis of purity of principle and consciousness of duty performed. A prudent counselor and a true friend, his sterling qualities of head and heart gave him the confidence of all. We lose in his death a warm-hearted, constant and congenial friend and co-laborer, and the community an upright, honorable and enterprising citizen." Mr. Joslin bequeathed $3,000 to the White Creek Baptist church, and $3,000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society. As a memorial to him his family laid the foundation of the professorship of Christian theology in Colgate University, by an endowment of $20,000. This chair will hereafter be entitled the J. J. Joslin Professorship of Christian Theology. Mr. Joslin died at his home in Hoosick, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1890.

SAVAGE, Minot Judson, clergyman, was born at Norridgewock, Me., June 10, 1841. He united with the Congregational church at the age of thirteen. "There was no time in my boyhood," he has since said, "when I did not intend to become a minister." At that period it was not deemed essential for a clergyman to have a collegiate education, but Minot, being ambitious in that direction, entered Bowdoin College, as his two brothers had done before him. Ill health interfered materially with his studies, and on this account he was, after a time, compelled to leave college. Later he took a theological course at the Bangor Theological Seminary. In 1864 he accepted a commission from the American Home Missionary Society, and for three years did hard missionary work at San Mateo and Grass Valley, Cal. Returning East in 1867 he settled at Framingham, Mass., but at the end of two years went West again and labored for the next three years at Hannibal, Mo. In the meantime, owing to the fact that he was constantly reading and studying science, he found his views broadening and himself drifting away from the established creed. He made efforts to adjust his religious thought to the newly discovered theories of evolution, and became known at Hannibal as a heretic, while he himself fully recognized that his views were no longer orthodox. About this time he received calls from the Congregational churches in Indianapolis and Springfield, Ill., and from the Third Unitarian church of Chicago. Feeling that, with his convictions, it was wrong to stay in the Congregational body, he determined to break away from it, in spite of the fact that he was bound to it by every natural tie and by memory. He accordingly accepted the call to the Chicago church in the hope that he would find in Unitarianism at least a free pulpit. In May, 1874, he went to Boston to speak at the May meeting, and his sermons there attracted so much attention that he was soon after called to the Church of the Unity in that city. He assumed the pastorate in September of that year, and has held it ever since with uninterrupted increase of usefulness and popularity. Dr. Savage was, so far as is known, the first minister, either in England or America, to systematically employ the theories of evolution in the pulpit. Two volumes, embodying some of the results of his labors in this line, the "Morals of Evolution" and the "Religion of Evolution," have been reissued in England, and the latter has been translated into German by Dr. Schramm, of the cathedral at Bremen. In the pulpit Dr. Savage has a peculiarly attractive style that at once claims the attention of his auditors, and "though in many matters he finds himself quite at variance with ministers not only of orthodox faith, but also of his own denomination, his opinions are respected by persons of every class." Among his many valuable contributions to literature may be mentioned: "The Problem Attempted to be Solved by the Trinity;" "Science and the Church;" "True Christianity."

STILLMAN, William Olin, physician, was born at Normansville, near Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1856, the fourth son of Rev. Stephen Lewis Stillman. His ancestors on his father's side were mainly New England manufacturers or professional men, and the founders of the American branch came from England to the United States in 1688, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn. His mother's family (Miller by name) came from Holland at about the same time, and ultimately located near Schaghticoke, N. Y. William Olin was educated in his native city, and in February, 1878, was graduated from the Albany Medical College (the youngest member of his class), with the highest honors of the institution. During his collegiate career he had the good fortune to secure every prize which was open to him. From 1878 to 1883 he practiced his profession in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., receiving during that period the honorary degree of master of arts from Union College, wrote a treatise on the mineral springs of Saratoga, which went through several editions, and frequently contributed to the medical press. After five years of arduous professional work, he went to Europe and devoted sixteen months to medical study in hospital clinics, as well as to travel, linguistic and art studies. In the fall of 1884 he returned to America, and resumed the practice of his profession, opening an office in Albany, N. Y. He became a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Albany Academy of Medicine, American Society for the Advancement of Science, and Albany Institute, and of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, trustee of the Albany Historical and Art Society, director of Fairview Home for Friendless Children, and vice-president of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society. He filled the position of physician to the Open Door Mission and Hospital for Incurables, to the Lathrop Memorial and Babies' Nursery, and lectured and wrote extensively both for the lay and medical journals. An article on "Two Vaginal Speculums" of his invention, a small treatise on "Cholera and its Prevention," and an extensively copied article on "Popular Sanitation" in the "Popular Science Monthly," are among the most noteworthy of his recent writings. Dr. Stillman was married to Frances M. Rice of Boston, Mass., in 1880, and resides in the city of Albany, N. Y., actively and very successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

REED, W. B., journalist, was born in 1836 at Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. (now W. Va.), whither his father had gone from Maryland. At seventeen he entered a newspaper office, and in 1856–58 he worked as a printer in Baltimore, Washington, and New York. For the next three years he was occupied in his native county. During the war he was in Ashby's 12th Virginia cavalry, on Chesapeake Bay as a coast guard, and in Federal prisons, with the exception of an interval on the Richmond "Examiner," to which he returned in 1865. In November, 1866, he settled at Kingston, Roame Co., Tenn., where he established the "East Tennessean," of which he is still editor and proprietor

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BUTLER, Richard, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Birmingham, Erie Co., O., Aug. 9, 1831. He is a descendant of Richard Butler, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. His father, Cyrus Butler, removed to Utica, N. Y., and thence about 1820 to Norwalk, O., of which place he was one of the founders. He represented his district in the legislature and at the time of his death in 1844 was one of the most prominent citizens of Huron and Erie counties. A year after his father's death Richard Butler went to New York and in 1846, entered the importing house of A. W. Spies & Co., famous for turning out successful merchants. After five years' service with Spies & Co., he was admitted at the early age of twenty-one to a partnership in the firm of Wm. H. Cary and Co., the largest house in its line in the United States. He continued with the firm until its dissolution in 1879, when he accepted the presidency of an extensive hard rubber company, which was reorganized in 1883 as The Butler Hard Rubber Co., with its works at Butler, N. J., and its warehouse in New York city. He was one of the founders and for years an active trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a life member of the New England Society, a member of the Century Association, of the Union League Club, and has long been prominent as chairman of the art committee of the last named. He is also a member of the chamber of commerce, and during a quarter of a century has held and still holds many trusteeships in financial and manufacturing corporations and social and charitable organizations. Mr. Butler early recognized the genius of Bartholdi, and when the idea of erecting the colossal statue of of Liberty was first suggested, he espoused the plan with enthusiasm, organized the committee and after twelve years of tireless labor as its secretary, witnessed the completion of the great work. In recognition of his services the French government conferred upon him the decoration of a chevalier of the legion of honor. He served nearly eight years on the staff of Gen. Ward, 1st brigade, New York state militia, in the successive ranks of captain and major. Few men in New York city have responded so generously, in proportion to their means, through three decades to current charitable, patriotic, artistic, social, public and private demands. His collection of paintings, principally by American artists, is considered one of the largest and finest in the city. Socially he is one of the best known of New York's citizens and he enjoys the friendship and affection of a host of men who stand for all that is highest and best in the metropolis.

WOOD, Benjamin, politician and business man, was born at Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1820; the youngest of three brothers who became prominent in their time—Henry, Fernando and Benjamin. He is of Quaker descent, his first American ancestor being Henry Wood who emigrated to the United States in 1616, and after Puritan persecution in Massachusetts settled in New Jersey. His educational advantages were very limited, consisting of only a few years' tuition in a log schoolhouse. When he entered the arena of active business life he was but a youth. He made several voyages to the West Indies and along the South American coast, and before reaching manhood had traveled through nearly every state in the Union, acquiring experience and habits of independence which served to develop the self-reliance and strength of character which have enabled him to reach prominence and popularity. His business ventures were carried forward with great precision, and his promptness to fulfill an obligation was also a leading characteristic. His business was principally transacted in New York, where he became very wealthy. He entered into politics while a young man, and soon became an influential and potent factor in the democratic party in New York city and state. He was elected a New York state senator and became very prominent in state legislation, and therefore was classed as a leader of men. He attended state and district conventions, and his influence was a tower of strength for or against a candidate. He was elected to congress three times, and for six years was one of the ablest legislators in the house of representatives. He was a democratic elector for the state of New York in 1884. Mr. Wood's friends urged him to continue in office, but he declined, preferring to retire to private life and seek rest from the burden of public affairs.

BULKLEY, Morgan Gardner, governor of Connecticut, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Dec. 26, 1838. He was educated at the Hartford district and high schools, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in his uncle's store in Brooklyn, N.Y. In his early manhood he took an active part in politics, representing his district for many years on the republican general committee of Kings county. When the civil war broke out, he went to the front as a private in the 13th New York regiment with which he served during the peninsular campaign of 1862. Upon the death of his father in 1872, Mr. Bulkeley removed from Brooklyn to Hartford, Conn., to look after his enlarged financial interests. There he at once became prominent in political, financial and social circles, and was the prime factor in the formation of the United States Bank of Hartford, of which he was the first president. He has also been president of the Ætna Life Insurance Co., director of various corporations, councilman, alderman and mayor of Hartford, winning in the last named capacity during his eight years of service golden opinions from people of all political parties. In November, 1887, he was elected governor. As no candidate received a constitutional majority at the next gubernatorial election in 1890, and the general assembly failing to choose from the two persons receiving the highest number of votes, Gov. Bulkeley continued to act as the executive under the provisions of the constitution that he should hold the office until his successor was duly elected and qualified. The legislative deadlock which followed, threatened much distress to public institutions because of the failure to pass the usual appropriation bills, but the governor prevented all suffering in the charitable institutions by paying the bills from his own means. The case became national in importance, owing to the refusal of Gov. Hill of New York to recognize requisition papers signed by the Connecticut governor. The supreme court of the state finally decided that his position was impregnable, he being governor *de jure* as well as *de facto*, through the failure of the legislature to act within the legal time.

BALDWIN, Roderick, lawyer and journalist, was born at Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y., May 17, 1833. His boyhood was passed in Walton, Delaware Co., where he had such meagre educational advantages as were afforded by the school of that village. At the age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources, and obtained employment in a saw-mill until he had accumulated sufficient money to take a course at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y. There he prepared himself for college, teaching during the winter months, and subsequently entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with distinction in the class of 1857. The same year he was appointed principal of the Wilson Collegiate Institute, Wilson, N. Y., and occupied that position for two years, devoting his leisure to the study of law. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Buffalo, N. Y., and immediately began the practice of law at Niagara Falls, N. Y. In 1862 he enlisted as first lieutenant in the 129th New York infantry, afterward known as the 8th New York heavy artillery. In 1863–64 he was detailed as judge-advocate of the military commission sitting at Fort McHenry for the trial of offenders against the laws of war. Rejoining his regiment at the opening of the campaigns of 1864, he was connected with the army of the Potomac in all the desperate battles of that year, and in June was promoted captain, being twice severely wounded, and once left on the battle-field for dead. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, settling at Warrensburg, Mo., holding the office of prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, Mo., for one term, and being mayor of Warrensburg for two terms. In 1870, having abandoned his law practice, he turned his attention to journalism, becoming editor and proprietor of the Warrensburg "Standard." He was prominently connected with the establishment of the Missouri State Normal School, the best-known institution of its kind in the West. He has been an active republican in Missouri, several times a member of its state committee, once its candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, and in 1884 was one of its presidential electors. He is also an officer of the Grand Army of the Republic.

R. Baldwin

READ, Opie P., author and journalist, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1852. He was brought up and educated at Gallatin, Tenn., went into the newspaper business at Franklin, Ky., in 1873, edited the Little Rock "Gazette," 1878–81, worked on the Cleveland "Leader," and in 1883 established the "Arkansaw Traveler," the peculiar humor of which has been widely appreciated. He has written three successful novels: "Len Gansett" (1888), "Up Terrapin River" (1889), and "A Kentucky Colonel" (1890); but his reputation is chiefly founded on the brief sketches of quaint characters and bits of odd life in wild corners of the Southwest. These are familiar to innumerable readers, and have given him a unique place in American literature. He resides in Chicago.

WOOD, Charles S., physician, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 27, 1825. His father was a farmer with a large family, and Charles, as the eldest, had the hardest work to do on the farm. In his earlier years he had little opportunity for study, but at the age of sixteen he attended for one winter a so-called high school kept by a clergyman, where he progressed rapidly, and two years later an academy at South Farms, Litchfield Co., preparing to become a teacher. From 1846 to 1851 he was engaged in teaching and the study of medicine, the latter with Drs. Beckwith and Seymour of Litchfield. He also gained a knowledge of drugs in the drug store of his preceptors. In the spring of 1851 he received his degree of M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, having previously taken a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. He located and commenced practice in Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he performed some remarkable operations, among them one in a case of strangulated hernia, and an amputation of the thigh. In 1862 he joined the army of the Potomac, having been commissioned assistant surgeon of the 66th regiment New York volunteers, and the following year he was promoted to the position of surgeon of the regiment, acting as one of the operating surgeons of the 2d corps. In 1863 he was commissioned by the government, surgeon of U. S. volunteers, and ordered to report at San Francisco, where he soon took charge of the general hospital at the Presidio, the only general United States hospital at that time on the Pacific coast. Few surgeons had such varied surgical practice during the war as Dr. Wood. After the battle of Gettysburg he was three weeks in charge of a field hospital, operating upon and caring for the wounded soldiers, both Union and Confederate. At Chancellorsville his field hospital was shelled, and men lying near, whose limbs he had amputated, were killed. At the close of the war he was ordered to Alcatraz island (San Francisco bay), where he remained until 1866. He then resigned from the service and returned East, his health being impaired by constant exposure and an attack of intermittent fever. After spending a year in travel he settled in New York city, where he at once engaged in general practice. He was married at the age of thirty-two years to Mary T. Dederer, of Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., who died while he was living in California. Two children, a son and a daughter were born to them; the son has followed in his father's footsteps and is engaged in the practice of medicine in New York city. In 1867 Dr. Wood married Cynthia A. Munson, of Cincinnati, O. By this union he had four children, three daughters and a son. He was a member of the Chenango County Medical Society; the State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; and the New York County Association; and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the New York Medico-Legal Society, of which he was at one time president. He was also president of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York, of which he was one of the founders. He was eminent in his profession and highly esteemed among all classes of society. He died Feb. 1, 1890.

C. S. Wood

METCALF, Lorettus Sutton, editor, was born at Monmouth, Me., Oct. 17, 1837. He is a descendant of Michael Metcalf, who came from England to Dedham, Mass., in the early days of the Plymouth Colony, and the son of Mason J. Metcalf, a mill owner and inventor, who spent his life between Boston and various parts of Maine. Lorettus attended the Phillips grammar school in Boston, and Monmouth Academy in Maine, and was prepared for

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college, but did not enter, completing his education under private tutors. He was honored with the degree of A.M. from Bates College, and later with that of LL.D. from Iowa College. At an early age he was a contributor to the Boston "Journal," "Traveller," "Congregationalist," "Commonwealth," "Zion's Herald," and other journals, and was afterward editor of a weekly paper published at Malden, Mass. Subsequently he owned, edited and published five local papers in towns north of Boston. In 1876 he became connected with the "North American Review," acting for four years as its business manager, and for five as its managing editor. In March, 1886, he founded the "Forum," and for five years he remained in editorial charge of it, retiring March 1, 1891. The design and execution of this periodical are due entirely to him, his idea being to make it a review that should give all reasonable scope for discussion, and yet be distinctly constructive in purpose; presenting opposing views, not for the purpose of exciting strife, but in order to assist the reader to form wise conclusions. The popularity of the magazine has been pronounced both in this country and abroad, and at present its circulation and influence are second to those of no similar periodical in the English language.

Dorettus P. Metcalf

CLARK, Alonzo, physician, was born at Chester, Mass., March 1, 1807. He was carefully taught as a boy and entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1820. He chose the medical profession and at once began his studies, receiving in 1835 his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. Shortly after he was appointed to the chair of pathology and materia medica in the Vermont Medical College at Burlington. Removing to New York city he filled the chair of physiology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1848 to 1855, becoming in the latter year professor of pathology and practical medicine in that institution. About the same time he was appointed visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, New York, and in 1861 was made president of the medical board of consulting physicians at St. Luke's Hospital. He was consulting physician of the Northeastern Dispensary and of the Northern Dispensary. In the practice of his profession Dr. Clark rose to eminence. A member of the New York State Medical Society, he was chosen president of that body in 1853. He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York Medical and Surgical Society, of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, of the New York Pathological Society and of the New York Academy of Medicine. His contributions to medical literature were of unusual interest and invariably commanded attention. In the winter of 1862–63 Dr. Clark at Bellevue Hospital drew attention to the frequent occurrence of diseases of the kidneys in cases of chronic dysentery, and gave a generally accepted explanation of the cause of this complication. He became noted for the efficacy of his treatment of diseases of the abdomen by the use of opium, as shown in cases of puerperal peritonitis, and introduced the use of morphia hypodermically injected to prevent death from overdoses of aconite. Feb. 7, 1870, he delivered an original lecture at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on relapsing fever, which had just appeared in New York for the first time. He published in the "Medical Record" of 1866 a concise and very valuable paper on "Asiatic cholera," and in various medical periodicals articles on "Salicylate of Soda in Rheumatism," "Localized Peritonitis," "Prolonged Jaundice," "Renal and Cardiac Diseases," etc. Many living practitioners of note were formerly pupils of Dr. Clark who was one of the last of a generation of remarkable physicians who had a great influence on succeeding medical practice and literature. He died in New York Sept. 13, 1887.

Alonzo Clark

HOLT, Joseph, jurist, was born Jan. 6, 1807, in Breckenridge county, Ky., and was educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, and Center College, Danville, in that state. He studied law with Robert Wickliffe in Lexington, and opened an office at Elizabethtown, where for one year he practiced his profession in partnership with the celebrated Ben. Hardin. In 1832 he removed to Louisville, and while pursuing his profession was for a year assistant editor of the Louisville "Advertiser," a daily paper published by Shadrach Penn. In 1833–35 he was commonwealth's attorney for the Louisville district. In 1835 he was a member of the democratic convention that nominated Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson for president and vice-president, and on the floor of the convention in an eloquent speech, which made him widely known as an orator, vindicated Col. Johnson from certain imputations cast upon him by the delegation from Virginia. After the adjournment of the convention, he proceeded to West Point under an appointment from President Jackson, as visitor to attend the annual examination of cadets. The same year Mr. Holt went South, continued the practice of law, first at Port Gibson, and afterward at Vicksburg, Miss. At that early date he frequently contended with the ablest legal talent of the state in important cases. He was counsel for the city of Vicksburg in a famous suit involving the claim of the heirs of Newit Vick, founder of the city, to a strip of land along the river front that Vick had devoted to the public use. In this and other suits he was the opponent of Sergeant S. Prentiss, the distinguished orator. In 1842 Mr. Holt returned to Louisville, but owing to impaired health abandoned his profession. In 1848–49, and again in 1850–51, he made a tour of Europe and the East, exploring Egypt, and ascending the Nile to its first cataract, crossed the great desert by way of Sinai and Petrea to Jerusalem, and thence out to Damascus and Constantinople into Greece, visiting its ancient battlefields as far north as Thermopylæ. Having returned to the United States, he again fixed his residence at Louisville, and in 1852 delivered the address of welcome to the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, on the occasion of the reception given him by the people of that city. Taking part in the presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Franklin Pierce, he delivered at Louisville an address, which was published, discussing the questions involved in the canvass. His eloquent speech in support of James Buchanan for the presidency, delivered at Frederick, Md., in 1856, was also published. He transferred his residence to Washington in April,

J. Holt

1857, and in September of that year was appointed commissioner of patents, which office he held until March, 1859. On the death of Aaron V. Brown he was chosen postmaster-general, serving until December, 1860, and constantly advocating the policy of making that department self-sustaining. He succeeded John B. Floyd as secretary of war, and remained in that position until some days after Lincoln's inauguration. His lofty and devoted patriotism, the great characteristic of his eventful career, was conspicuously shown at this period. As secretary of war, he actively co-operated with Gen. Scott in providing against hostile demonstrations at the inauguration of President Lincoln, and in a report, which was afterward published, described the plot that had been made to seize the capital. Although he had been a Douglas democrat, he now gave his earnest support to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and his best efforts to the defence of the nation. In a letter to Joshua F. Speed, of Louisville, Ky., May 31, 1861, which was published and extensively circulated in the West, Mr. Holt denounced the so-called "right of secession" as "a right with no foundation in jurisprudence or logic, or in our political history; which Madison, the father of the Federal constitution, denounced; which has been denounced by most of the states and prominent statesmen now insisting upon its exercise; which, on introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all Confederate government by the root, and gives them over a prey to the caprices and passions and transient interests of their members, as autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upon them. In 1814 the Richmond 'Enquirer' pronounced secession to be treason, and such was then the doctrine of Southern statesmen. What was true then, is equally true now. The prevalence of this pernicious heresy is mainly the fruit of that farce, states' rights, which demagogues have so long been playing under tragic masks, and which has done more than all things else to unsettle the foundations of the republic by estranging the people from the Federal government, as one to be distrusted and resisted, instead of being, what it is, emphatically their own creation, at all times obedient to their will, and, in its ministrations, the grandest reflex of the greatness and beneficence of popular power that has ever ennobled the history of our race. Said Henry Clay: 'I owe a supreme allegiance to the general government and to my state a subordinate one.' This terse language disposes of the whole controversy which has arisen out of the secession movement in regard to the allegiance of the citizen. As the power of the state and Federal governments are in perfect harmony with each other, so there can be no conflict between the allegiance due them; each, while acting within the sphere of its constitutional authority, is entitled to be obeyed; but when a state, throwing off all constitutional restraint, seeks to destroy the general government, to say that its citizens are bound to follow it in this career of crime, and discard the supreme allegiance they owe to the government assailed, is one of the shallowest and most dangerous fallacies that has ever gained credence among men." In addresses delivered during the summer of 1861 at Louisville, Camp Joe Holt, New York and Boston, he denounced the rebellion and urged the maintenance of the Union at all hazards and sacrifices. The same year he was a member of the commission to investigate the war claims of the department of the West, and in 1862 was a member of the commission on ordnance and ordnance stores, and on both made elaborate reports. President Lincoln appointed him judge-advocate of the army Sept. 3, 1862, and in 1864, when the bureau of military justice was created, he was commissioned as its head with the title of judge-advocate general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He expressed his strong approval of the emancipation proclamation, and in 1863, when the question of the advisability of enlisting the able-bodied slaves of the country in the military service was under discussion, it was referred by the secretary of war to Judge Holt for his opinion as to the legality of such action on the part of the government. Aug. 20th of that year, in a carefully considered report, he answered the question in the affirmative, holding "that the obligation of all persons, irrespective of creed or color, to bear arms—if physically capable of doing so—in the defense of the government under which they live, and by which they are protected, is one that is universally acknowledged and enforced. Corresponding to this obligation is the duty resting on those charged with the administration of the government to employ such persons in the military service whenever the public safety may demand it." This view was adopted, and as a result the armies of the Union were rapidly strengthened by large bodies of effective troops, who, uncrushed by the shackles of slavery they had so long worn, fought with heroic loyalty for the flag of freedom upon every battle-field on which they appeared. In November, 1864, on the resignation of Attorney-General Bates, the seat thus made vacant in the cabinet was tendered to Judge Holt by President Lincoln and its acceptance urged. He, however, de-

clined the proffered honor, stating, in his reason of declination, that he could better serve the government in the position he then occupied than in the more exalted one to which he was invited. His loyalty to the Union during the civil war was uncompromising and defiant of all foes. He was surpassed by none in the joyful anticipation of the ultimate triumph of the republic, and of the refulgent glories and blessedness with which that triumph would crown the American people. In a speech delivered at Charleston, S. C., Apr. 14, 1865, after the raising of the stars and stripes over Fort Sumter, referring to that final victory, he concluded with these words: "And then, my countrymen, with your starry banner undimmed and untorn, and floating on every breeze from Maine to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Sierra Nevada and the shores of the Pacific, the republic, redeemed from the curse of slavery and from the machinations of its conspirators, regenerated and purified by the struggle through which it has passed, and ennobled by a sense of duty performed, will rebound from the blow it has received, and will enter upon a career of prosperity, of freedom, of national greatness, so vast, so far-reaching, that in the distant centuries to come, amid the grandeur of its power and the unclouded splendors of its renown, even this mighty conflict, with all its agonies and its triumphs, may be forgotten, or, if recalled, only as a dim and almost unremembered event in the sublime history of the past." As judge-advocate general, he conducted the now historic

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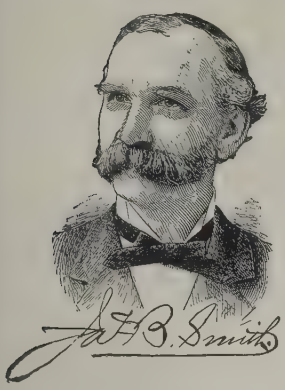
trials of Gen. Fitz John Porter and the assassins of President Lincoln. In a report which he made in 1864 to the secretary of war on a treasonable organization in the northern states, known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," Judge Holt closed with the following expression of his estimate of criminality of the rebellion: "In the presence of the rebellion and of this secret order we can not but be amazed at the utter and wide-spread profligacy, personal and political, which these movements against the government disclose. The guilty men engaged in them, after casting aside their allegiance, seem to have trodden under foot every sentiment of honor and every restraint of law, human and divine. Judea produced but one Judas Iscariot, and Rome from the sinks of her demoralization produced but one Catiline; and yet, as events prove, there has arisen together in our land an entire brood of such traitors, all animated by the same parricidal spirit, and all struggling with the same relentless malignity for the dismemberment of our own Union. Of this extraordinary phenomenon—not paralleled, it is believed, in the world's history—there can be but one explanation, and all these blackened and fetid streams of crime may well be traced to the same common fountain. So fiercely intolerant and imperious was the temper engendered by slavery that, when the Southern people, after having controlled the national councils for half a century, were beaten at an election, their leaders turned upon the government with the insolent fury with which they would have drawn their revolvers on a rebellious slave in one of their negro quarters; and they have continued since to prosecute their warfare amid all the barbarisms and atrocities naturally and necessarily inspired by the infernal institution in whose interest they are sacrificing alike themselves and their country. Many of these conspirators, as is well known, were fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the nation, and were loaded with its honors at the very moment they struck at its life with the horrible criminality of a son stabbing the bosom of his own mother while impressing kisses on his cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the loyal states, who so completely fraternize with these conspirators, and whose machinations are now unmasked, it is clearly the duty of the government to prosecute and punish, as it is its duty to subjugate the rebels who are openly in arms against the government. In the performance of this duty it is entitled to expect, and will doubtless receive, the zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in crushing the truculent foe ambushed in the haunts of this secret order, should rival in courage and faithfulness the soldiers who are so nobly sustaining our flag on the battlefields of the South."

Some time after the trial of the assassins of Lincoln and the execution of the sentences, which had been approved by President Andrew Johnson, he (Johnson), through others, charged that Judge Holt had, on laying before him for his action the proceedings of the military commission, suppressed and withheld from him a petition for clemency in the case of Mrs. Surratt, signed by five members of the commission, and that he had signed her death-warrant in ignorance of the existence of such petition. In two elaborate publications Judge Holt refuted this dishonoring accusation—in support of which no testimony was ever offered—by a mass of proofs presented, conspicuous among which was the statement of William H. Seward, secretary of state, and Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war; that this petition for clemency was before the president and was considered by him before the sentences were carried into effect; also the statement of Attorney-General Speed, that after the trial of the assassins, and before their execution, he had seen the record of the trial in the president's office, and that this petition for clemency was then attached to it. Judge Holt has always insisted that President Johnson was prompted to this defamation by fear of the Catholic church, of which Mrs. Surratt was a prominent and zealous member. Judge Holt was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army March 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the bureau of military justice during the war." In every official position Judge Holt conducted himself as a conscientious gentleman, striving to do his duty without regard to the consequences. He was placed on the retired list, at his own request, Dec. 1, 1875, being over sixty-two years old. Since then he has resided at Washington, D. C.

CHANLER, Amélie Rives, author, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 23, 1863. She belongs to a family distinguished for its superior mental endowments. Her grandfather, William Cobell Rives, was twice U. S. Minister to France (1829–32 and 1849–53); sat in the U. S. senate from 1835 until 1845, and during the civil war served in the Confederate congress. Wm. C. Rives's wife, Judith Page Walker, was a woman of the highest culture, and both she and her husband were the authors of numerous successful books. Amélie's father, Alfred Landon Rives, is an eminent civil engineer, and superintendent of the Panama railroad. Amélie received her education under the direction of private tutors. Her first effort as an author was a story published in the "Atlantic Monthly," and which, with several other short stories, was afterward collected in book form under the title of "A Brother to Dragons, and Other Old-Time Tales" (1888). In reviewing this volume the "Critic" said: "Miss Rives sees nature with the eye of a painter and describes it with the voice of a poet." In 1888 her first novel, "The Quick or the Dead," was published. It created a profound impression and was more widely read and commented upon than any other book of that year. More than 100,000 copies were sold within three years. It was followed by "The Witness of the Sun," and in June, 1888, Miss Rives became the wife of John Armstrong Chanler of New York city. The following three years she spent in Europe, traveling in Germany, and studying art in Paris under the direction of Charles Lasar. In 1891 she returned to the United States and published a novelette, entitled "According to St. John." Mrs. Chanler is also the author of several poems, the most notable of which is "Asmodeus, Son of Bel." Her work evinces sustained power, a strong descriptive faculty, and finished literary art. Mrs. Chanler is a beautiful and rarely gifted woman, and no author of her time has commanded in larger measure the attention of the public.

SMITH, James Baker, builder, was born near Rahway, N. J., June 6, 1836, the son of Benjamin Everett Smith, who served in the war of 1812. His mother, Harriet Tier, who was a woman of fine character, transmitted many of her noble traits to her son. James was educated in the public schools of New York city, where he has resided all his life. Upon leaving school, he obtained employment as clerk in the shipping commission office of N. L. McCready & Co., where he was rapidly promoted from

the lowest clerkship to a high position of trust and responsibility, a position which he resigned only because of his desire to enter upon his present occupation, in which he felt he could make a success. He apprenticed himself to the firm of Van Pelt & Smith, who were principally engaged in the building of houses and stores, but incidentally in the construction of bridges, docks and dams. He applied himself closely to the business, and learned so rapidly that when but little over twenty years of age he was taken into partnership by the firm, whereby his future was assured. Mr. Smith has been intrusted with the erection of a number of notable buildings and works, prominent among which are: the Elbow Cay and Stirrup Cay lighthouses in the Bahamas, for the British government; the stone docks and the colonial prison for the Bahama government; the original Equitable Life building; Roosevelt Hospital; New York Hospital; and the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, and the Royal Victoria hotel, Bahamas. After the Plaza hotel in New York city came into the possession of the New York Life Insurance Co. it was found to be in a dangerous condition, and Mr. Smith was intrusted with the rebuilding of it. This was a very difficult undertaking, because large portions of the building, which is entirely of stone, brick and iron, had to be carried up on temporary supports, for the purpose of removing foundations and walls previous to reconstructing them. This rebuilding cost over $700,000, and Mr. Smith's work on it, which had been pronounced by several expert civil engineers impracticable, now reflects the greatest credit upon his ingenuity and skill. Owing to his success in devising the best methods for maintaining heavy structures in place, the trustees of the "Cooper Union" employed him to put new foundations under that building and to rebuild portions of it. He is trustee of the Central Congregational church, New York city, and in July, 1887, was appointed a rapid transit commissioner. Mr. Smith was married in 1856 to Annie Dexter, of Washington, D. C., a descendant of the noted Fenwick family of Virginia. She died in 1884, leaving him with three daughters.



WILDE, Richard Henry, congressman and poet, was born in Dublin, Sept. 24, 1789. At the age of eight he was taken to Baltimore, where his father lost his property, and died in 1802. The widow removed, in 1803, to Augusta, Ga., and opened a small shop, in which she was assisted by her son, who had been at work since he was ten. Making his way by force of native talent, he was admitted to the bar in 1809, became attorney-general of the state, and was repeatedly sent to congress, where he sat in 1815–17, in 1825 to fill a vacancy, and in 1827–35. He "took rank among the ablest and most accomplished orators" of the house, and opposed Jackson's course, both in removing the deposits and in suppressing the South Carolina nullification movement by the force bill. Though this was the attitude of many of the best men in congress, it caused his relegation to private life. He then spent five years (1835–40) in Europe, the last two of them in Florence; where he brought to light some documents relating to Dante, and a portrait of the poet by Giotto, on the chapel wall of the palace of the *podesta*. This latter discovery, made July 21, 1840, attracted much attention. Returning to Georgia, he published, in two volumes, "Conjectures and Researches Concerning the Love, Madness and Imprisonment of Tasso" (1842), with translations of many of the poems. He maintained that Tasso's madness was feigned, in the effort to hide his passion for the princess of Ferrara. Mr. Wilde removed to New Orleans, in January, 1844, resumed his practice, and was made professor of law in the State University. He left in manuscript one volume of a life of Dante, many minor poems, translated or original, which have never been collected, and an epic, "Hesperia," which his son published in 1867. His one famous lyric, "My Life is Like a Summer Rose," was written before 1815, praised by Byron, and translated into Greek, it is said, by an Oxford scholar who wagered that no one at that university could distinguish it from a genuine ode of Alcæus. Horace Binney detected the cheat, and defended Wilde from the charge of plagiarism, brought by the "North American Review." Anthony Barclay, of Savannah, claimed the Greek verses, and wrote an "Authentic Account" of the matter, published in 1871. Mr. Wilde died of yellow fever at New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1847.

INGALLS, Charles Russell, jurist, was born at Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1819. He is of English ancestry, both on the paternal and maternal side, the earliest ancestor of whom he possesses reliable information being Edmund Ingalls, who with his family emigrated from Lincolnshire, Eng., and arrived in the colony of Massachusetts Bay in June, 1629, settling in the territory which is now the city of Lynn. Four of his great-uncles were soldiers in the revolutionary army, one of them being killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Charles Ingalls, his grandfather, resided in early life at Methuen, Mass., and after being graduated from Dartmouth College, removed to Washington county, N. Y., and read law. As soon as he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state in 1802, he located at Greenwich, where he established the first law office, and successfully conducted a law practice until his death, Sept. 2, 1812. Charles Frye Ingalls, the father of the subject of this sketch, adopted the same profession, and after his admission to the bar, Oct. 9, 1819, began a law practice at Greenwich, which he continued until within a few years of his death, which occurred March 5, 1870. He was district attorney and judge of the court of common pleas of his county, and a member of the New York assembly; was highly esteemed for integrity and ability as a lawyer, and for his probity as a citizen. The maiden name of the mother of Justice Ingalls was Mary Rogers. She was the daughter of Nathan and Dorothea Cleveland Rogers, natives of Canterbury, Conn., who removed in the year 1800 to Greenwich, N. Y., where they became prominent citizens, and were held in high regard for intelligence and moral worth. Charles Russell Ingalls read law at Greenwich under the instruction of his father, and on Jan. 12, 1844, was admitted to practice in the supreme court and court of chancery. Soon thereafter he formed a partnership with his father, who had secured an extensive and profitable law practice, a prominent element of which was actions in relation to real property, and proceedings in equity. In June, 1860, he removed to the city of Troy, and became a partner with David L. Seymour, a lawyer of recognized learning and ability. The business, which was equal in extent and

importance to any in the county, was conducted under the firm name of Seymour & Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls became so favorably known as a lawyer and citizen in the third judicial district, that in 1863 he was unanimously nominated, and was elected, to the office of justice of the supreme court in that district. In 1870 he became *ex officio* a member of the court of appeals. In 1871 he was again nominated for the supreme court judgeship, and was elected for fourteen years without opposition. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor a member of the general term of the supreme court of the first department of the state, comprising the city of New York. In 1885 he was again nominated and, without opposition, elected to the same office for another term of fourteen years. He continued to serve until Jan. 1, 1890, when he retired from the bench, having been a supreme court justice continuously for twenty-six years, and having attained the age of seventy, the limit prescribed by the constitution of the state. He retains the home at Greenwich, which has been in the possession of the family about sixty years, and occupies it as a summer residence. He has been a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute twenty-five years, and in 1887 was unanimously elected its president, but declined the office because he deemed it incompatible with his judicial duties. In September, 1846, he married Mary E., daughter of Charles R. Mosher, M.D., of Easton, N. Y. She died in February, 1848. In June, 1852, he married Lorenda Stevens, of Troy, N. Y., who died in December, 1872. In November, 1880, he married Margaret L., daughter of Rev. Uriah Marvin, of Troy, N. Y. They have one daughter.

INGALLS, Thomas, lawyer, was born at Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1833, brother of Charles Russell; was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1852, and read law in the office of his father and brother, with whom, after his admission to the bar in 1855, he formed a partnership, continuing the practice of his profession at Greenwich until his death, which occurred June 18, 1873. He was an able lawyer, and a cultured and highly esteemed citizen.

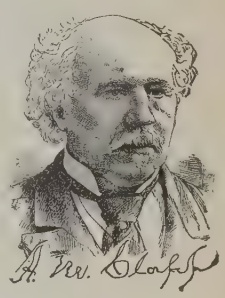
INGALLS, Thomas R., educator, was born at Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1798; was graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, in 1822, and served as an officer in the army eleven years. He was an uncle of Justice Charles R. Ingalls. He resigned to become president of Jefferson College in Louisiana, where he remained until 1840. He then resigned that position by reason of impaired health, and after traveling in Europe two years made his residence at Greenwich, where he devoted his time to study. He was an accomplished scholar and Christian gentleman. He died July 26, 1864.

WILDER, Marshall Pinckney, pomologist, was born at Rindge, Cheshire Co., N. H., Sept. 22, 1798. Brought up on a farm, he went into business with his father on coming of age; started for himself, in 1825, as a West India merchant in Boston, and from 1837 was partner in a commission house. He was a director of an insurance company for many years, and of a bank for sixty; a member of the legislature in 1839; ten years later of the council and the state senate, and president of the latter in 1850. He bore a part in forming the constitutional Union party, and was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the convention which nominated Bell and Everett in 1860. Few men were better known in and about Boston. He was prominent in securing the Natural History rooms, in founding the Institute of Technology, the state board of agriculture, and the United States, Massachusetts, and Norfolk County agricultural societies. Of these societies he was president for six, eight, and twenty years respectively. He was also president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1868–84; of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1840–48, and of the American Pomological Society for many years from its organization in 1848. He delivered many addresses before these societies, and contributed much to horticultural journals, his papers on hybridization being of especial value. He was preparing for a meeting of the Pomological Society when he died at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 16, 1886.

BUSSEY, Cyrus, merchant and soldier, was born at Hubbard, Trumbull Co., O., Oct. 5, 1833, the son of Rev. A. Bussey, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, well-known and highly esteemed in Indiana and Iowa. At fourteen years of age Cyrus was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Dupont, Ind., but at sixteen, impelled by a self-reliant spirit, he began business upon his own account. At twenty-two, having married Ellen Kiser, of Rockford, he removed from Indiana to Bloomfield, Ia., where he engaged in business as a merchant. Three years later he was elected as a democrat to the Iowa senate, of which body he became a prominent figure. He was actively identified with that wing of his party which followed the lead of Stephen A. Douglas, whom he ardently admired and whom he supported for the presidency in the democratic national convention at Baltimore, and in the presidential contest of 1860. At the outbreak of the civil war, being still in the Iowa senate, he was a zealous, emphatic and effective supporter of the cause of the Union, ignoring party ties and thoroughly co-operating with the loyal element of the state. Having resolved to enter the military service, he was appointed aide upon the staff, June 10, 1861, of Gov. Kirkwood, who committed the care of affairs along the southern border to his charge. Late in July a formidable movement was organized by the Missouri Confederates, to invade Iowa and capture Keokuk. In the emergency Mr. Bussey gathered arms from every quarter—actually seizing 1,000 guns on a train in transit from the war department—to arm the 4th Iowa infantry at Council Bluffs, and made his dispositions so wisely that the invaders were met outside the state and driven back in confusion. From that time his military service was continuous. Commissioned, Aug. 10th, as colonel of the 3d Iowa cavalry, a new regiment which he raised in ten days after the first call for troops was made, he became distinguished for gallant and efficient service. Col. Bussey joined the army of the Southwest under Gen. S. R. Curtis, and among his earliest experiences in the service was the leading of a celebrated four days' cavalry march, in February, 1862, over difficult roads and through stormy weather, between Rolla, Mo., and Sugar Creek, Ark., a distance of 200 miles. Shortly after, his command was enlarged from a regiment to a brigade, at the head of which he engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, one of the bloodiest of the war. It was in this battle that the Confederate generals, Ben McCulloch and McIntosh, fell. After it, Col. Bussey led the pursuit of the defeated foe as far as the Boston mountains. His conduct, both in the engagement and in the pursuit, was so conspicuously gallant that his men, in token of their admiration, presented him with a fine sword. The adjutant of Col. Bussey's regiment was John W. Noble, who, afterward, as secretary of the department of the interior under the Harrison administration, was his old commander's official superior. One of Col. Bussey's majors was Judge H. C. Caldwell, of the circuit

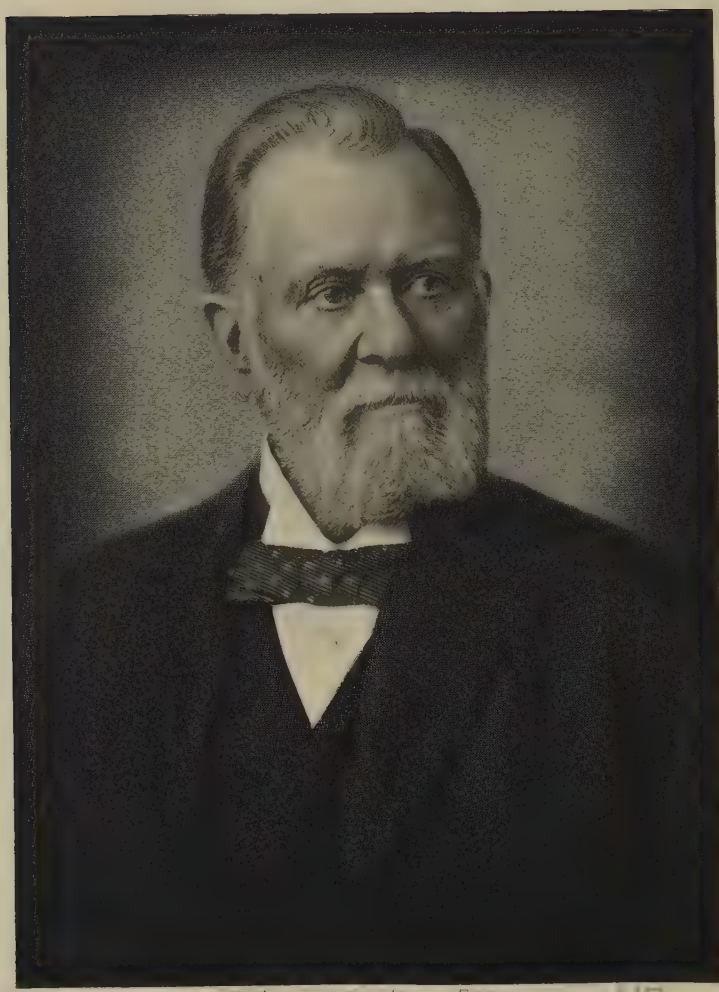
court of the United States. Col. Bussey was assigned to the 3d brigade of Gen. Steele's division in July, 1862, and held that command until the following September, participating during the spring and summer of that year in the memorable campaign through Arkansas to Helena. He commanded various brigades and divisions between Sept. 2, 1862, and Jan. 11, 1863, when he was assigned to the command of the district of eastern Arkansas. Subsequently he was put in command of the 2d cavalry division of the army of the Tennessee, formerly commanded by Maj.-Gen. Washburn. Col. Bussey entered the Vicksburg campaign May 31, 1863, and was made chief of cavalry, rendering efficient service in the rear of Vicksburg. After the fall of that city into the hands of the Federal forces, he led the advance, under Gen. Sherman, in pursuit of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, to Jackson, Miss. He defeated Gen. Johnston near Canton, Miss., and drove him across Pearl river. In this expedition he destroyed thirteen important factories and machine shops, forty miles of railroad and a large amount of rolling-stock. Col. Bussey was promoted to a brigadier-generalship, Jan. 5, 1864, for "special gallantry," assigned to the 3d division of the 7th corps, and put in command of the district of western Arkansas and Indian Territory. He retained this command, with headquarters at Fort Smith, until the close of the war, having been brevetted major-general "for gallant and meritorious services," March 13, 1865. After the war Gen. Bussey located in St. Louis, but soon removed to New Orleans, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, his energy, sagacity and popularity placing him in the front rank of business men. He was for six years president of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, was a leading spirit in restoring the commercial activities of the city, and was largely instrumental in procuring from congress the appropriation for Capt. Eads's jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He was appointed a delegate to the ecumenical Methodist conference, which sat in London in 1880. He removed from New Orleans to New York in 1881, to engage in business, and that city has since been his legal residence. Gen. Bussey has taken a prominent part in the public discussion of commercial problems and of political issues, and is a ready and effective speaker. He was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency, and also to the convention of 1880. In 1884 he was active in the canvass for Mr. Blaine. Gen. Bussey was appointed, in March, 1889, assistant secretary of the U. S. interior department. In that position his services have been noteworthy in the adjudication of appeals from the adverse decisions of the commissioner of pensions in claims for pension. His rulings have attracted much attention, and have fully illustrated the principles upon which the pension system rests. Gen. Bussey is remarkable both for the readiness with which he reaches a conclusion and the promptness with which he executes a purpose.

CLAPP, Almon Mason, journalist, was born at Killingly, Windham Co., Conn., Sept. 14, 1811, the son of Ellis and Keziah Owen Clapp. His father was of English and his mother of Welsh descent. His early prospects were those of a boy endowed with more respectability of birth than wealth, and who must rely upon his own resources for success in life. In 1815 his father, with his young family and earthly goods in a covered wagon drawn by two horses, emigrated from his New England home into the wilderness of western New York, adjacent to the Genesee valley. There he located a farm and built a log-cabin. The subject of this sketch being the first-born of the family, and only seven years old at the time, made himself useful by aiding in the work of converting the wilderness into a productive farm, upon which was erected a comfortable residence for a happy family. At the age of fourteen young Clapp left this home, never to return again, except as a welcome guest. A copy of the life of Benjamin Franklin had fallen into his hands, and its perusal had fired his young mind with the idea of connecting his future with the art of printing. This purpose was realized in a seven years' apprenticeship, under a compensation of $5 per month and board. The last three years of this service was in Buffalo, N. Y., then but a small village. As his early educational advantages had been limited, he entered a classical school after he finished his apprenticeship, for the purpose of acquiring mental culture. Soon after his school life ended, Mr. Clapp was married to Hannah, daughter of Gen. William Warren, of Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y. In 1835 he established a weekly newspaper in Aurora. The paper was a success for several years, but succumbed to the reverses of "a wild and unregulated spirit of speculation" which ruled that period. In the winter of 1837–38 there was excitement upon the Canadian frontier. Organizations known as "the Patriots" were formed on our side for the avowed purpose of invading and subjugating the Canadas. The Patriot army, which was badly organized and worse equipped, had invaded, taken possession of and fortified Navy Island, under command of Gen. Van Rensselaer. In view of this menace the Canadians invaded the American shore, seized the steamer Caroline at her dock at Schlosser, towed her into the rapids and sent her over the falls of Niagara. The United States authorities then took action and called upon the state of New York for aid in protecting our border, and preserving our neutrality. Mr. Clapp at this time held a captain's commission in the state militia, and his company was called into service. He remained for three months, until the flurry was over, under the command of Col. Worth of the U. S. army, stationed at Buffalo. In that war there were no lives lost, and no renown achieved, but it opened the way for Capt. Clapp to become one of the proprietors and editors of the Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser," and to adopt Buffalo as his home. In 1846 he established the Buffalo "Express," with which he was connected until April, 1869, when he severed his connection to accept the position of Congressional Printer, under an election by the U. S. senate. He held that position for more than eight years, when he returned to journalism, be-



coming editor of the "National Republican," published at Washington, D. C. In 1881 he retired from active business pursuits. In politics, Mr. Clapp has been opposed to the democratic party, since he attained his majority, and has always been a zealous defender of his political faith. During a long career he has been repeatedly honored by his party with positions of trust and responsibility. In 1839 he was made clerk of the board of supervisors of Erie county, N. Y., and served two terms in that position, and the next ten years, under an appointment by the governor, he was loan commissioner of the U. S. deposit fund. He represented the first district of Erie county in the lower house of the state legislature in 1853, but declined re-election. In 1857 he was the republican candidate for the office of secretary of state in New York, and was defeated with his party. President Lincoln appointed him postmaster of Buffalo in 1861, and reappointed him in 1865. Mr. Clapp in 1891 celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth, in vigorous health, and while living with the wife of his youth, surrounded by his three living children, four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, enjoying the fruits of a long life of toil, and grateful to a Divine Benefactor for the blessings that have dropped on his pathway.

McCORMICK, Robert, inventor, was born at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge Co., Va., in 1780, the sixth child of Robert and Martha (Sanderson) McCormick. His father, Robert McCormick, removed to Virginia from near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1779, and as a volunteer in the cause of American independence, was engaged in the battle with the British at Guilford Court-House, near Greensboro, N. C., March 15, 1781. In this engagement, while endeavoring to escape the sword of a British cavalryman, he leaped a high fence. Thereupon the cavalryman ordered a comrade to shoot that rebel; but McCormick fired his musket at his pursuers and made his escape. The subject of this sketch married Mary McChesney Hall, whose father, Patrick Hall, was a quartermaster in the second war with England, 1812–1814. Patrick Hall's son William fell a prey to yellow fever, contracted while in the army at Norfolk, Va., and from this he and his parents (to whom he communicated the disease on his return home to Augusta county, Va.) died. Robert McCormick possessed remarkable inventive genius. As early as 1809 he conceived the idea of a grain-cutter, and constructed a novel machine for this purpose. This machine had few features that are common to reapers of the present day, and was, in the words of one who witnessed its operation up to its trial in 1831, "A somewhat frightful-looking piece of machinery when moving." It ran on wheels, and had a platform to receive the grain in the rear of the cutting apparatus. The cutting device was a system of rotary saws, about eight or ten inches in diameter, which revolved past the edge of a stationary knife, so as to cut like shears. The saws were driven by bands from a cylinder, which was turned by the revolution of the main wheel of the machine. This reaper had vertical reels (very similar to some of those used at the present day) to sweep the grain across the cutters, and an endless apron, which carried it across the platform and delivered it on one side of the machine. Another cutting device which he used consisted of stationary curved sickles, against which the grain was forced by vertical reels with pins in their peripheries. The horses were attached to the reaper by shafts or a pole, and walked at the side of the grain while drawing. From 1809 much time had been spent in experimenting on his original machine, and, always on the alert for improvements, between the years of 1828 and 1830 was invented and applied what is known as the vibrating sickle and horizontal reel. His neighbors, who up to that time had made light of his efforts, and reflected upon him for wasting time that, in their opinion, he could have employed to better advantage by attending to his farm duties, began to appreciate the greatness of his invention and to recognize in his reaper the pioneer of the greatest labor-saving farm implement that has ever been produced. As improved in 1831 the machine was drawn by two horses that walked in front of the main frame, and a grain wheel or slide at the outer end of the platform. The grain was gathered and carried back by a revolving reel to the vibrating sickle, when cut, and delivered on the platform. The reel had slats or ribs which dipped into the grain in front of the sickle: the grain-divider was a long pointed piece of wood, extending forward of the sickle, and supporting the outer end of the reel; the driver rode on one of the horses. During the year 1842 he built about half a dozen machines; in 1843, seven; in 1844, twenty-five; in 1845, fifty; and in 1846, seventy-five. From this modest beginning grew the vast business of manufacturing grain and grass-cutting machinery which at the present day gives employment directly and indirectly to tens of thousands of men. The reaping machine was not the only mechanical problem that employed the inventive genius of Robert McCormick. He exercised his mind in other directions, and produced several valuable inventions, among them a successful hemp-breaking machine, worked by horse-power, which he put on the market in 1830 and 1831. He contrived a machine for cleaning hemp when broken, but as hemp-raising was largely discontinued by the farmers, the demand for the machines ceased after a number of them had been built and sold. At a later date he built a number of very ingenious threshing-machines driven by horse-power, which gave entire satisfaction. He also invented a blacksmith's bellows of tub form, and a machine to supply power developed by putting water under pressure, somewhat on the principle of the steam-engine, but not having the use of machinery with which to build it, he gave up this enterprise. For many years he carried on a number of farms, aggregating 1,800 acres, operated his mill and sawmills, and kept carpenter and blacksmith shops busy, manufacturing various kinds of machinery of his own invention. Just as the reaping machine business was proving successful, he caught a severe cold which resulted fatally. Although Mr. McCormick's life was chiefly devoted to business, he was fond of classical literature and science, particularly of astronomy. He interested himself in the theological questions of the day, and did not agree altogether with the church of his fathers in its extreme Calvinistic theology, but remained deeply loyal to the church in which his father had been a ruling elder for many years. Mr. McCormick was a dignified, unassuming, refined man, free from pride, yet strong in self-respect. He numbered among his friends and associates the leading men of the section in which his life was passed. He had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Three sons, Cyrus H., William S., and Leander J., settled in Chicago, where they subsequently formed a copartnership for the manufacture of reapers and mowers, out of which grew the great manufacturing concern bearing the name of "McCormick." Robert McCormick died at his home July 4, 1846, and was buried in the old Providence cemetery.

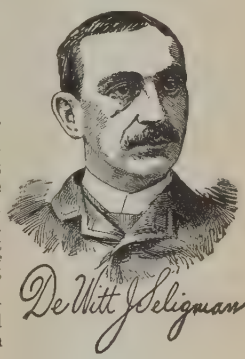


Leander J. McCormick

McCORMICK, Leander J., was born at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., Feb. 8, 1819, the sixth child of Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick. His ancestors on both sides took part in the wars of 1776 and 1812. Through the early years of his life his love for mechanics kept him closely allied with his father, who was one of the most inventive geniuses of the age in which he lived. In 1846 he was interested to the extent of one-third in the seventy-five reaping machines that were built and sold by his father. As the tide of emigration set westward, and the farms of Ohio and other western states and territories demanded reapers, Leander went to Cincinnati in 1847, and there engaged with his brother, Cyrus H., in the construction of 100 machines. In 1848 he removed with his family to Chicago, and in 1849 became associated with his brother in the reaper business. His position was in the manufacturing department, and continued in this work up to the year 1879, when the partnership was merged into a corporation, known as the McCormick Harvesting Machine company. He then retired from active participation in the business. He was connected with the manufacture of the reaper during many years, and in 1858 with his brothers, William S. and Cyrus H., jointly made and patented an improvement in the reaper. This was his first invention, but from that time until 1877 he made other improvements in the mechanical department, his brother, Cyrus H., having largely given over to him and to others the overseeing of the manufacture of the reaper. In the summer of 1845, a seat or stand on which a man could ride and rake the grain from the platform to the ground, was placed on the reaper. This work had before that date been performed by a man walking alongside the machine. How the man could ride and do this work had been a subject of much study and numerous experiments. Leander J. advised in the details of construction of this improvement. This stand was so arranged that the raker faced backward, while he was securely held in his place, and in this way could throw his rake back and forth under the continuously revolving reel, and clear the platform of the constantly accumulating grain. This was a step forward toward the successful working of the reaper, and as the U. S. commissioner of patents termed it, "The crowning glory of the machine." To him also is due an improvement in the construction on the divider side, by which a post that supported the reel and obstructed the free passage of leaning grain over the divider was removed. He substituted a long arm, supported on high cross-braces from the rear corner of the platform. At a later date he located a seat for the driver, who had, up to this time, ridden one of the horses: it was so arranged that it could move backward or forward or crosswise, for the purpose of balancing the machine. In 1852, 1853, and 1854, he made other changes in the details of the construction of the machine, some of which made it more available for use in the field. In the Chicago fire of 1871, the reaper works and other valuable buildings belonging to his firm and himself, were destroyed. The loss was so heavy that for the moment it seemed as if the reaper business would have to be discontinued. But the rebuilding the manufactory was finally done in 1872 on a greatly enlarged scale. He applied himself assiduously to the supervision of the rebuilding and to securing an entire new plant of special machinery. Previous to the Chicago fire, he engaged Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., to construct for him the largest refracting telescope in the world (twenty-six inches in diameter). When it was completed, Mr. McCormick erected an observatory, in which it was mounted, and both were presented by him to the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. He has always been a believer in the future of Chicago, and has, by his large investments in many of its stately edifices, added largely to its growth and prosperity. He was married, in 1845, to Henrietta Maria Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, a prominent citizen of Rockbridge county, Va.

Leander J. McCormick

SELIGMAN, DeWitt J., editor, was born in New York city March 22, 1853. His early education was in the public schools, and he passed one year in the College of the City of New York. He then studied at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. After his return he received the degree of Ph.B. from Columbia College (School of Political Science), and after completing a course in the Columbia College Law School was admitted to the New York bar. He was appointed by Mayor Edson, in September, 1884, a member of the Board of Education of New York city, and was reappointed by the same mayor at the expiration of his term. He was a second time reappointed by Mayor Hewitt for the term lasting from 1887 to 1890, but resigned in the latter part of 1889. He founded the "Epoch" on Feb. 11, 1887, a weekly journal, which speedily obtained prominence as an authority on literary and social questions. Mr. Seligman has always taken an active part in educational matters, and his services on the Board of Education were highly meritorious. He still continues to take a deep interest in the public schools, and one department of his paper is devoted to the subject of school reform. Mr. Seligman is a son of James Seligman, and a nephew of Jesse Seligman, the well-known bankers of New York. He is both proprietor and editor of the "Epoch," which is constantly quoted from one end of the country to the other. He has ever kept his paper free from claptrap and scandal, and while endeavoring to cater to the better classes of society, he is an earnest advocate of the claims of high and low alike, and a thorough independent in politics. In 1878 Mr. Seligman married Addie S. Bernheimer, the daughter of a wealthy New York merchant.



DeWitt J. Seligman

KINNISON, David, patriot, was born in Old Kingston, Me., Nov. 17, 1736. As the political excitement began to spread at the outbreak of the revolution, he became a member of a secret club specially opposed to the importation of tea, whose members were obliged to destroy the article wherever it might be found. He was one of the group who, disguised as Indians, were hidden in the Old South church, and afterward succeeded in casting the cargoes of tea into the waters of Boston harbor. After this feat Kinnison went back to his farm and continued to work until the spring of 1775, when he was one of the minutemen in the affairs of Lexington and Concord. After the British were driven from Boston, he went to New York to the American army, and from that time was under the command of Washington until the autumn of 1781. At the close of the

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revolution Kinnison, after some changes, removed to Wells, in Maine, where he remained until the war of 1812, when he went into the field as a private soldier. He was with Gen. Brown at Sackett's Harbor, and at the battle of Williamsburgh, on the St. Lawrence, was badly wounded. This was the only time he was injured in battle; but afterward he suffered from a number of serious accidents, and was bruised and battered from head to foot—his skull was fractured, his collar-bone was broken, and so were both his legs below the knees, a heel of a horse left a deep scar on his forehead, and one of his hip-joints was dislocated through rheumatism; yet this extraordinary man lived until he was 115 years old. He was an illiterate man, and was remembered chiefly on account of his remarkable longevity. He was sixty-two years old when he was taught to read by his granddaughter. He married and buried four wives, and had twenty-two children. He had a pension of eight dollars a month, but was obliged to labor with his hands when he was 110 years old. He was then given a home in Chicago by a benevolent stranger. It is said of Mr. Kinnison that at this age he walked twenty miles in one day. His sight and hearing failed at eighty, but both were restored when he was ninety-five, and were perfect until his death. At the age of 102 years he could lift a barrel of cider into a wagon with ease. He died in Chicago Feb. 24, 1851.

MITCHELL, Alexander, railroad president and congressman, was born in the parish of Elbon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1817, the sixth of a family of seven children. His grandfather was an Englishman, who emigrated to Scotland about the middle of the last century. His father, John Mitchell, was a sturdy farmer, noted for his stern integrity and practical common sense. Alexander's mother having died when he was a child, he grew up on his father's farm under the care of his eldest sister. The education afforded by the parish schools was supplemented by two years' study in a law office. In May, 1839, he emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis. That territory then contained a population of about 30,000 people, and Mr. Mitchell was made the manager of its only bank. This bank was principally owned by George Smith, another Scotchman from Aberdeen. Mr. Smith, having procured a charter for the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co., immediately began issuing certificates of deposit payable to bearer on demand, which passed current throughout the Northwest, the aggregate amount thus issued reaching at one time $1,500,000. All of these notes were redeemed in coin upon presentation at the banking house. Later Mr. Mitchell bought out Mr. Smith's interest, and for over fifty years the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co.'s Bank has been a synonym of solidity. In 1861 Mr. Mitchell became one of the commissioners of the public debt of Milwaukee, a position which he held for thirty years. The debt then amounted to nearly $2,000,000, and the city was on the verge of bankruptcy, repudiation and disgrace. Mr. Mitchell, however, devised a scheme for a readjustment at a lower rate of interest, and provided for a sinking fund. Having saved Milwaukee from dishonor, he next turned his attention to securing to the city and the state some of the benefits of the railroads built within the territory. All the companies had failed to pay interest, to say nothing of paying their debts, and were in imminent danger of bankruptcy. Mr. Mitchell accepted the presidency of one of these companies in 1865, and consolidated all the detached and unfinished lines into one grand system as fast as the bankruptcy courts could give him a title to the property, until he found himself at the head of what was at that time the greatest railroad corporation in the world, owning more miles of operated

road than any other organization in existence, and paying dividends on its readjusted stock. Its annual revenues were as great as those of the United States government under President Jackson. In 1869 he was president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., and of the Northwestern Insurance Co., and president, director, or trustee of many local institutions. In politics Mr. Mitchell was conservative. He supported Mr. Lincoln twice, but after the close of the civil war, he took Andrew Johnson's view of reconstruction, and after that date always acted with the democratic party. In 1868 he ran for congress, but was defeated by Gen. Halbert E. Paine. He again took the field in 1870 against W. P. Lyon, and was triumphantly elected. He was re-elected in 1872, but two terms at Washington satisfied his ambition, and he declined all further political honors. In 1876 he was a delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention; he supported Samuel J. Tilden, and, had Mr. Tilden been elected, Mr. Mitchell would undoubtedly have been offered the treasury portfolio. He was unanimously nominated for governor of Wisconsin in 1879 by the democratic state convention, but declined to run. The possibilities of life for a poor boy under our free institutions were grandly illustrated by Mr. Mitchell's career. He filled every station with the strictest fidelity, and discharged every duty conscientiously, thereby furnishing an object-lesson to the young men of the country, which they can study with profit. He died suddenly in New York city April 19, 1887, leaving a single heir, John L. Mitchell, member of congress for the Milwaukee (Wis.) district.

BROWN, Robert, soldier and congressman, was born in Northampton county, Pa., in 1745. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war, he accepted a position as officer in the "Flying Camp," as it was called. Being sent to Long Island, he was captured by the British; but, having the trade of a blacksmith, was allowed to work at it and was paid for his services. It is said that he distributed the wages which he received among his fellow-prisoners. He afterward became a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania state militia, and for a time was a member of the state senate, besides filling several civil offices. In 1798 he was sent to congress, in which he continued until 1815. He died in Northampton county, Pa., Feb. 26, 1823.

SIMONDS, William Edgar, author and commissioner of patents, was born at Collinsville, in the town of Canton, Hartford Co., Conn., Nov. 24, 1842. He received his education in the high school at Collinsville, and was graduated from the State Normal School in New Britain in 1860 and taught until 1862. He enlisted in the 25th Connecticut volunteers as a private, and rose to be a sergeant-major. At the battle of Irish Bend, La., Apr. 14, 1863, he was made lieutenant for gallantry on the field, and was discharged Aug. 26, 1863, at the end of his term of service. He was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1865, and afterward practiced law in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Simonds was state representative in 1883, and chairman of the committee on railroads. Since 1884 he has filled the lectureship on patent law in the Yale Law School. He was a member of the state legislature and speaker of the house in 1885; has been trustee of the Storrs Agricultural School since 1886, and was elected representative in 1888 to the fifty-first congress. Yale University gave him the honorary degree of A.M. He is the author of the following books on patent law: "Design Patents," "Digest of Patent Office Decisions," "Summary of Patent Law," and "Digest of Patent Cases." This able gentleman has steadily added fresh honors to his name by laborious study and scientific research. His crowning distinction is the fact that he was the author of the long-agitated copyright measure which passed the house, and which the authors of the country have so long striven to engraft upon our national statute book. For his service in this matter he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In July, 1891, President Harrison appointed him commissioner of patents, his elevation to this position being a recognition of his fitness.

ROBERTSON, George, jurist and educator, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Nov. 18, 1790, the son of Alexander Robertson, who settled in that region in 1779, became sheriff, and died in 1802. He studied at Transylvania University, began legal practice at Lancaster, Garrard Co., Ky., in 1809, rose rapidly, and was in congress 1817–21. Here he drafted the bill to give Arkansas a territorial government, and was chairman of the land committee which devised the plan of selling the public lands to bona-fide settlers in small parcels at $1.25 per acre. Wishing to devote himself to his practice, he declined a third term in congress, and, soon after, the attorney-generalship of Kentucky, the governorship of Arkansas, and the mission to Colombia (1824) and to Peru (1828); but he could not escape the public service. Elected to the legislature in 1822 against his will, he served there for five years, was speaker in 1823 and 1825–27, and led the fight of the "old court," or honest-money party, against the inflation or "relief act," which sought to make the notes of state banks legal tender. His protest of 1824 against this proceeding was a main cause of its defeat. He was acting secretary of state and judge of the court of appeals in 1828, chief justice of his state 1829–43, and professor of law in Transylvania University 1834–57. He received the degree of LL.D. from Center College, Danville, Ky., and from Augusta College (now extinct), Bracken county, Ky. He wrote a memoir of Hon. John Boyle (1838), and included many of his speeches, etc., in a "Scrap-Book on Law and Politics, Men and Times" (1856). He died at Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1874.

OLCOTT, Simeon, senator, was born in Connecticut, Oct. 1, 1735. He entered Yale College, whence he was graduated in 1761, and then began to study law, and being admitted to the bar, practiced at Charlestown, N. H. He was appointed chief justice of the state court of common pleas, Dec. 25, 1784; a judge of the superior court, Jan. 25, 1790; chief justice, March 28, 1795; and in 1801 was chosen to the U. S. senate in place of Mr. Livermore, who had resigned, and served until March 3, 1805. He died in Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 22, 1815.

VAN COTT, Cornelius, postmaster New York city, was born in New York city Feb. 12, 1838. He comes of old Knickerbocker stock that settled upon Manhattan Island before the revolutionary war. His great-grandfather and his sons were soldiers in the war. Cornelius was educated in the common schools, and, his parents being in moderate circumstances, he was very early thrown upon his own resources. He began his career by running a hand printing press for the American Tract Society, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a carriage-maker and soon made himself master of this trade, which he was quietly pursuing when he was suddenly brought into prominence by being elected a director in the Ætna Fire Insurance Company. He showed great business ability and eminent fitness for the position, and in a short time was made vice-president of the company. His first political office was inspector in the custom-house. In 1869 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by President Grant. His name became a familiar one in political circles, and he took an active part in the campaign that resulted in the overthrow of the Tweed ring. Mr. Van Cott was made fire commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer and afterward elected president of the board. He served the city in that capacity from 1873 until 1885, with the exception of four years. It was during his administration that the fire department of New York city was reconstructed and organized on a plan that has made it the wonder and pattern of the cities of the world. Mr. Van Cott served in the state senate of New York in 1888–89, and was a member of the committees on commerce and navigation, cities, poor laws and grievances, and chairman of the committee on public health. He was appointed postmaster of New York city on May 1, 1889. He at once began active measures for improvements in distributing the mails in the New York post-office. The clerical force was largely increased, new sub-stations were established, a Sunday special delivery was put in operation, shutes were provided for dropping mail matter from the elevated railroad stations into the street boxes below, arrangements were made for assorting mail matter aboard steamships so that no delay might be occasioned in its transmission to its destination on its arrival at either this or foreign ports. Provision was also made for the sale of stamps, postal-cards, money-orders, and registered letters at sea. The business of the office rapidly increased until its profits exceeded $4,000,000. Mr. Van Cott is most considerate of the employees, and manages the affairs of the post-office with the system that a general marshals his army. He is a self-made man, and his wonderful success has been achieved through his pluck, energy and indomitable will.

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BROCK, Sidney G., chief of the bureau of statistics in the U. S. treasury department, was born in Cleveland, O., April 10, 1837. His parents were from New England, and his great-grandfather, John Brock, served seven years in the war of the revolution with the rank of major. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the Cleveland High School in 1853, and from Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., in 1859. At the latter institution he received the honor of the Greek salutatory, and the prize silver goblet for the best English essay on a given subject. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and soon afterward enlisted in the 67th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He was appointed first lieutenant of company H, then adjutant of the regiment. He was promoted to be captain in 1862, afterward appointed on the staff of Gen. Joshua Howell, and served in the army of the Potomac and in South Carolina until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed to Macon, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of law in partnership with Gen. F. A. Jones. This firm soon began the publication of the Macon "Republican," which was continued by Maj. Brock (after the death of his partner in 1882) until 1888. Maj. Brock was three times elected mayor of the city of Macon, and in 1888 was nominated for congress on the republican ticket in the first district of Missouri. The district being strongly democratic, he was defeated though he considerably reduced the usual majority. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department at Washington, a position for which his ability and previous training and experience admirably fitted him. Alleghany College conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1888.

SIBLEY, Jane Eliza, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., was born at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 13, 1838. Her parents were of the best old families of Hancock county, Ga. Her father was Judge Grigsby E. Thomas, jurist, statesman and political leader, solicited often to stand for governor and U. S. senator, and a warm temperance champion and philanthropist. A mirthful girl at school, she was reared in a luxurious home. She had a thorough education, and after a period of social reign married William C. Sibley, of Augusta, in 1860, at a brilliant wedding coincident with President Lincoln's election, at the time first aflame with the secession badge and under the shadow of war. She often followed her patriotic husband to camp during the civil war. In 1865 they removed to New Orleans, La., returning to Augusta in 1868. In 1882 she identified herself with the great temperance cause, and was elected that year president of the Augusta W. C. T. U., and in 1883 president of the state W.C.T.U. at its first convention in Atlanta, and has been re-elected continually since to both places. She is also president of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Augusta Library, and a leader in reform work for unfortunate women. Mrs. Sibley is one of the remarkable women of the times, who will rank among the successful moral crusaders of this age. At a day when Southern prejudice foolishly opposed female agency in any public matters, she nobly took the field for temperance, and at once became, and has been the Southern leader since. Her first appearance on a Southern platform was for a church cause, as Mrs. Malaprop in the "Rivals," and she playfully criticises the inconsistency that thought it unwomanly for the same talent to plead for temperance and home. Intellectual and eloquent, full of zeal and tact, a potential worker, writer and speaker, presiding ably over large bodies, making strong addresses, influencing committees and legislatures, convincing an indifferent and hostile press, she has borne the prohibition banner to widening triumph. She has aided in all humane causes. In a time of stress she cared for the Augusta poor for months. She raised a large sum to pay a church debt. She has been prominent in Sunday-school work, was for years a teacher in the Factory Sunday-school in a Presbyterian church built entirely by her husband for the operatives, and helped teach in a Presbyterian Sunday-school for colored children, and is a well-known friend to the race. She has an elegant and hospitable home, the headquarters of temperance workers, where she has reared seven children, five of them fine sons, to be worthy citizens and temperance church members. Her conspicuous public work has simply been a radiant setting to her private worth and social graces.

DANFORTH, Elliot, New York State treasurer, was born at Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., March 6, 1850. After obtaining a thorough common-school education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871, practicing in his native village for three years and displaying great ability in his profession. In 1874 he removed to Bainbridge, Chenango Co., where he continued in the law business, gradually attaining a large practice. During the first year of his residence in Bainbridge, Mr. Danforth married Miss Ida Prince, only daughter of Dr. Gervis Prince, president of the First National Bank of Bainbridge. He became associated with the Hon. G. H. Winsor, a leading lawyer of the county, in a partnership which lasted until the death of the latter in 1880. Mr. Danforth went into politics as soon as he had been admitted to the bar, and his general disposition and talent for organization soon made him very popular. He was elected president of the village of Bainbridge several times, and in 1880 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention held in Chicago, where he was then the youngest delegate sent from his state. In 1884 he also attended the democratic national convention, and as a delegate rose steadily in the party councils until few exceeded him in influence in his own state. On the election of Lawrence J. Fitzgerald as state treasurer, in November, 1885, that official appointed Mr. Danforth as deputy state treasurer, a position which he occupied for four years during Mr. Fitzgerald's two terms. So satisfactory was his performance of the duties of his office, that at the democratic State convention, held in Syracuse in 1889, Mr. Danforth was unanimously nominated to succeed Mr. Fitzgerald as state treasurer, and was elected to that office by over 16,000 majority. Mr. Danforth is a member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows. He is a prominent member of Canton Nemo of Albany. Mr. Danforth is also connected with many other organizations of a fraternal and charitable nature. He has been for

years a Mason and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of United Workmen and other societies. After the death of his father-in-law, Dr. Prince, he became president of the First National Bank of Bainbridge. Mr. Danforth has introduced business methods in the administration of the finances of the state, and, although a lifelong democrat, has never used his office for partisan ends. He always placed principle above party and gave New York state the best financial administration it has had for half a century. At the democratic state convention held in Saratoga in 1891, he was unanimously renominated for the office of state treasurer, and re-elected by nearly 50,000 majority.

MANNING, James H., journalist, was born at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1854, the son of Daniel Manning, who was secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland. Having been graduated at the Albany Free Academy in 1873, he entered the composing-room of the Albany "Argus," with which journal he has ever since been connected. He originated its Sunday edition in 1877, and was managing editor of this issue until 1863, when he took that position on the entire paper. Since his father's death in 1888, he has also been president of the "Argus Co." He is an officer of the state Associated Press; a director of the Commercial and Park banks; a trustee of the National Savings Bank; a member of the National Guard (being major on the 3d brigade staff); a director of the Albany railway; vice-president of the Eastern N. Y. Fish & Game Association, and a member and officer of other sporting societies. An active democrat, he won repute as a state civil-service commissioner in 1888–90, and in 1890 was elected mayor of Albany, receiving more than two-thirds of the whole vote cast.

James H. Manning

JONES, Walter, lawyer, was born at Hayfield, Lancaster Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1776. He obtained a classical education under Thomas Ogilvie, an intelligent Scotchman, who came to America under the patronage of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson was the personal friend of his father, Dr. Walter Jones. After studying law with Bushrod Washington, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, he was admitted to the bar in 1796. President Jefferson appointed him U. S. attorney for the district of the Potomac in 1802, and in 1804 for the District of Columbia, an office which he held until 1821. He was major-general of the militia of the District of Columbia, and during the second war with England took part in the battle of Bladensburg. The remarkable mental endowments of Gen. Jones soon placed him in the foremost rank of the legal profession in this country, and gained for him a high position in the esteem of the bar and the judiciary. Early in life he appeared as attorney in many of the most important cases in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. During his entire professional career he practiced at the bar of the supreme court of the United States, frequently appearing before that tribunal in association with the most eminent counsel of his day, including Rufus Choate, Daniel Webster, Luther Martin, Wm. Pinckney, Jeremiah Black, Reverdy Johnson, and William M. Meredith, all men distinguished for their legal learning and forensic eloquence. Gen. Jones is said to have possessed the marvelous power, given to few men, of remembering everything he had read or heard, and where he read or heard it, and by the use of this gift frequently astonished his professional brethren and the judges on the bench. In the argument of legal questions he had few equals. His efforts in this line were noted for their mastery of the principles of law, as well as for their broad and comprehensive knowledge of its practice. His eloquence and versatility commanded the admiration of all who heard him, and caused Rufus Choate in one of his orations to speak of "the silver voice and infinite analytical ingenuity and resources of Walter Jones." At no time in his life was the influence of his oratory shown with more wonderful effect than in an impromptu speech he made to an infuriated mob at Battle Monument, Baltimore, during the riots in that city in 1842. He gained a national reputation for the prominent part he took in the celebrated Girard will case, the Myra Clark Gaines case, McCullough *vs.* Maryland, the Randolph will case, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. *vs.* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., and John Randall *vs.* Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. Gen. Jones was a diligent student of the Latin classics, was well versed in general literature, and for many years was a contributor to the editorial columns of the "National Intelligencer." He was small of stature; his large brown eyes were brilliant and expressive, and his articulation was clear and distinct. He possessed rare conversational powers, and in social life was a most interesting and attractive man. He was generous to a fault, was thoroughly magnanimous, and manifested through his whole life an intense love for children, in whose company he was always happy. He was married in May, 1808, to Anne Lucinda, daughter of Charles Lee, attorney-general in the cabinet of Washington and Adams, and, through her mother, a granddaughter of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the declaration of independence. They had three sons, all of whom died unmarried, and eleven daughters. Walter died while a student at the University of Virginia; Thomas Walter, the youngest, was drowned in the Rio Grande while engaged in the boundary service between Mexico and Texas; Charles Lee died recently; Virginia C. married Dr. Thomas Miller; Nannette Lee married Dr. Robert E. Peyton, of Fauquier county, Va.; Rosina married Rev. Dr. Packard, dean of the Episcopal seminary, near Alexandria; Mary married Henry T. Harrison, and Harriette, Matthew Harrison, both of Leesburg, Va; Fanny Lee and Cornelia are unmarried; Catharine E. died in China, after twelve years' work as a missionary there. Gen. Jones died in Washington, D. C., in 1861.

W. Jones

HILDRETH, Richard, author, was born at Deerfield, Mass., June 22, 1807. He was a Harvard graduate. He was editorially connected with the Boston "Atlas" and the New York "Tribune." To recruit his health, he went to British Guiana, where he sustained the anti-slavery movement, originated by British authority, in his paper, styled the "Guiana Chronicle." He was obliged to retire from a U. S. consulship of a later date at Trieste, on account of delicate health. "The Slave," published by him in 1836, the first novel written in America with abolition sentiments, was revised and republished in 1852, under the title of "The White Slave." His other works embrace various subjects, among them, morals, politics, finance. He died in Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865.

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MITCHELL, Charles Eliot, lawyer, and ex-commissioner of patents, was born at Bristol, Conn., in 1837, his family having been for generations residents of that state. He was fitted for college at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., was graduated from Brown University in 1861, and from the Albany Law School in 1864, and began the practice of his profession in New Britain, Conn., which has since been his home. He was the first city attorney of New Britain, and held the office for several years.

He early became a prominent member of the bar of his native state. Turning his attention to the United States patent laws he soon stood among the leaders of his profession as a patent lawyer, since which time his practice has been almost entirely in the United States courts. Among the famous causes with which he has been successfully connected are: the William Rogers trade-mark cases, which won him national reputation; the great Swain turbine case, which cleared up many previously abstruse points of patent law; and the Tucker bronze suits. His reputation in conducting causes relating to reissued patents exceeds, if possible, that gained by him in trade-marks. Although averse to political life, he represented his city in the general assembly of his state in 1880–81, and as chairman in 1880 of the house committee on incorporations, redrafted, with John R. Buck, the joint-stock laws of the state. In 1881 he was an influential member of the judiciary committee, and in both sessions he was recognized as a leading debater. The position of commissioner of patents was offered him by President Arthur, on the resignation of Commissioner Marble, but was withdrawn when that gentleman withdrew his resignation. Mr. Mitchell again ran for the legislature on the republican ticket in the fall of 1888, being considered at the time the most prominent candidate for the speakership, but he was defeated. In 1885 he stumped the first district of Connecticut in the interest of John R. Buck for congress, and made several speeches in the presidential campaign of 1888. March 18, 1889, President Harrison appointed him commissioner of patents upon the urgent and unsolicited endorsement of the patent profession throughout the country. He held the office until June, 1891, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. His administration of the office was recognized as eminently efficient, bringing, as it did, the work of issuing patents fully abreast of the incoming pressure. The duties of the office were performed with the utmost thoroughness, and he introduced important reforms. In his annual reports he made strenuous demand for larger and better quarters for the office under his charge, which is self-supporting, and asked nothing of congress but measures to secure its highest efficiency. On the occasion of the patent centennial in April, 1890, to which he gave cordial assistance, Mr. Mitchell delivered an address upon "The Birth and Growth of the American Patent System." His conduct of public business was in the spirit of civil-service reform, and as a citizen he has always been prominent in movements for the material, religious, and moral welfare of his city. His upright and faithful discharge of every duty in life has contributed, no less than his legal attainments, to the honor in which he is held by his state and his profession. In 1866 he married Cornelia Chamberlain, sister of Judge V. B. Chamberlain, late state treasurer of Connecticut, and of A. Chamberlain, president of the Meriden Home National Bank. Mr. Mitchell has three sons, Robert C., Charles H. and George H. Mitchell.

BAYLOR, Frances Courtenay, author, was born at Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 20, 1848. She belongs to a prominent family of Virginia and Kentucky. Until the close of the U. S. civil war, she resided in San Antonio, Tex. Then she went abroad for residence, and on coming back to the United States in 1867 made her permanent home near Winchester, Va. At this time she began writing for the periodicals. "The Perfect Treasure" and "On This Side," two of her sketches, were widely noticed. They were published at Philadelphia, Pa., under the title "On Both Sides" in 1886, and afterward republished in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1873–74 she resided in England. Miss Baylor has written for "Harper's Magazine," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Lippincott's Magazine," and other periodicals. "On Both Sides," said the New York "Nation," "is a novel entertaining from beginning to end, with brightness that never falls flat, that always suggests something beyond the mere amusement, that will be most enjoyed by those of the most cultivation, that is clever, keen, and intellectual enough to be recognized as genuine art, and yet good-natured and amiable enough to be accepted as the most delightful humor." "Juan and Juanita" was published at Boston, in 1886, and "Behind the Blue Ridge," at Philadelphia in 1887. Of the last, the New York "Critic" said: "The story is one of rare quality, combining clearness of vision, fidelity to life, comprehension of the unseen in tangled lives, and a high degree of literary art."

DAVIES, William Gilbert, lawyer, was born in New York city March 21, 1842, the son of Henry E. Davies, judge of the supreme court and court of appeals of the state of New York. He is a direct descendant of John Davies, who emigrated from England in 1735, and settled in Litchfield county, Conn. Rev. Thomas Davies, a great-great-uncle of William G., and a graduate of Yale, was ordained to the ministry in England. Capt. John Foote, a great-grandfather of William G., served with the Connecticut troops in the war of the revolution. On his mother's side the subject of this sketch is descended from Abraham Toppan (now spelled Tappan), who settled in Newburyport, Mass., in 1630. William G. Davies was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1860. He then went abroad to pursue his studies, entered the University of Leipsic, Germany, and remained there for one year. On his return he entered the law office of Slosson, Hutchins & Platt, and at the same time studied at the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1863, and in 1864 formed a partnership with Henry H. Anderson, which continued until Aug. 1, 1866, when Mr. Davies entered the service of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York city. In September,

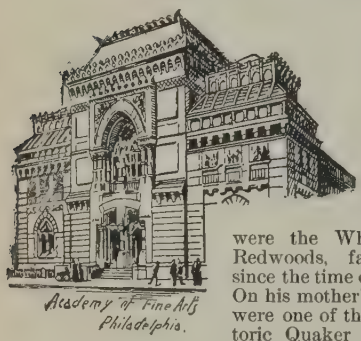
1870, the law department of the company was organized, with J. V. L. Pruyn as solicitor, and Mr. Davies as assistant. He held the position until May 20, 1885, when he was elected head of the department, succeeding the late Oliver H. Palmer. Mr. Davies is a ripe scholar, a finished writer, and able lawyer, and is thoroughly versed in everything pertaining to life insurance. He prepared a paper "On Mysterious Disappearances and Presumptions of Death in Insurance Cases," which was read before the Medico-Legal Society of New York in 1876, and published in Vol. III., Medico-Legal Papers. In 1891 he was appointed by the University of the City of New York to deliver a course of lectures on life insurance law. He has been one of the most earnest promoters of the Medico-Legal Society, and was chairman of the board of trustees from 1886 to 1889. He is a member of the New York Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, New York Biographical and Genealogical Society, the New England Historical-Genealogical Society, the New England Society, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Union, University, St. Nicholas and Tuxedo clubs, and the Liederkranz Society. He took part in the Gettysburg campaign of 1863 in the 22d regiment New York state militia, participating in the affairs at Sporting Hill and Carlisle, and was subsequently adjutant of the 4th regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Mr. Davies married, Dec. 15, 1870, Lucie Rice, daughter of Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, Mass.

BOYESEN, Hjalmar Hjorth, author, was born in Fredericksvoern, Norway, Sept. 23, 1848. At the age of eleven he was placed in a gymnasium at Christiania, where he remained until he entered the university of that city. Here he displayed a great facility in the acquisition of languages. After a course of study at Leipsic, he was graduated. in 1868, from the University of Norway. In 1869 he came to America and became associate editor of a Norwegian newspaper, published in Chicago, called the "Fremad." In 1874 he was made professor of German literature in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., where he remained until 1880, when he accepted the same professorship at Columbia College. Prof. Boyesen's extraordinary power in acquiring languages gave him a remarkable facility in writing English soon after he came to this country, and he began to contribute to periodical literature, both in prose and verse. He became specially popular as a story-teller. His published works include: "Gunnar · A Norse Romance" (New York, 1874); "A Norseman's Pilgrimage" (1875); "Tales from Two Hemispheres" (Boston, 1876); "Falconberg" (1878); "Goethe and Schiller: Their Lives and Works" (1878); "Ilka on the Hilltop, and Other Stories" (1881); "Queen Titania" (1882); "A Daughter of the Philistines" (Boston, 1883); "The Story of Norway" (1886). A number of Prof. Boyesen's works have been translated from the English into German, Norwegian and Russian. Prof. Boyesen was one of the founders of the Authors' Club, a social organization of authors in New York, limited to 150 members and confined to the male sex. Any gentleman who has published a book of a literary character, or is conspicuously identified with literature, is eligible to membership

ARKELL, James, manufacturer, was born near Oxford, Eng. His early boyhood was passed in Troy, N. Y. At the age of ten he removed to Canajoharie in the Mohawk valley, where he did farm work, at the same time attending the district school. He afterward prepared for college at the Canajoharie Academy. Prolonged sickness and subsequent inability to secure the necessary means prevented him from entering college, but he had the benefit of a training by a scholarly father, and began making free-soil speeches in public before he cast his first vote. He was even then very popular on the stump and platform, and was frequently called upon to speak at agricultural fairs, Fourth of July celebrations and political rallies. During the civil war the high price of cotton, so generally used for making flour sacks, led him to consider the use of paper sacks, and his own inventive genius devised the machines by which this manufacture was made practicable and profitable. He was the pioneer in the business. The present establishment of Arkell & Smith, located at Canajoharie, employs 150 persons, and has branch houses in several cities. Mr. Arkell is a prodigious reader, and although he devotes from ten to twelve hours a day to his business, he reads the best books regularly, and a retentive memory enables him to draw upon the store of information thus acquired with great readiness and felicity upon occasion. In 1883 he was elected to the New York senate, and became immediately one of its leading members, serving on several important committees. The policy he advocated and outlined in reference to important canal and tax matters has since been adopted by legislative action. He was also prominent in the effort to elect William M. Evarts to the U. S. senate, and in that notable campaign displayed the highest qualities of leadership. Mr. Arkell is an able political writer. His weekly contributions to "Judge" attracted general attention. He has a luxurious home and an attractive family.

HARRINGTON, Jonathan, patriot, was born in Lexington, Mass., July 8, 1757. He was the last survivor of the minutemen who were called out to appear in arms at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. At this time young Harrington was only seventeen years of age; but, though thus a mere youth when the train-bands were formed, he enrolled himself as one of the militia of his district, who, on account of the fact that they were bound to go into service at a moment's warning, were called minutemen. The boy had a talent for music, his instrument especially being the fife, and he appeared on the green at Lexington with the men and with his music opened the ball of the revolution. It does not appear, however, that he did any military service during the war, nor does his name appear in any historical or other important connection. It was not until he had grown to quite an advanced age, when survivors of the revolution began to be few and cherished, that the hearts of the generation around him began to be moved with reverence for Jonathan Harrington. On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the fight at Lexington and Concord a celebration of the event was given at the latter town. Edward Everett made an address on the occasion, in which he alluded kindly and respectfully to Mr. Harrington. When he died, on March 28, 1854, his funeral was attended by the governor and legislature of Massachusetts, and fully six thousand citizens.

BARKER, Wharton, financier, was born in Philadelphia May 1, 1846. His grandfather, Jacob Barker, was at one time the largest ship-owner in the United States. In 1814, when the national government was hard pressed for money to continue the war with Great Britain, he took the entire war loan of $10,000,000, issued that year. He was an intimate friend of President Madison, and was with him during the attack upon Washington, and when the American army was defeated took charge of the executive state papers, and, with Mrs. Madison, carried them and the picture of Washington, by Stuart, to a place of safety. He was one of the founders of the Tammany Society of New York, and in the hall of that society nominated Gen. Jackson for president. He served as state senator from the city of New York, delivering an opinion in the court of errors, sustained on appeal, though in opposition to the decision of Chancellor Kent. He founded the Exchange Bank on Wall street in 1815, with Alexander Hamilton and DeWitt Clinton, and he was active in securing the construction of the Erie canal. He established the "Times" for the purpose of urging the election of Clinton for governor. In 1834 he removed to New Orleans and engaged in banking, cotton and sugar business, studied law and was admitted to the bar when nearly sixty years of age. He was opposed to slavery and was the manager of the terminus of the underground railroad in New Orleans. At the close of the civil war he was elected by both parties to a seat in congress, but was not admitted, as the method of reconstruction was then agreed upon. He removed to Philadelphia in 1871, and died at the house of his son, Abraham Barker. The banking house of Barker Bros. was founded in 1842 by Abraham, son of Jacob and father of Wharton, who, like his father, gave much time to public matters; was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery and the granting to the negro full and equal civil rights. During the civil war he was active on the committee of citizens that raised several regiments of colored troops, and was one of the founders of the Union League of Philadelphia. Wharton Barker is a descendant, on his father's side, of Peter Folger, of Massachusetts, and of the same blood as Benjamin Franklin and Lucretia Mott. His New England ancestors were the Barkers, Folgers, Hazards and Rodmans. His Pennsylvania ancestors were the Whartons, Fishers and Redwoods, families distinguished since the time of the first settlement. On his mother's side, the Whartons were one of the oldest and most historic Quaker families of Philadelphia. In boyhood he was delicate in health, and could not attend school until he was twelve years old. He obtained his education at a Latin school and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1866, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1869. In 1863 he took charge of a company of colored men and helped to enlist and organize the 3d regiment U. S. colored troops. In 1867 he entered the banking house of Barker Bros. & Co., and soon became a partner. He immediately gained reputation at home and abroad, which led to his employment by the Russian government to contract for the building of cruisers for the imperial navy. In 1878–79 he contracted with William Cramp & Sons for four ships—the Europe, Asia, Africa, Zabiaca—which were delivered within eleven months to the Russian officers sent to command them. The conduct of this business was so satisfactory to the Emperor Alexander II. that he conferred upon Mr. Barker the order of St. Stanislaus, rarely given to a foreigner. A contract was offered him by the Russian government, involving $15,000,000, to develop the coal and iron resources of southern Russia. Engineers were sent there in 1879. In 1880 he made an examination of the region, accompanied by John Fritz, the manager of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Co., William W. Thurston, afterward the president of the same company, Robert Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., and Mr. Fuller, chief engineer of the Philadelphia, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Co.; Mr. Wayne Mac Veagh went as attorney. The terms of the contract and scope of the enterprise, greatly enlarged after the visit to Russia, were agreed to in London in 1880. When the details of the contract were prepared, Prince Dolgorouki cabled Mr. Barker that the Russian government was ready to sign them. In three days the czar was dead. Alexander III. went on with the several enterprises contemplated in the contract with Mr. Barker, but the government did the work without foreign help. In 1887 Mr. Barker obtained from China a number of concessions, granted through Viceroy Li Hung Chang, prime minister of the empire, which were afterward revoked, chiefly because of the legislation of 1888. He became active in discussing questions of social and public policy, and that he might do so at regular times and on a broad field, he established the "Penn Monthly" in 1870, and continued it until 1881. In 1880 he established "The American," an enterprising weekly journal of literature, science, the arts and public affairs, and continued its publication until 1891. As a member of the Industrial League he has been instrumental in shaping the tariff legislation of congress, becoming thus acquainted with Gen. Garfield, whose nomination was largely due to his efforts both before and in the convention of 1880. Judge Pennypacker, in an address before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Sept. 26, 1881, said: "No party convention ever had it in its power to affect more seriously the institutions of the country than that which assembled in Chicago in 1880 to nominate a candidate for the presidency. A few months earlier the selection of Ex-President Grant seemed inevitable. For two years a banker of Philadelphia [Mr. Wharton Barker], with a taste for higher politics, had been urging the nomination of Mr. Garfield in the columns of the 'Penn Monthly' and making combinations looking to that result." In 1884 and 1888 he supported Gen. Harrison for president, and was his only advocate for several years prior to 1884. Gen. Harrison and Mr. Barker were on the most intimate and confidential terms. Gen. Harrison, writing upon his presidential prospects, once said: "I do not think there is any danger of anybody crossing your plans, for I really think you are so far in the advance as to be almost lonesome." When the elections of 1880, 1884, 1888 were known to be doubtful, Mr. Barker contributed largely to the organization of the Irish Nationalists of New York, Indiana, Ohio and Connecticut. He was one of the four who organized in Pennsylvania the "Republican Revolution" of 1881, which led to the election of Robert E. Pattison as governor in 1882, and in 1889 he organized the movement which led to the nomination and election of Mr. Pattison a second time. He was chairman of the Penn Club during the Centennial Exhibition, and there entertained nearly



all the distinguished visitors from foreign countries who came to Philadelphia that year. He was the first to suggest a commercial union between the United States and Canada, and as early as 1881 suggested close commercial intercourse between the countries of the American continent, since known as the reciprocity treaties. He was the founder of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, capital, $4,000,000, and of the Finance Company of Philadelphia, capital, $5,000,000. Oct. 16, 1867, he married Margaret Corliss Baker, of New York, and has three sons, Samuel H., Rodman and Folger. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Academy of Political and Social Science, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the committee to build the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania.

WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore, author, was born at Claremont, N. H., in 1848. Miss Woolson is a great-niece of James Fenimore Cooper. She received her early education at the Young Ladies' Seminary, of Cleveland, O., to which city her parents removed during her early childhood, and subsequently attended Madam Chegaray's French school in New York city. After her father's death in 1869, she commenced writing, and with her mother lived in the South, most of the time in Florida. She has contributed liberally to the leading periodicals of the day, and has published a number of works, among which may be mentioned "East Angels," "Anne," and "Rodman the Keeper." Referring to "Anne," the New York "Nation" says: "It was a rare opportunity to have discovered so new a field in the little, lonely military station on the far island of the North. It suggests combination and possibilities quite beyond the common routine of American novels." Upon the death of her mother in 1879, she went abroad, and has since resided in England. She died in Venice, Jan. 24, 1894.

GRAHAM, Neil F., physician and surgeon, was born Feb. 9, 1840, near London, Ontario, of Scotch ancestry. He attended the common schools until fourteen years old, and entered Bailey's Academy in London, at which he spent four years, completing the scientific course. He then engaged in teaching, and at the same time studied mechanics. At the age of twenty he matriculated at the Cleveland Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1861. After serving for a time as resident physician and surgeon at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Cleveland, he became first assistant surgeon of the 12th Ohio infantry regiment. Early in 1862 he was made surgeon of the regiment, and served in that position until it was mustered out in 1864. He returned to the army at once and was placed in charge of the Field Hospital at Sandy Hook, Md. In the summer of 1864, he was assigned to Island Hospital at Harper's Ferry, where he continued until the close of the war. In his army experience he did a great deal of operating, was exposed to many hardships and dangers, and was twice a prisoner of war. He practiced his profession two years at Xenia, O., and five years at Faribault, Minn. In December, 1872, he was elected professor of surgery at Howard University, Washington, D. C., a position he still holds. In 1872 he was also appointed examining surgeon and medical examiner for pensions, and continued such for twelve years. In 1885 he retired from the pension office, and since that time he has given his time almost exclusively to consultation practice and to surgery, taking rank as one of the leading physicians at the national capital. Dr. Graham has written numerous articles on medicine and surgery, and is a member of the Medical Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Medical Society of Fairfax county, Va. His successful career as an army surgeon, and his long and eventful experience as the general examining surgeon for pensions, won for him the highest regard of the soldiers.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823. His grandfather was one of Lord Nelson's sailors, and was at the battle of Trafalgar. His father was a blacksmith, earning the usual wages of that time—eighteen shillings per week—not much of a reader, we are told, having in his house only four good books: the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the "Young Man's Companion," and "Robinson Crusoe." Robert went to school from his fourth to his eighth year, and that was all the schooling he ever had except two winters at a night school. He soon learned to read and came to know the four books at home by heart. "Then he laid up every penny," said his mother, "and bought one or two other books. Among them, I remember, was 'Sanford and Merton,' which he very much liked. But his favorite books were the Bible and 'Robinson Crusoe.' He was always reading when not working. I never remember a meal in which he did not have a book open upon the table when he ate. He would get so lost in his book that if we wanted him for anything we had to call out, 'Robert!'" This family picture may be supplemented by one of his life at the forge of the blacksmith to whom he was apprenticed at the age of fourteen, at which time he had for six years already earned his own living in a linen factory: A gentleman entered the smithy's shop where Collyer wrought, and found a boy blowing the bellows. Close observation revealed the presence of a book before him, its pages kept open by two bits of iron placed on a shelf near his head. "Each time he brought the bellows down, or released it, he seemed to catch a sentence from the book." This smithy was at Ilkley, the neighborhood of which is filled with remains of the Druids and Picts, and near by is Bolton Abbey, founded in 1151, which owed its origin to the tragedy narrated in Roger's ballad, "The Boy of Egremond." The passion for reading manifest in young Collyer was thus fed according to his ability; but he by no means regards these youthful experiences as a "struggle to obtain an education." He was simply a devourer of books. "Such a thing [as a struggle for learning]" he says, "never entered my thoughts beyond the mere elements—'the three R's,' as they say—and at the last of these I was a mere dunce, and am still, while at the second I was not much better. As a reader, I was banner-boy every time, and the truth is, for the rest of it, I seem to have 'growed.' Books were a delight beyond all telling. I loved them for

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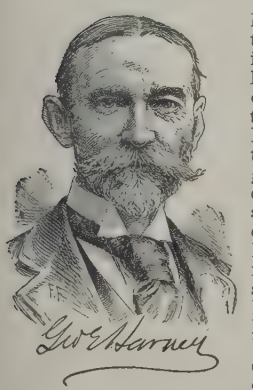
their own sake, and devoured them with a measureless greed, so that I do not remember a day when I tired of them or imagined that they would not be as a fire enfolding itself, with no outcome or income, save just the blessedness of getting at their heart." He became a local preacher of the Methodist persuasion in 1849. "The way opened," he has said, "for me to speak to my neighbors and friends in the Methodist meetings, and they seemed glad to hear me, so I kept on saying what came to me, and then I found the stores of things I had read, and treasured unknown to my conscious self, ready to my hand." In 1850, the day after his marriage, he sailed with his wife for the United States, in the steerage of the packet-ship Roscius. He was in Philadelphia May 14th of that year, and soon began working as a hammermaker in Shoemakertown, Pa., continuing to preach on Sundays, and quickly making anti-slavery agitation a feature of his ministry. The opposition he encountered in this course from ecclesiastical authority was such that his theology gradually took on a Unitarian cast; he was accordingly arraigned before the local conference for heresy, and had his license to preach revoked. Meanwhile his reputation as an eloquent public speaker was extending, and having united with the Unitarian church early in 1859, he was invited to go to Chicago, Ill., as a minister-at-large, by the First Unitarian church. A Second Unitarian church had been organized there not long before this. It had held no services, and was only a paper church, but the handful of men and women who stood behind the paper thought Mr. Collyer was the man they wanted, and he was invited to be the minister of Unity church at the close of 1859, by which time a meeting-house had been built for the increasing congregation. The corner-stone of the great church, still known as "Unity," was laid in the summer of 1867, and the building was opened in 1869. This church, by sending to Ilkley, secured the old anvil in Collyer's smithy, and it is cherished by them as a memorial of the humble beginning of his life. The church edifice was burned in the great fire of 1871, but was restored as soon as possible. Mr. Collyer continued in Chicago until the fall of 1879, when he came to New York to take charge of the Church of the Messiah. In preaching, he uses Anglo-Saxon words almost entirely. He has published: "Nature and Life" (1866); "A Man in Earnest" (1868); "The Life that Now Is" (1871); "The Simple Truth, a Home Book" (1877); "Talks to Young Men" (1886); and, together with Mr. Horsefall Turner, of Idel, in Farkshire, Eng., "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkley."

HITCHCOCK, Peter, jurist, was born at Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 19, 1781. He was educated in the common schools and afterward at Yale College, where he supported himself by teaching during vacations, studied law and in 1804 was admitted to the bar, opening an office in Cheshire. Two years later he removed to the Western Reserve of Ohio, and settled at Burton, Geauga Co., where he engaged in farming, teaching school and law practice whenever he could get clients. He was elected to the lower branch of the Ohio legislature in 1810, and in 1812 to the senate, and was re-elected two years later, at which session he was made president of the body. He was sent to congress in 1816, but before the close of his term the Ohio legislature elected him judge of the supreme court of the state for a term of seven years. He was re-elected for three consecutive terms, serving in all for twenty-eight years, and a part of this time was chief justice. At the age of seventy he retired, after forty years spent in law making and expounding. In 1805 Judge Hitchcock married Nabbie Cook, in his native town. He died at Painesville, O., May 11, 1853.

FASSETT, Jacob Sloat, lawyer, was born in Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1853. His father, Newton Pomeroy Fassett, is a lawyer, whose ancestors came from Vermont by the way of Pennsylvania. His mother's name was Martha Ellen Sloat, her father, Jacob Sloat, of Sloatsburg, being the builder of the first cotton-twine factory in the United States. Jacob attended the public schools of Elmira, passing from the grammar schools to the academy, where he was prepared for college. He entered Rochester University in the fall of 1871, and was graduated in June, 1875, neither at the head nor the foot of his class, but among the first half-dozen, having taken several honors in his college course. He studied law in the office of Smith, Robertson & Fassett, at Elmira, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1878, and as a counselor, on motion of David B. Hill, at Albany, in 1879. Within half an hour after his admission as counselor he was handed a commission from Gov. Lucius Robinson, as district attorney for the county of Chemung, in the place of Archibald Robertson, resigned, which position he held for one year. He then went abroad, entering as a student at Heidelberg University, where he remained one semester, studying law and political economy. He was in the New York senate for eight years, beginning with the session of 1884, and has served as chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation; chairman of the committee on insurance; member of the committee on finance, of the committee on cities, and others. In 1889, after the death of Senator Low, he was elected temporary president of the senate by a unanimous vote, and was re-elected in 1890 and 1891. He was a delegate in 1888 to the republican national convention at Chicago, and was elected secretary of the republican national committee during the campaign of 1890. Sept. 9, 1891, he was nominated by the republicans, in state convention held in Rochester, for governor of New York. He belongs to the younger generation of political leaders, and in the judgment of his friends has a brilliant future before him. He is an easy, forcible and effective speaker, and an unusually skillful debater. During his eight years in the state senate his name was connected with a great deal of important legislation. He was instrumental in securing the passage of many excellent laws, among them being the one making employees the first preferred creditors in all assignments. He also conducted the aqueduct investigation, and the investigation into the municipal departments of the city of New York, which resulted in considerable benefit to that city. He married, in 1879, Jennie L. Crocker, daughter of the late Judge E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, Cal. He is engaged in several large business enterprises, controls the Elmira "Daily Advertiser," and the management of the Second National Bank, of which he is vice-president, as also of the Commercial State Bank, of Sioux City, Ia. He is the responsible manager of the little mining town of Banner, Idaho, and is at the head of a ranch and cattle company, which does an extensive business in New Mexico. He is a member of the order of Masons, having reached the thirty-second degree; of the Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of Improved Red Men, and the Elks, of the college fraternities of Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa, and of several New York city clubs, including the Union League and the University.

WILSON, Robert Burns, poet and artist, was born in Washington county, Pa., Oct. 30, 1850. His father was an architect and builder in moderate circumstances, and his mother was a descendant of the Nelson family of Virginia. She had a taste for painting and drawing, and it was probably from her that the son inherited his artistic talent. The early education of Robert devolved upon his mother. After her death he attended school regularly for several years, and at the age of nineteen began making portraits for a living and doing such other artistic work as came in his way. At the age of twenty-two he left Virginia, where his boyhood had been passed, and settled in Louisville, Ky., but shortly afterward removed to Frankfort, where he has since resided. That picturesque country has afforded themes for both his brush and pen. Several of his pictures attracted notice at the Louisville Exposition in 1883, and also at the World's Fair in New Orleans. He early developed a love for nature, and when but a lad of fourteen was accustomed to wander through the fields and forests, reciting poetry of his own composition. A persistent tone of sadness pervades his poems. These show the close student of nature, and ability to portray her various phases in delightful verse. His "June Days" and "When Evening Cometh On" were first published in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," and may be counted among the best of his productions. They were widely copied by the press, and have since been incorporated with his other fugitive pieces, in a volume that was well received.

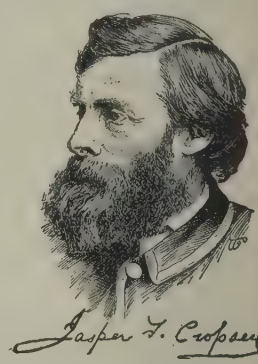
HARNEY, George Edward, architect, was born at Lynn, Mass., in 1840, the son of George Ballard Harney. He early showed a taste for drawing and mathematics which was encouraged by his parents and which developed so strongly as he grew older, that, after having obtained the usual educational training at private schools, supplemented by a four years' course in the high school, preparatory to entering college, his taste for drawing so dominated his nature that he decided to give up a collegiate education, and devote himself entirely to the study of architecture. In pursuance of this determination, at the age of eighteen he began his course of studies under the direction of Alonzo Lewis, an architect and engineer of extended reputation, who resided at Lynn. Mr. Lewis was also a man of letters, and it was probably due to his influence that Mr. Harney published in the "New England Farmer" and the New York "Horticulturist," a series of designs for the improvement of country homes. These publications were continued several years, and proved to be the foundation of his business career. In 1863 he was employed to make improvements upon a large country place on the Hudson river. This led to his making his residence at Cold Spring on the Hudson, where he resided until 1872, during which time he also established a secondary office at Newburgh. In 1872 he was employed to erect the structure known as the Brooks building on the corner of Broadway and Bond street, in New York, and, forming at that time a business connection with William I. Paulding, he removed to New York where he has since resided. Besides his architectural work and publication of designs in various periodicals, he has found time to publish "Barns, Outbuilding and Fences" and "Downing's Cottage Residences," both of which were well received. Mr. Harney's work has been of a varied character. Among the notable structures he has designed are: the Brooks building, Broadway and Bond street, New York city; the residence of W. C. Whitney, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue; the Commercial Union building on Pine street; the Eagle building, Wall street; the new Clinton Hall building for the Mercantile Library, Astor Place; St. Mary's church on the Hudson Highlands; the residence of Barthold Schlesinger at Brookline, Mass.; a handsome house at Trenton, N. J., for Col. W. A. Roebling, the engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, and numerous other buildings in the city and country that bear testimony to his ability as an architect.



ROBINSON, Stuart, clergyman, was born at Strabane, near Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1816. In childhood he was brought to New York, and thence taken to Berkeley county, Va. After graduating from Amherst in 1836, and studying divinity at Union Seminary, Virginia, he taught for two years, spent some months at Princeton, and received Presbyterian orders in October, 1841. While holding his first charges at Malden, Kanawha Co., W. Va., 1841–47, and Frankfort, Ky., 1847–52, he conducted a school at each. The degree of D.D. was offered him by Centre College, Ky., in 1852, but he declined it. In Baltimore, 1852–56, he left an independent society to organize one in 1854, in connection with the synod, and started, in 1855, the "Presbyterial Critic." In 1856–58 he held the chair of ecclesiology in the seminary at Danville, Ky. His ministry at Louisville, where he was pastor from 1858, was interrupted by a collision with the U. S. government. His sympathies were warmly with the South, and in the first year of the war found free expression in his paper, the "True Presbyterian," which was suppressed in 1862. Thereon he retired to Toronto, where he preached for several years, and published, in 1865, "Slavery as Recognized by the Mosaic Civil Law, and Allowed in the Abrahamic, Mosaic and Christian Church." He resumed his duties in April, 1866, and issued his paper as the "Free Christian Commonwealth." His views, which he had no idea of either modifying or concealing, led to animated controversies with the noted Unionist, Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, with the local presbytery, which excluded him and his followers from its sessions, and with the general assembly, which he censured for its alleged political utterances, and which expelled him in 1866; he and his colleagues, who signed the "Declaration and Testimony" against the general assembly, being debarred from participation in the courts of the church. He was the main agent in carrying over the Kentucky synod to the Southern general assembly, which received him with open arms in 1869, and made him its moderator. He visited Egypt and Palestine in 1873, and at the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh in 1877 was a prominent figure, and active in the revision of the book of discipline. A hundred of his sermons on the Books of Moses appeared in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" and in pamphlets. In "The Church of God an Essential Element of the Gospel" (1858), as constantly in his papers, he took the highest ground of ecclesiasticism. His "Discourses of Redemption" (1866) were reprinted in Edinburgh in 1869. In religion and politics he was a fine example of the strict old-school divine, with a vigor, tenacity, and combativeness all his own. He died at Louisville Oct. 5, 1881.

WATERMAN, Lewis Edson, inventor, was born in Decatur, Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1837. He is descended from Thomas Waterman, of Marshfield, Mass., 1632, through Sergt. Thomas Waterman, his son, who was one of the proprietors named in the original patent of Norwich, Conn., 1668. Daniel, the grandfather of Mr. Waterman, served in the war of 1812, and Elisha, the great-grandfather, served in the war of the revolution as a member of Col. Elmore's regiment, Connecticut line, which took the field July, 1776, under Gen. Schuyler. Mr. Waterman was left a fatherless orphan at three years of age. Until he was fifteen years of age he had no other educational advantages than the district school. After this he attended the seminary at Charlottesville, N. Y., for three months. He was a close student, and fond of his books, and improved his mind during "the long winter evenings by the light of a tallow dip." He commenced teaching at the age of fifteen, and one year later he removed to Illinois, where he taught school in the winter, and worked at the carpenter's trade in the summer. He continued his studies without a teacher, and acquired a thorough knowledge of Pitman's system of phonography, which he afterward taught in the University of Virginia. In 1864 he removed to Boston, Mass., as the representative of the Ætna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. He continued with the company until 1870, the business having largely increased during his connection with it. In 1883 he removed to New York city, and began experimenting in fountain pens. He was the first to apply the principle of capillary attraction to this purpose. He constructed and patented a fountain pen feed which draws the ink from the reservoir to the pen through continuous and uniform splits with the unerring certainty of a running stream of water, the supply of ink to the pen being regulated automatically by the act of writing. The first instrument for writing with colored fluids was a split reed, used by the Egyptians over five thousand years ago. Its simple split has been the essential feature of every style of dip pen from that day to this. The Egyptian split was the beginning of the dip pen. The Waterman split feed was the beginning of a successful fountain pen. Its importance may be understood if we consider that while the simple split pen has for centuries enabled mortals to write their thoughts, between, and confused by, the inevitable dips of the pen, the "Waterman Fountain pen" enables them to write uninterruptedly, giving no more attention to their pens than to their breathing, and thus in their moments of inspiration be able to catch their flying thoughts in all their brilliancy. The simple split feed bears the same relation to fountain pens that Howe's needle does to the sewing machine. Mr. Waterman has been for years a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to the principles and construction of fountain pens, and he has made improvements in the construction of gold pens, adapting them to more satisfactory use in fountain holders. His opinion as an expert in these matters has never been contravened by the courts in patent cases where he has been called. In the various occupations of life he has almost invariably achieved success where others have failed. As a school boy he could solve the most difficult problems, and as a teacher could interest in their studies those scholars who had previously been the bane of teachers, and through his efforts they became the best-behaved scholars in school. As a life insurance agent he displayed remarkable tact and ingenuity, and succeeded in interesting parties who were considered incorrigible and hopeless by other agents. He was persevering and persistent, yet never gave offense. His manner of presenting a subject is pleasing, impressive and convincing, apparently with little or no effort on his part. The same principles applied to other business matters have been equally successful. He has been an occasional contributor to special monthly journals, and his articles have attracted considerable attention. He believes thoroughly in the adage that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

CROPSEY, Jasper Francis, artist, was born at Westfield, Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1823. His grandfather came from Germany and his mother's family were French Huguenots, but both his father and mother were born in America. From childhood Jasper exhibited artistic tendencies, and his school-books were filled with sketches before he could write. His education was obtained partly in the country schools near his home, and partly, in after years, by self-culture. At the age of thirteen he received a diploma from the American Institute and from the Mechanics' Institute, of New York city, for "a well-executed model of a house." This model attracted so much attention at the time of its exhibition, in 1837, that he was called "the boy that built the house," and by means of it he obtained a position in the office of an architect of prominence, Joseph French, with whom he studied from 1837 to 1842. Shortly after entering this office he received from the American Institute a diploma for architectural drawing. During these years of architectural study he received a few lessons in water-color painting from Edward Morey, an English teacher, and these are the only lessons in painting he has ever taken. About this time ill health caused his retirement to the country and the discontinuance of architectural pursuits. There, as his health improved, out-door study of landscape commenced. His first picture of importance (painted in 1844) secured for him, upon its exhibition at the National Academy of Design, an election as "Associate" in that institution. This picture, purchased by the American Art Union, was entitled "Greenwood Lake from Orange County." Mr. Cropsey was in Italy from 1847 to 1849. On his way there he visited Scotland, and painted Jedburgh Abbey. He was elected national academician in 1851. From 1856 to 1863 he lived in London, Eng., during which time he was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy; was elected a member of the Society of Arts, and a complimentary member of the London Athenæum Club. Chief among his pictures exhibited at this time were "Autumn on the Hudson," and "Richmond Hill in 1862." His pictures were favorably mentioned by John Ruskin, and sales of them were made to English collectors. He received a medal and diploma from the U. S. Centennial Exposition in 1876 for "oil painting." The pictures he exhibited there were: "The Old Mill," and "Bonchurch," Isle of Wight. His "Battlefield of Gettysburg Shortly After the Battle," became the property of the N. Y. Union League Club, and was burned in the fire at the club-house on Madison square. His "Starucca Valley," painted for publication through Mr. Derby, became the



property of the Crosby opera house, and was burned in the Chicago fire. A later picture, "The Mellow Autumn Time," was shown at the American exhibition in London in 1887. Mr. Cropsey designed and superintended the construction of the Sixth avenue Elevated railroad stations from Rector street to Central Park in New York city. He is an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a life member of the Lotus Club, and a member of the American Water Color Society. He was for many years a member of the Union League Club, and has been connected with the Century Club since 1851.

WARD, John Elliott, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Sunbury, Liberty Co., Ga., Oct. 2, 1814. A part of his school days was spent at New Haven, in 1828, under sons of Dr. Dwight, president of Yale, and he was at Amherst College, 1831–32. He studied law under Dr. Mathew Hall McAllister in Savannah, Ga., and was admitted to practice in 1835, before twenty-one, by special legislative act. He attended Harvard Law School a year, and was appointed solicitor-general in 1836, in place of William H. Stiles, resigned, and then elected by the legislature. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Georgia in 1838, resigning in 1839, when elected state representative; was re-elected state legislator in 1845 and 1854, and speaker of the house and mayor of Savannah the year of the yellow fever pestilence, and a renomination for mayor was tendered to him, with assurance of no opposition, which he declined. He declined Gov. Cobb's offer of the U. S. senatorship, in 1852, when Mr. Berrien resigned, being loth to leave his large practice, and was elected, in 1856, president of the national democratic convention that nominated Buchanan. In 1858 he was appointed as envoy and minister plenipotentiary to China. The news of secession called him home to America in 1861, and he resigned, against Mr. Seward's request. In 1866 Mr. Ward removed from Savannah to New York on account of the health of his family, and practiced law there. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1891 from Amherst College. Mr. Ward has been one of the ablest lawyers and best-equipped public men of this country, and when he gave up public life no man had a brighter political future. To thorough courage, absolute honesty and wise judgment in public affairs, he added broad statesmanship, extraordinary management and remarkable mastery of men. As speaker and president of senate and convention he was an incomparable presiding officer. It was in the higher fields of state craft and diplomacy that Mr. Ward showed his rare powers, and reached his best fame and highest usefulness. In the Georgia legislature he did more than any other to modify a prejudice between lower and upper Georgia. In the presidential convention of 1856, over which he presided, after Buchanan was nominated, the Pennsylvania delegation, impressed with Mr. Ward, wished him for vice-president, and he and Mr. Breckenridge had the same vote in the Virginia delegation until that body, to whom the matter was left on account of Virginia's support of Buchanan, finally decided for Breckenridge. Mr. Ward, with patriotic foresight, opposed secession. He was wise enough to see the delusion of foreign interference, and Alex. Stephens said if Mr. Ward had been in Georgia they could have saved the state from the folly of secession and the ruin of war, a crucial recognition of his sagacity and influence. As U. S. minister to China Mr. Ward made a brilliant record. In all the difficult ordeals connected with the ratification of a treaty establishing new political relations with China, and environed with grave international complications, he acted with consummate tact and ability, and all the American residents in China united in a tribute to his masterful and energetic course, while the British government tendered its thanks to him, through Gen. Cass, secretary of state, for saving the life of a British sailor, taken prisoner at Peiho. He married Olivia Buckminster Sullivan, the daughter of Wm. Sullivan, in Boston, Aug. 15, 1839.

KIRK, Ellen Warner Olney, author, was born at Southington, Conn., Nov. 6, 1842. Her father was Peter Olney, the eminent geographer and educator, and she received a careful and thorough education in the schools of her native town and in Boston. In 1880 she married John Foster Kirk (q. v.), the historian, and since that time has resided in Philadelphia, Pa. She began to write when quite young, but published little until 1876, when "Love in Idleness" was given to the public, and met with immediate success. Since then she has written: "Through Winding Ways" (1879); "A Lesson in Love" (1881); "A Midsummer Madness" (1884); "The Story of Margaret Kent" (1886); "Sons and Daughters" (1887); "Queen Money" (1888); "Better Times," a volume of short stories (1889); "A Daughter of Eve" (1890); and "Walford" (1891). Of her "Midsummer Madness" the London "Spectator" says: "This book is most refreshing. . . . Although almost without plot or incident, the interest of the story never flags, from the first page to the last. . . . One great charm of this book is that there are no lay figures in it." Her novels are, in the main, vivid and faithful studies of country life in New England.

CLEWS, Henry, financier, was born in Staffordshire, Eng., Aug. 14, 1840. He comes of a good old English family. His father was an able business man, who was engaged in manufacturing for the American markets. He destined Henry for the ministry of the established church, and intended educating him at Cambridge, but when the boy was about fifteen years of age he visited America with his father, and became so fascinated with the country and its people that he gave up all idea of becoming a clergyman, and, securing his father's consent, settled in this country. He first secured a junior clerkship with Wilson G. Hunt & Co., extensive importers of woolen goods, with whom he remained a number of years, rising to a position of responsibility. He had always an ambition to become a banker, but an opportunity was not open to him until 1859, when he became a member of the firm of Stout, Clews & Mason, subsequently changed to Livermore, Clews & Co. He warmly supported the government during the civil war, and was appointed by Secretary Chase agent for the sale of the bonds issued by the government to meet the enormous expenses of the war. When these securities were put

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upon the market, most business men regarded them as unsafe investments. Mr. Clews' faith in their reliability never faltered; he invested all of his available resources in the bonds, and went into debt by borrowing on them, and earnestly endeavored by example to strengthen the confidence of the public. In 1864, Mr. Clews' firm subscribed to the national loan at the rate of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 per day. In connection with Jay Cooke he was largely instrumental in placing the government war loans. Mr. Chase himself said, when congratulated upon the success of the undertaking: "I deserve no credit; had it not been for the exertions of Jay Cooke and Henry Clews, I could never have succeeded." Mr. Clews was the originator and organizer of the famous "Committee of Seventy" that succeeded in deposing from office the entire "Boss Tweed Ring." After the civil war he devoted his attention to the establishment of a distinctive banking business, retaining his commission business in government bonds and stocks. He also became the largest negotiator of railroad loans in America or Europe. The present firm of Henry Clews & Co., in New York city, was established in 1877, the members of the firm obligating themselves not to take speculative risks, but to transact a commission business.

JEWETT, Sarah Orne, author, was born at South Berwick, York co., Me., Sept. 3, 1849, daughter of Theodore Herman Jewett. On her father's side she is descended from an Englishman, who emigrated to Massachusetts before 1640; on her mother's, from Edward Gilman of Norfolk, England, who came to Boston in 1638, and again removed to Exeter, N. H. During the revolutionary war the Jewetts were Tories, while the Gilmans were ardent patriots. Miss Jewett's father, an eminent physician and surgeon, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834 and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840. He practiced for some years at South Berwick; also held the position of professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children in the medical department of Bowdoin, and from 1861 until 1865 was consulting surgeon to the Maine General Hospital. He was surgeon of the first Maine district, and also for several years president of the Maine Medical Society. His contributions to the current literature of his profession were numerous and important. He is believed to be the original of "A Country Doctor," concerning whom Miss Jewett says: "He had inherited from his father an amazing knowledge of human nature, and from his mother's French ancestry that peculiarly French trait called *gaieté de cœur*." Delicate health in childhood caused his daughter to spend much of her time in the open air, and she was his companion on many a long drive, during which she stored up material that was eventually to find its way into print. She was educated at home and at Berwick Academy, and began her career as an author, when a mere girl, by contributing to "Our Young Folks" and the "Riverside Magazine." At the age of nineteen she ventured to send a story to the "Atlantic Monthly," and since that time hardly a year has passed without bringing from the press a volume by her. Her summers are usually spent in her childhood home, the old mansion represented herewith, and her winters in Boston, but Maine and Massachusetts are only parts of the world she knows, for she has traveled extensively in her own country and in Europe. Her stories are distinguished for their vivid local coloring and their accurate delineation of various phases of New England life, and, like Mrs. Stowe, she depicts the noble and poetic as well as the odd or exceptional phases of that life. Harriet Prescott Spofford paid a just tribute to her when she wrote: "The secret of Sarah Jewett's great success, outside of its artistic perfection, is the spirit of loving kindness and tender mercy that pervades it"; and a writer in the "Nation" did not exaggerate when he said: "Her instinctive refinement, her graceful workmanship, place her second only to Miss Thackeray. . . Miss Jewett has more distinctly a style than any other American woman." The pseudonym "Alice Eliot" was adopted by Miss Jewett when she began to write, but after 1881 her own name appeared on the title pages of her books. Her principal works are "Deephaven" (1877); "Play Days: Stories for Children" (1878); "Old Friends and New" (1880); "Country Byways" (1881); "The Mate of the Daylight, and Friends Ashore" (1883); "A Country Doctor" (1884); "A Marsh Island," a romance (1885); "A White Heron and Other Stories" (1886); "Betty Leicester, A Story for Girls" (1887); "The Story of the Normans" in "Story of the Nation's" series (1887); "Tales of New England" (1888); "The King of Folly Island, and Other People" (1889); "Strangers and Wayfarers" (1890); "A Native of Winby" (1893); "The Life of Nancy" (1895); "The Country of the Pointed Firs" (1897). Most of these volumes are collections of short stories.

DEWEY, Henry Sweetser, lawyer, was born at Hanover, N. H., Nov. 9, 1856, son of Israel Otis, and Susan A. (Sweetser) Dewey. He is a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Dewey, from Sandwich, County of Kent, England, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1633, and, on the maternal side, of Seth Sweetser, from Tring, Hertfordshire, England, who was a resident of Charlestown, Mass., in 1637. Mr. Dewey's boyhood and youth were passed principally in the southern and western states, at various places where his father, who was a paymaster in the U. S. army, was stationed. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1878, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1881. Soon after his graduation he was appointed paymaster's clerk, and while serving in this capacity, went to Boston in August, 1878, where he has since resided. In 1880 he resigned this position, studied law in the Boston University Law School and with A. A. Ranney, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He has been justice of the peace since 1882; was a member of the Republican city committee of Boston from 1884 to 1888; was a member of the common council in 1885, 1886 and 1887; was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives from the twenty-first Suffolk district in 1889, 1890 and 1891; serving in 1890 and 1891 as chairman of the committee of the judiciary. In April, 1891, he was

appointed by the justices of the supreme judicial court as a bar examiner for Suffolk county. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. and of the Algonquin, Athletic, Roxbury and Curtis clubs of Boston.

PULITZER, Joseph, journalist, was born in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, Apr. 10, 1847. He received a classical education in his native city, and in 1863 came to the United States, where, until 1865, he served as a private soldier in the Federal army. After endeavoring unsuccessfully to gain a foothold in New York city, and undergoing many hardships, he made his way to St. Louis, Mo., where he entered journalism in 1867 as a reporter on the "Westliche Post," a leading German newspaper, then edited by Carl Schurz. He speedily gained a mastery of English, studied law, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Missouri. He became the managing editor and one of the proprietors of the "Post," acquired prominence in politics, and in 1869 was elected a member of the Missouri legislature. In 1872 he was a delegate to the liberal republican convention that met in Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency; and thereafter he continued to act with the democratic party. In 1874 he was a member of the Missouri constitutional convention, and during the winter of 1876–77, served as the Washington correspondent of the New York "Sun." In 1878 he purchased the St. Louis "Dispatch" and the St. Louis "Post," united the two journals, and in a few years made the "Post-Dispatch" one of the most prominent and successful publications in the West. In 1880 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention, where he aided in drafting the platform adopted. In the summer of 1883 he purchased the New York "World," then a journal of small circulation and uncertain profits, and by discreet and forceful management, soon made it the most widely read newspaper published in New York city. In 1890 he erected on Park Row one of the most striking and costly newspaper structures in the United States, opening it with appropriate ceremonies in the winter of 1891. In 1884 he was elected to congress as a democrat from the ninth district of New York, but soon resigned his seat. For the last few years he has been under treatment for an affection of the eyes, and has been chiefly in the hands of European specialists. He is a man of extraordinary energy and executive ability, accurate in gauging the demands of the people, and prompt to perceive and utilize the talents of others. He is distinguished for his generous treatment of his subordinates, for his modesty and his good sense.

Joseph Pulitzer

REEVES, Reuben A., jurist, was born in Todd county, Ky., Aug. 9, 1821. He went to Texas about 1847. There he became popular as a lawyer, and was elected district judge. He was a captain in the Confederate army, and while such was elected to the supreme bench. He retired after serving for a term, but was returned to the bench, and in 1885 President Cleveland appointed him one of the supreme court judges in New Mexico. After serving for a time he resigned in order to be with his children in Texas. Mrs. Reeves (deceased) was a sister of Roger Q. Mills. In the judgment of the people, no purer man ever held office in Texas than Judge Reeves. He resides in Dallas.

FITZGERALD, Thomas, journalist and dramatist, was born in New York city Dec. 22, 1819, on the site of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers. He descended from the Geraldines of Ireland, who were noted in the history of that country for their courage and prowess. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native city, but while yet quite young started out for himself with the determination to succeed in life. At an age when most boys are in school he was obtaining a practical knowledge of journalism in the office of the "Fredonian," at New Brunswick, N. J. He next became a reporter on the staff of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." Going to Florida in 1839, for a year, he held an editorial position on the "Floridian," published at Tallahassee, the state capital. In 1844 he removed to Philadelphia where with three associates, he founded, Sept. 25, 1847, the "Item," a weekly newspaper published on Saturday afternoons, and by the end of the second year he had become the sole owner of the paper by purchase. It prospered under his superior management until it filled a high position in Philadelphia journalism. In 1852 he began the publication of the "Daily Item." For the next forty years of his eventful life his great energies were devoted to building up the interests of the paper, in which work he was remarkably successful. The "Daily Item" gradually grew in influence and patronage, and its circulation increased to nearly 200,000 copies every day in the week. The prosperity of his paper gained for him great popularity, and he became one of the best-known citizens of Philadelphia. It was not only as the directing head of a widely circulated newspaper that he held a commanding position, but also as a leader in educational and art matters. During the war the strong patriotism of the "Item" was a reflection of his own patriotism. His paper has been among the foremost in its earnest support of municipal improvement and of whatever measures tended to the development of Philadelphia in material prosperity and metropolitan character. He was enterprising, intelligent, and ambitious, and he had a wide knowledge of men and of society. His many amiable traits of character, sterling qualities of mind and heart and sunny disposition, won him hosts of friends. He was forcible and eloquent as a republican campaign orator and was a brilliant and popular after-dinner speaker. Charles Sumner called him one of the best extemporaneous speakers he had heard. Col. FitzGerald was a successful dramatist, his first play, "Light at Last," being produced at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1868, with Mrs. John Drew in the leading rôle. Later he wrote: "Patrice" in which Laura Keene appeared; "Wolves at Bay," "Tangled Threads," "The Regent," "Who Shall Win?" "Perils of the Night" and "Bound to the Rack." He was married in 1844 to Sarah Levering Riter, of Philadelphia, who died in 1876. Their surviving children are Riter, Harrington, Hildebrand, Robert and Maud, the last named married to Mr. A. Hallam Hubbard. Owing to advancing years, Col. FitzGerald in 1890 freed himself of business cares by placing the management of his paper in the hands of his sons. Riter became dramatic and literary editor, Harrington managing editor, and Hildebrand business manager. While on one of his annual tours through Europe, Col. FitzGerald was attacked by influenza, and died from its effects June 25, 1891, in the city of London.

Thomas FitzGerald

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, author and reformer, was born in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She is of the ninth generation in descent from Maj. Simon Willard, founder and for forty years a leading resident of Concord, Mass. He was a Puritan from Kent, in England. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Elijah Willard, fought in the revolution, and was for forty years pastor at Dublin, N. H. Her father, Josiah F. Willard, and mother, Mary Thompson Hill, were born in Caledonia county, Vt., in 1805, and both removing to western New York in 1816, were married in 1831. They went to Oberlin, O., to attend college in 1840, remaining there until 1846, when they became pioneers in Wisconsin, ten years in advance of railroads. Her mother was for eleven years a teacher; her father was engaged in farming and politics in Wisconsin, being a member of the legislature in 1849, and for several years president of the state agricultural society. He helped to found the free-soil party, and voted for John C. Frémont. Miss Willard's early life was passed almost wholly out of doors, her fondness for riding, fishing, reading, sketching and climbing trees being unusual, and her wise mother permitting these pursuits which laid the foundation for life-long health of body and mind. At fourteen she first attended school, Mr. Hodge of Oberlin College, a Yale graduate, being her teacher. At sixteen she received a prize from the Illinois Agricultural Society for an essay on "Country Homes." Later, in 1857, she went to Milwaukee College for Women, founded by Catharine Beecher, and in 1859 was graduated from what is now the Women's College of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., on the shore of Lake Michigan, the chief suburb of Chicago. Here her home has been since 1858. She began teaching in 1861, and rose to be dean of the college, and professor of æsthetics in her alma mater. This was in 1870–74. Meanwhile she was preceptress at Lima, N. Y. (Genesee Wesleyan Seminary), in 1866–67, and traveled and studied languages and history of the fine arts in Europe and the East from 1868 to 1870, going north to Helsingfors, east to Damascus and south to Nubia. She wrote, in 1863, "Nineteen Beautiful Years"—a story of her only sister's life. It has been published in England, translated into French and Danish, and a new edition, with preface by John G. Whittier, was brought out by the Women's Temperance Publication Association in Chicago. "How to Win," preface by Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, was published in 1886; "Woman in the Pulpit," introduction by Rev. Dr. Talmage and Revs. Joseph Parker and Joseph Cook. "Woman and Temperance," with an introduction by Miss Mary A. Lathbury; "Hints and Helps in Temperance Work" are among her books, and in 1887 was published "Glimpses of Fifty Years," her autobiography (700 pp.), written by request of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of which she has been president since 1879. This book is introduced by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, of London, Eng., and an English edition is being brought out by Lady Somerset, president of the W. C. T. U. of Great Britain. Fifty thousand copies are in circulation. Miss Willard seems to live with pen in hand, writing chiefly for the religious and philanthropic press, and largely without her own name. "Harper's Magazine" has had her articles, the N. Y. "Independent," "Christian Union," "Chautauquan," "Golden Rule," "Woman's Journal" and N. Y. "Witness," but chiefly "The Union Signal," Chicago, published by the National W. C. T. U., a weekly periodical, conducted wholly by women, and the literary outgrowth of the Women's Temperance Crusade of 1874. This publishing house, all of whose directors and editors are women, sent out 125,000,000 pages of literature in 1889. Miss Willard early became the leader of the new movement of the modern temperance reform, when it had reached the period of sober second thought, that is, of organization and systematic work, and for sixteen years she has traveled almost constantly in its interest (having resigned her position in the Northwestern University soon after the crusade) and visited every town in the United States having 10,000 inhabitants, and most of those having 5,000. In 1883 she worked and spoke in every state and territory of the republic. Miss Willard spoke once a day on an average for the first ten years of her temperance work, and attended sometimes twenty state conventions yearly. She has made eight trips to the southern states, brought together the women of the two sections under the white flag of the W. C. T. U. with the now famous motto, "For God and Home and Native Land." She has participated in almost all the prohibition campaigns for constitutional amendments, was president of the commission that placed the memorial portrait of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes in the White House; also of the committee that as an act of fraternity secured the portrait of Mrs. President Polk for the White House. She edited the Chicago "Daily Post" from 1888 until it was merged in the Chicago "News." She was with Dwight L. Moody in his Boston meetings in 1877, and spoke in his tabernacle and in the leading churches of Boston, holding meetings daily in Park street church. Miss Willard's specialty for the last sixteen years has been the development of woman and temperance. The society of which she is president has forty national superintendents of as many distinct lines of work, classified as preventive, educational, evangelistic, social and legal, total abstinence, national prohibition, political prohibition, prohibition through woman's ballot—these are all methods to which she is devoted. The World's W. C. T. U. was projected by her and she is its president. It is now organized in thirty-five countries as a national institution. Its great petition against legalizing the sale of alcoholic beverages and opium is being signed in all parts of the world, and a commission of women will soon convey it to all governments. A white ribbon is the badge of the society, and it observes the noontide hour for special prayer. The White Cross and White Shield is Miss Willard's special department of work. On this subject (the promotion of social virtue) she has lectured in every city and large town of the United States and Canada, and her leaflets "A White Life for Two," "The White Cross Manual," etc., have had wide circulation. She has for years favored the prohibition party as the nucleus of that reform in politics which will bring the best elements of the nation to bear upon its social problems. She is an earnest advocate of the labor movement, and her leaflet on "The Coming Brotherhood" predicts the time when, not by strikes and violence, but through the peaceful methods of public education and the ballot box, the difficulties between capital and labor will be adjusted. She is a Methodist, and was, with other ladies, elected to the general conference of her denomination in 1888, but they were all thrown out on a technicality. Miss Willard is president of the National Council of Women, organized at Washington, D. C., in 1888, and designed to federate all national women's societies for consultation, and for such works as may be agreed upon. The

National Women's Christian Temperance Union, officered and controlled wholly by women, numbers 200,000 members, with a following of half a million. It controls the National Temperance Hospital, the Women's Temperance Temple in Chicago, and a publishing house of its own. In 1892 Miss Willard became editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," the official organ of the World's and the National W. C. T. U. Under Miss Willard's management, the National Union established 10,000 local societies, the work of which has resulted in scientific instruction being given in the laws of temperance in nearly all of the United States, in producing laws for the better protection of women, founding female industrial homes, and in furthering many other humanitarian movements. In 1895 Miss Willard presided over an immense meeting of the World's "Union" at London, where fifty countries were represented. In 1895 the presidency of the National Union was offered her for the seventeenth consecutive time, and this honor was again conferred, for the last time, in 1897. Lady Somerset, Miss Willard's most prominent associate in the temperance work, wrote of her: "Capacity for work, untiring and unremitting, is one of the great characteristics which the close friendship of these years has revealed; and, save when sleeping, I have never seen her idle. The secret of her success has perhaps lain in this, that she has set herself toward her aim; and nothing would tempt her from that goal. . . 'She is ambitious' is the worst condemnation of her enemies, but surely if there has been a noble, a pure, a true ambition, it has been that of Frances Willard. . . An army of women the world over can testify to the unselfish interest with which she has ever placed those who worked by her side in positions of prominence, and labored for their advancement with greater eagerness than she has ever sought her own . . . and among those characteristics which have often struck me, is her utter lack of self-assertion." Miss Willard suffered from ill health for some years, but did not relinquish her work. In the summer of 1897 she carried through the arduous work of conventions held at Toronto, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y., but this proved too much for her feeble strength. She died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1898. Her successor to the presidency of the World's W. C. T. U. was Lady Somerset, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens succeeded her as president of the National "Union."

MORRILL, Justin Smith, senator, was born at Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Hunt) Morrill. His education was obtained at common schools and academies in his neighborhood. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a store, and three years later went to Portland, Me., in the employ of a West India merchant. Soon after, he was employed in a wholesale and retail dry-goods store, but in 1831 returned to his native town, where he formed a partnership with Jedediah Harris, then the leading merchant of the neighborhood, which continued until Mr. Harris' death in 1855. In the meantime, Mr. Morrill had devoted increasing attention to agricultural and financial pursuits, also becoming and for many years continuing a director of the Orange County Bank of Chelsea, Vt. Although once elected justice of the peace, he did not serve, as he had no aspirations for political office, but took some active part in the political discussions of the times, with sympathies strongly in favor of the old Whig party. He was always of a studious disposition, and, earnestly desirous of supplementing the deficiencies of his own education, studied and read continually on a variety of topics; even mastering Blackstone's "Commentaries," while serving as clerk in a country store. His memory was singularly retentive and his intellectual capacity of the best; consequently, by years of quiet preparation, he had gradually become one of the best equipped men in the state for positions requiring judgment and training. Accordingly, when in 1854 Congressman Andrew Tracy of Woodstock declined candidacy for re-election, Mr. Morrill was brought forward as his successor. It was a surprise to him, but the nomination was unanimously made, and he was elected to the thirty-fourth congress, taking his seat Dec. 3, 1855. Although elected as candidate of the anti-slavery or "conscience" Whigs, he worked in congress with the Republican party, which he helped to found when the Whig organization was dissolved. In congress he steadily advanced in influence with his colleagues, serving on the ways and means and other important committees, becoming liked by his constituents and attaining such a reputation with them that he was re-elected for six successive terms. From the first he was an advocate of the protective tariff system, and voted against the tariff bill of 1857, which in a speech, that attracted wide attention throughout the country, he declared defective, as affording insufficient protection to the agricultural interests, and only a second edition of the Walker tariff bill of 1846. The next year he introduced and pushed to a successful issue the first anti-polygamy measure directed against the practices of the Utah Mormons. In 1858 he introduced the land-grant-college bill, providing for the granting of public lands for the founding of agricultural, scientific and industrial institutions in the newly-settled districts, and advocated its claims in an able speech before the house. Although passing both houses of congress it was vetoed by Pres. Buchanan, but, being again passed in 1862, it became a law with the approval of Pres. Lincoln. Under the provisions of this law more than fifty colleges have been founded throughout the country, affording facilities for over 500 instructors and many thousand students. The several states have generously supplemented the federal appropriations for these institutions, which have been greatly augmented by a later act, also presented and carried through by Mr. Morrill. In the exciting times just preceding the civil war, Mr. Morrill was one of the most conspicuous figures on the floor of the house, delivering among other important speeches one especially directed against the admission of Kansas under the pro-slavery Lecompton constitution. During the civil war, Mr. Morrill had charge of all the tariff and tax bills and other measures for raising revenue; the tariff bill of 1861, which was known by his name and under which all the imports of the country were regulated, being largely framed by him. This, with frequent amendments, remained the law of the country until the enactment of the McKinley bill by the fifty-first congress. The Morrill tariff bill was the first of its class changing ad valorem largely to specific duties. At the commencement of the war there were added other measures for internal revenue —stamp taxes as well as direct taxes, and taxes on legacies and successions. Mr. Morrill was chairman of the ways and means committee at the opening of the thirty-ninth congress. In 1867 he was chosen by the legislature of Vermont. U. S. senator to succeed Luke P. Poland, and was five times re-elected at the expiration of each successive term, being chosen to succeed himself. He served in the senate as chairman of the committees on finance, public buildings and grounds, and as a member of the committee on education and labor, census, revolutionary claims,

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select committee on additional accommodations for the library of congress, and made many notable speeches. Sen. Morrill has never lost sight of the interests of his native state, and is a stanch friend of its system of education, having been for years a trustee of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College. He has been a friend of temperance, and as a consequence enjoys a vigorous and hale old age. He himself designed and built his elegant gothic residence at Strafford, Vt., which is surrounded by handsome grounds, decorated with trees, shrubs and flowers as well as with fruit and vegetable gardens. He is the author of a book entitled "The Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons," a collection of self-appreciating expressions made by various distinguished characters throughout history, which was published in Boston in 1886. Sen. Morrill has also been a generous contributor to the newspapers and magazines. His highest aim has been to serve his state and country in congress, and an honorable record of nearly forty years shows how well he has performed his appointed task. He enjoys the distinction of having served continuously in congress for a greater length of time than any other man in the history of the country, and if he should serve out his present term in the senate will have been forty-eight years in congress. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon Mr. Morrill by Dartmouth College in 1857, and that of LL.D. by the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College in 1874, and also by the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He was married, in 1857, to Ruth, daughter of Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, Mass., and has one son, James Swan Morrill.

ADLER, Felix, educator and reformer, was born in Alzey, Germany, Aug. 13, 1851. His father was a Hebrew rabbi, who emigrated to America when Felix was six years old and settled in New York, where his son attended a public school, prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School, and entering Columbia College in 1866, was graduated in 1870. He visited Europe and studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1873. On his return to New York he was appointed professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature at Cornell University. Something in his teaching, which was not enough orthodox for the faculty of that institution, brought about a disagreement which resulted in his retirement three years later. He returned to New York, and in 1876 organized the Society for Ethical Culture, which has for its motto "Deed, not Creed." The idea spread slowly, and in Chicago a branch or sister society was founded in 1883; in Philadelphia, one in 1885; in St. Louis, another in 1886; and one in London in 1888. Other ethical societies have been established in England and on the continent of Europe, especially in Germany. A sincere desire to aid in the work of moral regeneration is the only requirement necessary for admission. The aims of the Ethical movement are defined as being—1. "To teach the supremacy of the moral ends above all human ends and interests." 2. "To teach that the moral law has an immediate authority not contingent on the truth of religious beliefs, or of philosophical theories." 3. "To advance the science and art of right living." Defining his own ideas in founding the society, Dr. Adler has said: "I maintain that in the ethical element the best part [of religion] still remains, the part that has ever been its truly vitalizing and quickening force. . . . The Ethical Society is an institution for perfecting the moral life, to establish the efficacy of a pure moral life and of a deeper moral experience, a sure faith in the ultimate victory of the good as the last and highest object of the ethical movement. . . . It will be an attempted copy of a community of rational beings, absolutely obedient to the law of reason, which is the moral ideal." While the society as an organization confines its attention to the moral life, and does not take sides for or against religious doctrines, the members are free to express whatever religious beliefs best satisfy them. Closely allied with the religious work of the society are its charitable enterprises, which were in their inception the pioneers of their kind, and have since multiplied in many parts of the country. Such was the Free Kindergarten founded in 1876, the first free kindergarten in New York city. Two years later, Mr. Adler also organized the first free kindergarten west of the Rocky Mountains—in the city of San Francisco, which had a large and generous growth, and started a new educational and philanthropic movement on the Pacific coast. District nursing to supplement dispensary work among the tenement-house poor, and the regular employment of trained nurses for this office, is a part of the society's work, which was begun in 1878. Among other enterprises that have been the outcome of Mr. Adler's agitation in New York may be mentioned the Tenement-house Building Co., differing from other companies of the kind in that it applies a part of the income as an insurance fund for the tenants, and has a well-appointed kindergarten for the children of tenants; also the free Sunday concerts for working people in Cooper Union, where the best classical music is rendered. Mr. Adler's most important undertaking through the society has been the attempt to reform educational methods, primarily for the benefit of the working classes. To this end the Workingmen's School was founded, and now, after an existence of twenty years, may be considered a most successful experiment in the direction of school reform. This school, accommodating 400 children, aims to be a model school for general education as well as for special technical training. The employment of the kindergarten method in higher stages of instruction is the distinctive feature of the training. No text-books are used in the classroom by either teacher or pupil. The teacher, possessing an exhaustive knowledge of his subject, gains by the Socratic method every fact possessed by the child. Everything is presented, as far as possible, to the eye of the pupil. Should the lesson in natural history be on the elephant, the class is taken to Central Park. There the pupil's eyes observe and his ears listen as his teacher calls attention to point after point. Excursions to places where manufacturing is carried on are also often made. Physical culture, including dancing, is taught, and visits are made to the Metropolitan Museum in connection with lectures on art. Those above the age of seven are taught the use of tools. Mind and hand are thus harmoniously developed, and the art-sense carefully stimulated. A scheme of unsectarian moral instruction has also been developed, which is designed to meet the need of teaching morality to the young, without giving offense to divergent religious beliefs. Prof. Adler has gained a wide reputation, not only for profundity of thought, but for felicity of expression and remarkable power in elocution and oratory. A man of magnetic personality, he easily infuses a large proportion of his own enthusiasm into the minds and hearts of his hearers and adherents, so that the institution of which he was the originator and founder has been able to establish itself with considerable firmness and promise of perpetuity.

Felix Adler

BARRETT, Lawrence, actor, was born in Paterson, N. J., Apr. 4, 1838. His father, Thomas Barrett, was a poor Irishman, a mechanic, who, to better himself, removed to Detroit when Lawrence was a young lad. As soon as the boy became old enough he was forced to look about for some employment, and at first worked in a dry-goods store. Like most boys he was an enthusiast on the subject of the drama, and possessing a good memory and being a natural mimic, he began to obtain a reputation as an amateur actor. It is related of him that having exercised his talents in imitating the peculiarities of an obnoxious floor-walker, the latter said to him in a sarcastic manner, "You have mistaken your vocation, young man; you should go on the stage." The boy took the hint, and made application to the Metropolitan theatre, where, to his own surprise, he was presently installed as a call-boy. Lawrence was at this time totally uneducated, being, in fact, unable to either read or write. It is said that he obtained his first knowledge of reading from an old copy of Johnson's Dictionary. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that the boy taught himself to read, and that he soon began to declaim Shakspeare and other dramatists until he attracted the attention of the actors and of the management. He was at length told that if he would learn the part of Murad, in the "French Spy," he should have an opportunity of playing the part. He did learn it, and on the stage acquitted himself so well that he had other small parts given to him, and began to be recognized as an actor. This was in 1853, and the next year young Barrett was in Pittsburg, as a member of the stock company of the Grand Opera House in that city. Barrett's first performance of an important part occurred at a small town out West, at a time when he was playing with Julia Dean's company: the leading man chancing to fall sick, and "The Hunchback" being on, there was nothing for it but that Barrett must play Sir Thomas Clifford. While he did not make a great "hit" in this part, Barrett was sufficiently equal to its demands to obtain the courage and self-confidence requisite for him to play leading characters. In 1856 Mr. Barrett was in New York, and had an opportunity of appearing before a metropolitan audience, though in an amateurish entertainment. The occasion was the *début* of a Mrs. McMahon, who essayed the part of Julia in "The Hunchback," and was glad to avail herself of the services of the rising young actor. Mrs. McMahon made a dismal failure, but Barrett was so fortunate as to produce a favorable impression, and was offered an engagement by W. E. Burton, which he at once accepted. He began at Burton's theatre in February, 1857, in a play by Douglas Jerrold, seldom performed, called "Time Tries All." He speedily demonstrated the possession of marked talent, as well as the fact that he was a more than usually exact and conscientious actor. It was a period of great activity on the New York stage. Some of its lights were then living and in their prime: such were Forrest, J. W. Wallack, Burton, Charlotte Cushman, Matilda Heron, Wm. R. Blake, Laura Keene, and Edwin Booth, who was just making his *début* as a "star" in New York. The meeting on the same stage of these two artists, who were in the future to become so closely united in their art, was a most interesting event in the history of the American stage. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Barrett went to Boston, and made his first appearance at the Boston Museum, with William Warren, in "The Poor Gentleman," sustaining the part of Frederick Bramble. He became the leading actor in the Museum stock company, and during the two years that he remained there grew rapidly in public favor. During this time he played Ingomar, Romeo, and other leading stock parts. At this time E. L. Davenport was managing the Howard Athenæum, and offered Mr. Barrett an engagement. He played here one season, with such actors as Barry Sullivan, Hackett, Davenport and Couldock, and was thoroughly willing to learn of these great artists. From Boston Mr. Barrett went to Philadelphia. The war of the rebellion was now coming on, and the stage began to feel its effect in necessary changes of plan, if not in any more serious fashion. But somehow, amid the stress and strain of the terrible events that now so rapidly made history, the theatrical profession seemed to flourish even more brilliantly than before; the pressure upon men's minds and hearts was such that the demand for relaxation was inexorable. Barrett made his first appearance in Philadelphia as Cassius, a part which he was to make memorable as the greatest of all his efforts. Indeed this was the second time that Barrett had played this character, for once in Detroit he essayed it, when "Julius Cæsar" was put on and the exigencies required that the boy of seventeen should support a part at which old actors might hesitate. In Philadelphia Mr. Barrett played first at the Walnut street theatre, then passing three months in Washington under the management of Mr. Grover, and then returning to play at the Chestnut street theatre, where he supported Mr. Booth, Mr. Davenport, and other leading stars. Here he also became acquainted with Edwin Forrest, and that great actor took pleasure, as was his wont, in correcting the young player when he sinned against the laws of pronunciation. While Edwin Booth was at the Chestnut street theatre he was arranging for his season at the Winter Garden theatre, New York. He now made a most tempting offer to Mr. Barrett, with the result that the latter returned with him as the leading member of Mr. Booth's company. The season was one of the most remarkable ever known in the metropolis, and Barrett soon proved the wisdom of the judgment which had selected him for the important position which he filled. It was during this season that the extraordinary performance occurred, when the three Booths played together, probably for the first and last time during their lives. The play was "Julius Cæsar," Junius Brutus Booth playing Brutus, Edwin Booth, Cassius, and John Wilkes Booth, Mark Antony. Mr. Barrett now went to New Orleans, under an arrangement with Lewis Baker, and there played most of his popular parts. In 1864 and 1865 he was playing in Cincinnati, in "Rosedale," "The Duke's Motto," and other dramas, having for the time dropped Shakespearean tragedy. From there he went to other cities, and so began his starring experience. In 1867 he went to England, but only to survey the ground and for the purpose of rest. The next year, however, he returned, and played Hamlet in Liverpool, but without making a marked impression. He returned to America, and almost immediately went to San Francisco, where he first met John McCullough, with whom he was to have so intimate a personal and professional relation later on. Mr. Barrett played at first at Maguire's Opera House, and for a long time starred on the Pacific coast, until at length he formed his important partnership with McCullough. The two actors were both so popular that a proposition to build a new theatre for them seemed the most natural thing in the world to the generous San Francisco capitalists, and the project was soon under way. Mr. Barrett went to England to purchase costumes and engage people, and on Jan. 18, 1869, the splendid new theatre opened, and continued through a brilliant season of twenty months,

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when Mr. Barrett sold out to his partner and returned to New York. Here he played at Niblo's Garden, under Jarrett & Palmer, during the latter part of 1870, but in December went with Mr. Booth to his theatre in Twenty-third street, where he continued through the winter, and where he first appeared in "The Man o' Airlie." In this piece Mr. Barrett made such a pronounced success that he determined to take it on the road, and starred with it until the end of 1871, when he went to New Orleans and assumed the management of the Varieties theatre. Here he had inaugurated a successful season, when Mr. Booth invited him to come to New York and play Cassius in the grand revival of "Julius Cæsar," which he had undertaken. Barrett accepted the offer, and the result was such a success on his part as amazed the old theatre-goers of New York. The play was magnificently produced and ran eighty-three nights. Mr. Barrett's performance of Cassius at once rose to the very highest rank among histrionic efforts, and continued ever after to be considered his greatest character, and probably the finest acting of the part ever seen. Returning to New Orleans, Mr. Barrett continued to run the Varieties, in which he eventually sunk nearly $60,000. In 1872 he played a most successful engagement in San Francisco, and from there went to Chicago, from which point he set out on one of his longest tours, winding up in Boston in May, 1874. During the next year he made another tour, having now added to his *repertoire* "King Lear," "Richelieu," "Merchant of Venice," "The Iron Chest," "Money," "The Robbers," and a number of other important plays. In the fall of 1875 "Julius Cæsar" was reproduced at Booth's theatre, with Mr. E. L. Davenport as Brutus and Mr. Barrett as Cassius. The piece ran 150 nights. It was followed at Booth's by a magnificent production of "King Lear," with Mr. Barrett as the king. This performance was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the terrible occurrence of the burning of the Brooklyn theatre, which produced a depressing effect on the patronage of all theatres throughout the country that continued for months. On Oct. 26, 1878, Mr. Barrett produced, in Cleveland, O., a play by W. D. Howells, entitled "The New Play," afterward changed to "Yorick's Love," and which thereafter became one of the most popular plays in Mr. Barrett's *repertoire*. From this period until 1884, Mr. Barrett continued to fill starring engagements, and produced one or two new plays, from native pens, without any marked success. On Apr. 14, 1884, he began an engagement of seven weeks at the Lyceum theatre, London, making his first appearance in England in "Yorick's Love." Mr. Barrett was a success, but the play was severely handled by the critics. It was followed by "Richelieu," which ran for five weeks, terminating Mr. Barrett's engagement. The season was not a financial success, but Mr. Barrett made a most agreeable impression upon his English audiences. Returning to America he resumed his starring tours, with their usual mingling of good and ill success. In the summer of 1887 began the remarkable combination between Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth, which continued with almost unvarying good fortune until the death of Mr. Barrett. The first season began in Buffalo, in September, 1887, and it has been publicly stated that the profits at its close amounted to $600,000. A second season was nearly as remunerative, and the two great tragedians started across the continent and opened the new California theatre in San Francisco, the occurrence taking place Apr. 13, 1889. A three weeks' engagement was played in the Pacific city, when the two stars returned to New York, and Mr. Booth went to the sea shore for a rest, while Mr. Barrett sailed for Europe. In 1890 the two tragedians resumed the arrangement which had proved so profitable, and played together until Mr. Barrett's death. At this time they were in New York, at the Broadway theatre, playing "Richelieu," and other pieces, when Mr. Barrett was taken ill in what proved to be his last sickness. Mr. Barrett was an actor of admitted ability and versatility, and—what is very unusual among actors—an excellent man of business. In the character of Cassius it was admitted that Mr. Barrett was without an equal on the American stage. In "Enoch Arden," "The Man o' Airlie" and "Yorick's Love," his acting was the finest art; but he never succeeded in warming the hearts of his audiences, or in rousing them to enthusiasm, as Mr. Booth, though just as intellectual and classical an actor, could easily do. Painstaking conscientiousness, combined with the possession of high ideals, more particularly characterized Mr. Barrett's work than any of the qualities which go to show the possession of actual genius. Mr. Barrett died March 20, 1891.

BATTELS, Sarah M. E., philanthropist, was born at Hudson, O., Nov 17, 1839, the daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Tripp) Edgerly. Her parents removed to Akron, O., during her childhood. She was educated in the public schools of her adopted city, and after completing her education taught for several years. In 1859 she was married to Benjamin F. Battels, of Akron, O. Mrs. Battels took an active part in the sanitary organization for the amelioration of the condition of the soldiers during the civil war, and was a leading spirit in encouraging her patriotic sisters in collecting and distributing hospital and sanitary supplies. She was a prominent working member of the first Ohio Soldier Aid Society, and from that time forward has devoted her life to the improvement of the condition of the men who defended the country. Mrs. Battels was for three years president of the Akron Woman's Relief Corps, was inspector and president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Ohio, and in this capacity, in 1887, visited the soldiers' national encampment at San Francisco, Cal. Since the expiration of her term as presiding officer she has done inspection work throughout the state, soliciting, purchasing and distributing sanitary and hospital supplies to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, selecting, purchasing and arranging libraries, books and reading matter for the "Home," and is constantly engaged in a continuous round of works of philanthropy. Mrs. Battels is an eloquent speaker and a welcome guest at the gatherings and reunions of the soldiers and sons of veterans. She has also been the recipient of many honors at their hands; is an honorary member of the 29th regiment O. V. V. infantry, command of U. V. U., at Akron, O.; honorary member of the Sibley, also of Lincoln, Aid Society, Toledo, O.; and honorary member of the Pioneer Association of Marietta, O. Mrs. Battels has had conferred on her various valuable emblems as testimonials of appreciation of the work she has accomplished.

HIGGINSON, Francis, clergyman, was born at Claybrook, Leicestershire, Eng., in 1587. He was a graduate of Cambridge University. Being obliged to resign his pulpit at Claybrook because of his Non-conformist views, he went to Salem, Mass., under the auspices of the Massachusetts company, sailing with the second supply. He received orders as "teacher," and was associated with S. Skelton. He died in Salem, Mass., Aug. 6, 1630.

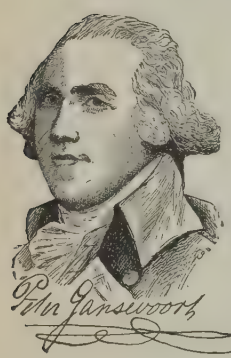
RICE, James H., capitalist, was born at New Albany, Ind., March 27, 1843. His father and mother were born in Ireland. The former came to this country in 1827, remained three years in Philadelphia, and then removed to Indiana, where he spent the balance of his life. James attended the high school of New Albany, and St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and took a commercial course at New Albany. In 1861 he joined the Federal army as a member of company G, 23d Indiana volunteers, a regiment composed almost exclusively of democrats. Having taken an active part in organizing it, he was offered a commission, but declined it, preferring to serve in the ranks. Later he was detailed to act as clerk to Gen. McPherson, with whom he remained until after the capture of Memphis, Tenn., when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Hillyer, Gen. Grant's provost marshal general at Memphis. He served at this post for more than a year, in charge of the evidence department. At the close of his three years' enlistment he read law at Memphis, in the office of Messrs. Bullock & Stahl, and was then admitted to the bar. He went back to his birthplace to commence practice, but at this time, his father, who was a merchant, fell ill, and he took general charge of his business. He never returned to the law. In 1871 he was nominated and elected to the state legislature, and since that time has been prominent in the councils of the democratic party. He became deputy treasurer of the state of Indiana upon the expiration of his term in the legislature, was state bank examiner for four years, 1874–78, and state auditor from 1883 to 1887. Mr. Rice has been connected with the democratic state committee since 1872, a greater part of which time he has been its secretary and chairman, and in 1888 he was a member of the executive committee of the democratic national committee. His ability to remember names and dates is remarkable; for instance, he once prepared a list of over 4,000 names and addresses for the state committee, entirely from memory. He is regarded as one of the best authorities on political matters in the West. In 1877 he bought the "Indiana Globe," a daily paper published at Indianapolis, and edited it for a time. The paper was on the downward grade, financially, and he sold it soon afterward. In 1879 he took up railroad contracting on a large scale, and has followed that business except when holding public office. In 1886 he was the first man in Indiana to take up the natural gas question for the purpose of exploration and development. The idea was greatly ridiculed at first, but proved remarkably successful, and soon found many imitators. Mr. Rice never married. He died in October, 1892.

HOSMER, Harriet, sculptress, was born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 6, 1830, and attended school at Lenox. She received a few lessons in modeling in Boston, and took a course of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, but beyond that her talent was allowed to take its own direction during her girlhood. Her first work was a copy of a bust of Napoleon, which was followed by an ideal head, which, when exhibited in Boston, in 1852, attracted great attention, and the same year she went to Rome, where she entered the studio of the British sculptor, John Gibson, of whom she became a devoted pupil. Gibson was a representative of that school of sculptural art which began with Wenckelmann, and ended with Canova and Thorwaldsen, and whose principal object was to put an abstract idea in a beautiful form. Gibson confessed that to him the study of nature was only an introduction to the art of the Greeks. In his studio Miss Hosmer began by copying the antique, after which she modeled ideal busts; "Daphne," "Medusa," etc. Finally she produced ideal statues of life-size, among them "Oenone" (1855), "Zenobia" (1859). This was followed by a staute of Thomas H. Benton, which, cast in bronze, was set up in St. Louis. There was, however, a more practical side to Miss Hosmer's nature. As a girl she learned to row, skate, ride on horseback, etc. She traveled alone in the far West, among the Dakota Indians. She had the power of observation, and while modeling Daphnes and Medusas, invented a new process of converting the ordinary limestone of Italy into marble, designed and constructed machinery, devised a new method of modeling, using wax over plaster, etc. Whenever this phase of her character was combined with what she had learned from her master, she produced very spirited work, such as "Puck," of which more than twenty-five copies were ordered, the "Sleeping Fawn," which was also several times repeated, the "Waking Fawn," and the "Will-o'-the-Wisp." Her statues of "Beatrice Cenci," in the public library of St. Louis," the "Heroine of Gaëta" are also well known.

REILEY, Isaac Henry, physician, was born at Uniontown, N. J., Dec. 25, 1843. He is the great-great-grandson of Dennis Reiley, who was driven from Ireland by religious persecution, and fled to the Lowlands, where he entered the army of William of Orange, and subsequently fought in the battle of the Boyne. Receiving a grant of land in the New World for his services, he embarked in a ship for America, but was captured by one of the cruisers of Louis XIV., taken to Quebec and sold into slavery. His master dying soon after, he secured his freedom by marrying his master's widow, and subsequently went to Bucks county, Pa., where he bought a large farm. His son Dennis, and grandson John, both farmers, settled in New Jersey. His great-grandson, Burrows, father of the subject of this sketch, rented a farm at Uniontown, but subsequently bought the flouring mills at Harmony, where he carried on the business successfully for several years, and finally bought a large property at Phillipsburg, consisting of a grist-mill, sawmill and stone quarry, together with a number of dwelling-houses. This property he improved, and carried on an extensive business. Isaac had the best educational advantages that money could procure, both in public and private schools, and early in life evinced a fondness for the medical profession. His failing health compelled him for a time to relinquish his studies, and he returned home and worked for a time in his father's mills. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1862, Mr. Reiley enlisted in the 38th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served until the regiment was discharged from service. In 1866 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Shepherd, of Phillipsburg, in whose office he continued for two years, and in 1870 he resumed his studies at Moore's Hill Collegiate Institute, Ind. The failure of his father's business threw him on his own resources, and for two or three years he traveled as a jewelry salesman in the summer, engaging in medical study

during the winter. In 1872 he entered the medical department of the Michigan University, where he remained for two years, when poor health again compelled him to give up his studies for a time, and for five years he alternately traveled through the country as a salesman and attended lectures and clinics in New York and elsewhere. He received his medical degree in 1880, and practiced medicine in New York city until 1883, when he went to Chicago, where he was subsequently guaduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He afterward returned to New York and built up for himself a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Reiley was one of the many attending physicians who watched Dr. Tanner during his celebrated forty days' fast in the summer of 1880, and was selected, with three other physicians, to administer to his wants during the last three days of the fast, and to recuperate him after its conclusion, which delicate task was skillfully accomplished. Dr. Reiley, through his love of, and close application to, his profession, has been remarkably successful in his treatment of a great variety of cases. He is a member of the County Medical Society and other organizations

GANSEVOORT, Peter, soldier, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 17, 1749. He was of Dutch lineage as his family surname clearly indicates. The family was from Groningen, Holland, and numbered among its members John Wessel Gansevoort (known in his day as Wessel), who was a leader in the pre-reformation movement in Holland, ranked among the most learned men of his time; was an intimate friend in early life of Thomas à Kempis; studied at several of the great schools of Europe, and was offered and declined a professorship at Heidelberg. At Paris, Wessel was the instructor of two men who became very famous, Reuchlin and Agricola. Subsequently he visited Rome. On religious subjects his views were broad and profound, and he promulgated with boldness the doctrines of the reformation forty years in advance of Luther, who held his character and attainments high in esteem, and published an edition of part of his works. Peter Gansevoort's ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of Albany. Many of its members will be found named in the colonial and city annals, as occupying official positions of responsibility and influence. On July 2, 1775, Peter was appointed by congress a major in the 2d New York regiment. He joined the army which invaded Canada under Montgomery in August of that year; was made lieutenant-colonel in March, 1776, and November 21st of that year colonel of the regiment. In July, 1776, he was colonel commanding at Fort George, on Lake George. In 1777 he took command of Fort Stanwix, afterward called Fort Schuyler, on the present site of Rome, made a most gallant defence of the post against the British under St. Leger, and by thus preventing the co-operation of that officer with Burgoyne, contributed materially to the great and decisive victory at Saratoga. His gallantry on this occasion won for him, at the age of twenty-eight, the title of the "hero of Fort Stanwix," and the thanks of the U. S. congress. In the spring of 1779 he was ordered to join Sullivan in the western expedition and at the head of a chosen party from the army he took possession of the lower Mohawk castle, an encampment of hostile Indians. In 1781 the state of New York appointed him a brigadier-general. He afterward filled a number of important offices, among which was commissioner of Indian affairs, and commissioner for fortifying the frontiers. He was also military agent and a brigadier-general in the U. S. army in 1809; a regent of the university from 1808 to the time of his death, and one of the first board of directors of the New York State Bank in 1803. He died in Albany July 2, 1812.



GANSEVOORT, Peter, jurist, the son of Gen. Gansevoort, was born in Albany, Dec. 22, 1788. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, attended the celebrated Litchfield Law School, read law in the office of Harmanus Bleecker, was admitted to the bar about 1811, and took rank among the most prominent members of the profession. He acted for some time as private secretary to Gov. DeWitt Clinton, and then on the latter's military staff as judge-advocate general from 1819 to 1821. He was a member of the New York state assembly in 1830 and 1831, and a state senator for four years from 1833 to 1836 inclusive. He was an enthusiast in military matters through life, took an active part in all affairs of public interest, and was particularly devoted to all that concerned his native city. He was a trustee of the Albany academy for fifty years, and for twenty years chairman of the board. He was a director of the New York State Bank for many years, and occupied other positions of official trust. Among the positions held by him was that of first judge of the court of common pleas of Albany county, from 1843 to 1847, the duties of which he discharged with great skill, and to the entire satisfaction of the legal profession and the public. In 1833 he married Mary Sanford, a daughter of Nathan Sanford, chancellor of the state, and subsequently U. S. senator. She was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of her day. By this marriage he had four children, two of whom died in infancy, and a third, the late Capt. Henry Sanford Gansevoort (q. v.), in 1871. The other, a daughter, married Abraham Lansing, of Albany. Mrs. Gansevoort died in 1841, and in December, 1843, Judge Gansevoort married Susan Lansing, a daughter of the late Abraham G. Lansing, a woman of noble heart and rare excellence of character, who died in October, 1873. Judge Gansevoort carried marked traits of his ancestry through life, and was a most thorough representative of the Dutch element of his city. He was the embodiment of high-souled honor, pure in private life, and devotedly attached to his country and its institutions. On more than one occasion he visited the countries of the Old World in search of health and instruction, but always returned home with his love for his own government strengthened. He was a man of courtly manners and commanding presence, and in society genial and engaging. His kind heart and generous impulses made him a favorite with all classes of men. He died in Albany Jan. 5, 1876.

GANSEVOORT, Henry Sanford, lawyer and soldier, was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1834, the son of Peter Gansevoort and grandson of Brig.-Gen. Peter Gansevoort. On his mother's side he was the grandson of Nathan Sanford, sometime chancellor of New York and U. S. senator from that state. He entered the College of New Jersey in 1852, was graduated in 1855, attended the Harvard Law School, read law in Buffalo, N. Y., with the firm of Sprague & Fillmore, and in New York city

with that of Bowdoin, Barlow & Laroque, and entered into practice with George H. Brewster, of New York. He was a private in the 7th regiment of New York state militia, and served with that regiment during its services in the early part of the civil war. Upon its discharge he received a commission in the regular army of the United States, May 14, 1861, as second lieutenant in the 5th regiment, U. S. cavalry, and remained in the service throughout the war. He was in the camp of instruction until Dec. 1, 1861, when he was placed in command of Battery M of his regiment. March 30, 1861, he joined the army of the Potomac, then at Hampton, Va., with his battery, and was present with it at Malvern Hill in reserve. In August, 1861, he was promoted to be first lieutenant and joined Battery C of the 5th regiment, U. S. artillery, served with Battery C at Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, in which his battery was placed in position in the celebrated corn-field by Gen. Hooker's directions, and sustained much loss of horses and men. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 13th regiment of New York state volunteer cavalry in June, 1863, obtained leave of absence from the regular army, and was at once ordered to Washington with the regiment and placed in service in Virginia. In January, 1864, his regiment was made part of Gen. C. R. Lowell's cavalry brigade engaged in outpost duty, scouting and picketing in Virginia, and March 28th of the same year he was promoted to be colonel of the regiment. He commanded at the engagement in which Col. Mosby was wounded, near Chantilly, Oct. 14, 1864, and captured Mosby's camp in the Blue Ridge, taking from the latter all his artillery—four guns, with caissons, ammunition and harness. Col. Gansevoort was promoted to brevet brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services, June 24, 1865, was mustered out of the volunteer service, August, 1865, and in September following rejoined Battery C. In the same month he was commissioned first lieutenant, captain by brevet U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at Antietam, major by brevet U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at Manassas Gap, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Miles at Fortress Monroe, in January, 1866, was commissioned captain in the 5th artillery in May, 1867, and joined Battery E of that regiment at Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Fla. In May, 1870, being then in command of Battery E at Fort Independence, Boston harbor, he was ordered to the Canadian frontier, near St. Albans, in view of the apprehended Fenian raid into Canada. A memorial volume containing a sketch of his life and services, but principally composed of his own letters, written during the war, was published for private distribution subsequent to his death. These letters contain matter of much historic interest, and are written in a clear and graphic style; they not only display rare powers in forecasting the events of the war but also marked literary ability. The book is to be found in several public libraries of the country, and many private ones, the demand having induced the publication of a second edition. It forms a valuable and interesting part of the literature of the civil war. Col. Gansevoort died on the Hudson near Rhinebeck in 1871.

POWELL, Levin Minn, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born at Winchester, Va., Apr. 21, 1803. His father, Alfred Harrison Powell, was an eminent jurist, who died in the court-house in Winchester after making a most eloquent speech, closing successfully a trial in which a man's life was at stake, and ending his own noble career. In February, 1817, Mr. Powell was appointed midshipman by Com. Stewart, by permission of the secretary of the navy, and ordered to the Franklin, for the Mediterranean station. In January, 1818, he was regularly appointed a midshipman and ordered to the Congress. In 1823 the date of his warrant was altered by the secretary of the navy to 1817. He served under Com. Porter, and in 1826, when only twenty-three years old, was promoted to be lieutenant, in which grade he served with distinction seventeen years, commanding the Consort and Ontario and other ships. He was promoted to be commander, June 24, 1843, and thus acted to Sept. 14, 1855, commanding the John Adams and Potomac, when he was promoted to rank of captain, and served as such until 1862, when he was retired after forty-four years of honorable service. He surveyed Tampa Bay in 1842, did ordinance duty from 1843 to 1849, was superintendent of mail steamships at New York in 1858, was member of the board to examine midshipmen in 1860, was member of the board for revising lists of books for libraries, and lighthouse inspector in 1862. In 1863 he was commissioned as commodore on the retired list, and in 1869 as rear-admiral on the same list, and the same year appointed president of a permanent board at the navy department. Adm. Powell was a genial gentleman, an honorable man, a brave, efficient and faithful officer, and a genuine patriot. He died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1885.

GALLOWAY, Joseph, lawyer, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., about 1729. His early studies had somewhat of a theological tendency, but he eventually determined upon the law, and established himself in Philadelphia, where he soon became eminent. He married the daughter of Lawrence Growdon, speaker of the Pennsylvania assembly for many years, a woman who was not only beautiful but possessed a considerable fortune. As an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, he had charge of his valuable private and public papers while the latter was in England. Mr. Galloway entered the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1757, of which he was a member until the revolution, and from 1766 to 1774, speaker. In the meantime, he received from Princeton College the degree of LL.D. He was believed to be a thorough republican, and as such was elected a member of the first Continental congress in 1774, in the debates of which he participated actively. He submitted a plan of union, by which the colonies were to be retained in a sort of semi allegiance to Great Britain, and governed by a president appointed by the king. He always objected to the idea of a political separation from the mother-country; at the same time he favored the most stringent measures for compelling the government to redress the grievances of the colonists. When congress agreed upon the non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation scheme, Mr. Galloway signed it. In 1775, however, he showed signs of wavering, earnestly asking to be excused from serving as a delegate in the Continental con-

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gress, and in 1776, when the question of independence was generally agitated, he became one of the most virulent and proscriptive loyalists. He left Philadelphia, joined the royal army in New York in December, 1777, accompanied it into New Jersey and Philadelphia, remaining in that city until its evacuation by the British in 1778, when he went to England. In 1779 he was examined before the house of commons with regard to the doings of the British in America, and his representations did not do credit to the British commanders. He attributed the failure of the British cause largely to Lord Howe. In 1788 the Pennsylvania legislature confiscated the estates of Mr. Galloway, which were estimated to be worth £40,000. A large portion of this property, however, was afterward restored to his daughter, and is still in the possession of his descendants. His publications were numerous, including, besides a number of pamphlets: "Historical and Political Reflections on the American Rebellion" (London, 1780); "Brief Commentaries Upon the Revelation and Other Prophecies as Immediately Refer to the Present Times, in Which the Several Allegorical Types and Expressions of those Prophecies are Translated into Three Literal Meanings" (1802). He also published: "Letters to a Nobleman on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies," addressed to Lord Howe (1779); "Cool Thoughts on the Consequences of the American Independence;" "Candid Examination of the Claims of Great Britain and Her Colonies," and "Reflections on the American Rebellion." These papers appeared in the "Monthly Review" and other periodicals. Mr. Galloway never returned to this country. He died at Watford, Hertfordshire, Eng., Aug. 29, 1803.

BUTLER, John George, clergyman, was born at Cumberland, Md., in 1826. His grandfather, Rev. John George Butler, was a soldier in the revolution, and a pioneer Lutheran clergyman whose field of labor embraced parts of northern Virginia, southern Pennsylvania and western Maryland. His father was a merchant, and a strong anti-slavery man, although residing in a slave state. Both his parents possessed many sterling qualities of mind and heart. The subject of this sketch obtained his preliminary education in his native town, and then became manager of a store for his father in Berlin, Pa. He spent his leisure time for two years in studying for the ministry under the instruction of the pastor of the Lutheran church, of which he was a member, at Berlin. He entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1846, and the next year passed to the Lutheran Theological Seminary in the same town, remaining until 1849, when he accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Paul's English Lutheran church, in Washington, D. C., in which city his ministry of over forty years has been spent. At the opening of the civil war Mr. Butler's earnest support of the Union caused some of his members to leave his church, though it still grew and prospered. For a time he was chaplain of the 5th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, with duties in and around Washington. President Lincoln appointed him hospital chaplain, a position in which he continued until the close of the war, ministering to the hospitals at the capital. Soon after the war the Church of the Reformation on Capitol Hill was founded by the pastor and people of St. Paul's. In 1873 Dr. Butler resigned the pastorate of St. Paul's, and founded the Memorial Church in honor of the delivery of our country from slavery. The building occupies a commanding position, and is one of the most beautiful in the national capital. In 1884 a colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther—a duplicate of that in the Worms group, was erected in front of it. In 1867 Dr. Butler was elected chaplain of the house of representatives, and served through the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses. In 1886 he was chosen chaplain of the senate, and has since held that position. For several years he has also taught homiletics and church history in Howard University. In November, 1889, he celebrated his fortieth pastoral anniversary, and associated with him in pulpit and pastoral work his son, Rev. C. H. Butler. In 1890 the Lutheran Free Infirmary, for eye, ear and throat diseases, was founded by the Memorial Church, with the pastor's eldest son, Dr. W. K. Butler in charge. Memorial church supports two missions in Washington—the Church of the Fatherland and the Church of the Redeemer. Dr. Butler is a regular correspondent of the "Lutheran Observer" and the "Evangelist." Pennsylvania College conferred the degree of D.D. on him in 1868. His long career in the ministry in the city of Washington has been productive of much good. He is widely known as a pulpit orator, a successful pastor, and an influential member of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

J. G. Butler

WARTHEN, Richard, Georgia patriarch and senator, was born in Washington county, Ga., in February, 1794. His grandfather, of the same name, was born in St. Charles county, Md., and removed from Richmond, Va., directly after the close of the revolution to the northeast corner of Washington county, Ga., where, on land ceded by the Indians to the state, the family acquired a large farming area, and valuable water power on the Ogeechee shoals. The state was very liberal in its grants of lands to revolutionary emigrants, and when to such grants more land was added by purchase, the family holdings became very large. The father of the subject of this sketch was Elijah Warthen, and his mother a Miss Holliday, of Virginia. Richard had the limited schooling of that day, in a new, sparsely settled country threatened with Indian troubles, but the frontier conditions developed his noble character and native qualities of excellence into rare perfection. Education was elementary, but the discipline of his environment brought into play the strong, simple virtues which he exemplified. Justice was imperfectly administered in the courts, and mutual protection engendered brotherhood, which largely took the place of courts. A spirit of comradeship pervaded the community, and kindness and fair dealing prevailed. A race of strong men grew up, and Mr. Warthen was a revered leader among them. He was in the Indian war in the Washington Light Horse. He married, in 1824, Nancy Wicker, and in 1833 was elected to the state legislature, and continued in that body as representative and as state senator until 1842, when the claims of his large family of twelve children, his complicated business interests and many private trusts, compelled him to decline the further public duty that his devoted people wished to thrust upon him. Mr. Warthen was one of the typical patriarchs of Georgia, in private and public life a model of worth, just, well-balanced, even-tempered and of crystal probity. He was a

Richd. Warthen

specimen of the rounded men who dominate communities by right of pre-eminent virtue. Clear in mind, sound in judgment, with comfortable estate, he sought truth, practiced justness and dealt kindly with all. He was public-spirited and progressive, as evinced by his earnest and effective support in the legislature of the railroads of his state, when railroading was an experiment. His children have, as a prized heirloom, the original stock of the Central railroad, which their father bought over fifty years ago. He attended the Baptist church regularly, and kept up a fine school near his home. He died at Warthens, Washington Co., Ga., Nov. 27, 1861, universally honored and regretted.

RAINSFORD, William S., clergyman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 30, 1850. His father was Rev. Marcus Rainsford, for many years incumbent of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Halkin street, London, and has two brothers who are clergymen. Most of his relatives, however, are in the English army. While still a lad William was obliged, on account of ill health, to leave school, and spent two years traveling on the continent. At the age of eighteen his interest in the immigration movement led him to Quebec, and he settled several hundred immigrants in various parts of Canada. He was accompanied by a friend, Herbert Watney, and, after completing their business, the young men went off on a shooting expedition through the valley of the Saskatchewan, and thence across the continent, doing the distance beyond St. Paul on horseback. In later years these hunting trips became frequent with Mr. Rainsford. Returning to England he determined to study for the ministry. He was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1873 and was ordained. After his ordination, when only twenty-three years of age, he declined an offer of a rectorship in the interior of England and became a curate of the Church of St. Giles in Norwich. There he began his career as an evangelist, deeply impressing large audiences with the beauty of his discourses, his obvious sincerity and earnestness, as well as with his gentleness and amiability. In June, 1876, Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., then rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, invited Mr. Rainsford to assist in gospel tent services then being held, and he afterward took charge of Dr. Tyng's church during the latter's vacation. Later, he conducted evangelical services in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Sandusky, and in London and other cities in Canada. From London he went to Toronto, continuing in the Cathedral of St. James, the most important Episcopal church in Canada, four years, at the end of which he was called to the pastorate of St. George's, New York city, whose congregation for more than ten years had been steadily decreasing. Dr. Tyng, who resigned in 1878, was followed for a brief period by Dr. Williams, and then for about a year and a half the church was without any regular pastor. Mr. Rainsford's first step was to make the pews of St. George's free. Then he gathered about him a faithful staff of earnest clergymen, organized a trained choir, and devoted himself night and day to the severest parish work, increasing the number of services until there were no fewer than eighteen each week. Soon Mr. Rainsford succeeded in crowding the church every Sunday, and in attaching to himself some of the leading citizens of New York. He established the St. George's Boys' Club, the Girls' Friendly Society, which teaches cooking, sewing, dressmaking, and so forth; established a regular mission on Avenue A, and various branches; and organized the splendid summer charity which gives a seaside vacation to children and the sick. Dr. Rainsford has been in the habit of taking his vacations in New Brunswick or in the Far West, and is a famous huntsman. He possesses exceptional oratorical power, is dominated by a religious spirit, and has fairly made over many of the wretched east-side districts of New York city. Never sparing himself, or casting labor for which he is best fitted upon the shoulders of his assistants, he has tested to the utmost his powers of physical endurance. He is over six feet two inches tall, upright in carriage, well-formed, and active in his movements. No clergyman in New York has a following of more ardent supporters and confiding believers.

CRISP, Charles Frederick, lawyer and congressman, was born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845, while his parents, actors by profession, were engaged in an extensive tour. The family returning to the United States in the same year, settled in Georgia, where the son was educated in the common schools of Savannah and Macon. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in company K, 10th Virginia infantry, and, rising to a lieutenancy, was in active service until taken prisoner of war, in May, 1864. After a year's confinement in Fort Delaware, he rejoined his parents at Ellaville, Ga., and, after completing law studies at Americus, was admitted to the bar in 1866. He commenced practice in Ellaville, where he rapidly rose to prominence, being, in 1872, appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial circuit, and in 1873 reappointed for a term of four years. In June, 1877, he was appointed judge of the superior court of this circuit, being re-elected by the general assembly in 1878 and 1880. Upon his nomination to the U. S. house of representatives for the third Georgia district, he resigned from the bench, and was elected to the forty-eighth congress by a large popular vote. Although from the beginning of his career in the house he was known as a hard-working, attentive and alert member, he did not rise to the leading position which caused his election as speaker until the beginning of his fifth term of service. At that time his election was a most conspicuous tribute to his ability and popularity, since among the opposing candidates for the chair were Roger Q. Mills and others whose services had been much more extended. He was re-elected speaker in the fifty-third congress, and when the Republicans again acquired a majority in the fifty-fourth, he was the recognized leader of the minority. Throughout his congressional career he was a pronounced advocate of a low tariff and the free coinage of silver. At the close of the fifty-fourth congress Mr. Crisp announced himself a candidate for the senate, and in the meantime brought himself prominently before the people by his memorable debates with Sec. Hoke Smith upon the financial question of the day. Upon his return home, in the early summer of 1896, he took a vigorous part in the state gubernatorial campaign, making able speeches in several localities. In the primaries, in July, by a practically unanimous vote, he was made the Democratic candidate for the U. S. senate, and, undoubtedly would have been elected. He died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1896.

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BUCK, Alfred Eliab, U. S. marshal, was born at Foxcroft, Me., Feb. 7, 1832. His father, Benjamin T. Buck, a Baptist deacon, was of English descent, his great-grandfather, whose relatives were brave soldiers of the revolution and the war of 1812, having settled in Buckfield, Me., to which he gave his name. The family of his mother, Elmira Todd, came from the Isle of Man to New Brunswick. She was born at St. John. Alfred paid his own way through college, and was graduated in 1859 from Waterville College (now Colby University) as Latin salutatorian. He taught school in 1860 at Hallowell, Me., and was principal of the Lewiston High School in 1861. Not being accepted on his first enlistment, but determined to serve, he raised a company at his own expense, went into camp, in November, 1861, and was made captain in the 13th regiment Maine volunteers; served on the Mississippi coast at Ship Island, Fort Pike and Fort McComb; organized and was lieutenant-colonel of the 91st colored infantry in 1863; was appointed lieutenant-colonel commanding the 51st colored infantry, October, 1864; was ordered to Vicksburg, November, 1864; was assigned to duty as second officer on the board of examination for white officers for colored regiments; led his regiment in the capture of Fort Bleckley at Mobile, when the Federals captured 2,500 men, and was brevetted colonel for that assault; was made division inspector-general, April, 1865, and in June, 1865, inspector-general of western Louisiana, in which capacity he inspected troops and and located supply depots. He was a member of the military commission at New Orleans for the department of the gulf during the winter of 1865–66, and was mustered out in June, 1866. He engaged in manufacturing turpentine on Montgomery Island, Mobile bay, and was burned out in 1867; was elected delegate to the county reconstruction convention and state convention of Alabama, and chairman of the committee on the preamble and bill of rights; was appointed by Gen. Pope clerk of the Mobile county state court, December, 1867; was elected to the Mobile city council in 1868; and to the 41st congress in 1869, where he secured the first $50,000 for Mobile harbor, but declined re-election; was elected member and president of the Mobile city council in 1873, from which he resigned and removed to Atlanta, Ga.; was appointed clerk of the U. S. circuit and district courts of Georgia in 1873; resigned the district clerkship in 1887, and was made U. S. marshal in November, 1889, which office he now holds. He was a Grant presidential elector in Alabama, 1868, member from Georgia of the national republican conventions in 1880, 1884 and 1888, and chairman of delegation in the last two. Since 1882 he has been chairman of the Georgia state central republican committee. He has been director, secretary and treasurer of the Tecumseh Iron Co., Cherokee county, Ala., president of the Wilson Ridge Ore Co., Calhoun county, Ala., and president of the South Atlanta Land Co., Ga. Col. Buck has been a worthy citizen, a successful business man, and a respected and influential republican. During his long service in public office there has never been a question of his integrity, or a reflection on his honor. Amid suspected associates he has stood spotless. In all the conflicts of party he has been the trusted counselor of republican administrations, and has held the esteem of his political opponents, the most prominent Georgia democrats endorsing him for Mr. Harrison's cabinet. He has led large business enterprises successfully, and has pleasant personal qualities. He married Helen B. Baker, daughter of Judge H. K. Baker, of Maine, in 1864, and has one of the most attractive homes in Atlanta.

SEARS, Isaac, patriot, was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1729, the descendant of an Englishman, who came from Colchester, Eng., in 1630 and settled in Massachusetts. In 1758 Isaac was a mariner and in command of a privateer fighting against the French. Three years later he lost his vessel and was then for a time engaged in the coasting trade. He first became publicly known as a prominent member of the association called "Sons of Liberty," in New York, at which time he appears to have been a successful merchant in that city. He was chairman of the first committee of correspondence established by the citizens of New York, and quite early in the revolutionary struggle was wounded in an affray with some soldiers. Early in the summer of 1775 he assisted in seizing British stores at Turtle bay, Forty-sixth street and East river, New York; and in the following August led a party which removed British cannon from the battery of Fort George, at the foot of Broadway, while the Asia, a British vessel of war, was firing round shot at them and into the town. In the autumn of the same year Sears led a party of mounted militiamen from Connecticut in an attack on Rivington's printing press and office, carrying off his type and destroying the presses which printed the "Royal Gazette." The type was afterward converted into bullets. Rivington was the king's printer in New York. When peace came Sears found himself without either business or fortune. In 1783 he was a member of the provincial congress and also of the state assembly of New York. In 1785 he made a voyage to China as a supercargo, being a partner with others in a commercial venture. On the voyage he was seized with a fever and was very ill when he arrived at Canton, where he died Oct. 28, 1786. He was buried upon French Island, and his fellow-passengers placed a slab with a suitable inscription over his grave.

JONES, Charles H., journalist, was born at Talbotton, Ga., March 7, 1848. At the age of fifteen he entered the Confederate army, and served with the army of Gen. Joe Johnston, in the campaign which ended at the fall of Atlanta. On account of his youth he was then transferred to the naval department, and at the close of the war was in active service in the field in the "Georgia Reserves." In the fall of 1865 he went to New York city, and resided there until 1881. While in New York he pursued the literary calling. He was editor for many years of the "Eclectic Magazine" and of "Appleton's Journal," contributed copiously to the leading periodicals, and was the author of a number of books. In 1881 he left New York and took up his residence in Jacksonville, Fla., where he began the publication of the Florida "Daily Times," which the following year was consolidated with the "Daily Union," and thereafter became the "Times-Union." He conducted this paper with such vigor and success as to win a national reputation as a journalist. In 1885 he was elected president of the National Editorial Association, and the year following was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, with both of which organizations he is still connected. In April,

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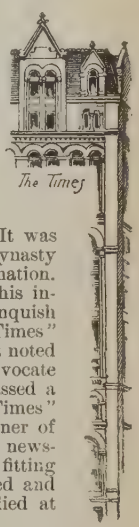
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Geo. Innes

1888, he removed to St. Louis, to take charge of the old "Missouri Republican," now known as the St. Louis "Republic," which under his management has attained a success unprecedented in its history, and has won a national reputation as an exponent and advocate of democratic principles and policies. He was chairman of the St. Louis World's Fair Executive Committee, and is one of the members, for Missouri, of the World's Columbian Commission. On his mother's side he is of the family of Gen. Nathanael Greene, of revolutionary fame. He has been twice married: first in 1871, to Eliza Cowperthwaite, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1888, and for the second time, in 1890, to Mrs. L. E. Parsons, of Washington, D. C.

TERRELL, Edwin H., minister to Belgium, was born at Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., Nov. 21, 1848, the son of Williamson Terrell, a Methodist minister. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia. His grandfather, John Terrell, emigrated to Kentucky, took part in the border wars, and was at the defeats of Harmar and St. Clair. As chief of scouts at Wayne's victory at Maumee Rapids, he won the notice of W. H. Harrison who, when governor of Indiana territory, appointed him a captain in the first Indiana regiment. The subject of this sketch was brought up in the family of Judge George Holland, prepared for college at Richmond, Ind., and was graduated from Asbury (now De Pauw) University in 1871, and from Harvard Law School in 1873. After some months of travel and study in Europe, he located as an attorney at Indianapolis in 1874. In 1877 he removed to San Antonio, Tex., where, as vice-president and director of the board of trade, vice-president of the Gas Company, etc., he has been identified with the commercial development of the city. He was republican candidate for mayor in 1887, and a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1880 and 1888. In the latter he seconded the nomination of Gen. Harrison, who on March 30, 1889, appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Belgium. The San Antonio "Express," a democratic paper, commenting on this appointment, called Mr. Terrell "one who has been a Northerner, and was never a carpet-bagger; who has been a republican, and was never a radical; who has lived in the South, and was never spit upon because of his nativity; who has exercised his political rights, and was never bulldozed or shotgunned; who is able to give a good account of himself and the people among whom he has resided." In his new post he has represented the United States under special commissions at the anti-slavery conference of the powers, in session 1889–90 at Brussels, and at the international conference held in July, 1890, to provide for the publication of a customs tariff. At the former, in the face of much criticism, he procured the elimination, from the general slave-trade act, of the Congo tariff measures, and their incorporation into a separate act, subscribed to only by the signatories of the general act of Berlin; in this course he was fully sustained by the government. He also obtained from the conference an invitation to Liberia, as an adhering party to the general act. In November, 1890, he became a member of the special *Commission Technique* (organized under the provision of the separate declaration concerning the Congo import duties, signed at Brussels, July 2, 1890), to elaborate a complete tariff system for the entire "conventional Basin of the Congo," including English, German, Italian, French and Portuguese territories, as defined in the treaty of Berlin, 1885. In 1891 Mr. Terrell negotiated and signed a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Congo Free State, which was ratified by the senate in January, 1892, together with the slave-trade treaty above mentioned.

JONES, George, journalist, was born at Poultney, Vt., Aug. 16, 1811. As the son of a poor farmer he received only a common-school education, and at an early age went to Troy, N. Y., and became a clerk in a crockery store. There he was known as a bright, active and honest young man, of good habits, correct deportment and affable manners. From Troy he went to Albany, where he established an exchange office and news-room, in which, to the business of buying and selling uncurrent money, he added that of redemption agent for certain Vermont and New York state banks, a profitable business at that time. It was while he was thus engaged that the late Henry J. Raymond became acquainted with him, and in 1851, when Mr. Raymond was speaker of the assembly, they conceived the plan of establishing the New York "Times," the first number of which was issued in the autumn of that year. The new publishers were indefatigable workers, and their success was assured from the start. Mr. Jones's unswerving fidelity to duty and unquestioned honesty soon made him known and respected, and his journal a power in the American metropolis. The independence which was one of his leading characteristics was shown in a marked degree in the presidential campaign of 1884, when he gave his support to Grover Cleveland. As editor of the "Times" he, for many years, stood on guard over the city treasury, waging a crusade against corrupt legislation and maladministration in the city and state government. It was largely due to his efforts that the Tweed dynasty came to such an abrupt and disastrous termination. A notable incident in Mr. Jones's career was his indignant refusal of a $1,000,000 bribe to relinquish his attack on Tweed corruptionists. The "Times" under his direction became perhaps the most noted of any of the great New York dailies, as an advocate of civil service and tariff reform. He amassed a large fortune, and in 1889 erected the new "Times" building on the old site. This structure, corner of Park Row and Spruce St., is one of the first newspaper establishments in the world, and is a fitting monument to the great journalist who founded and successfully managed the great paper. He died at South Poland, Me., Aug. 12, 1891.



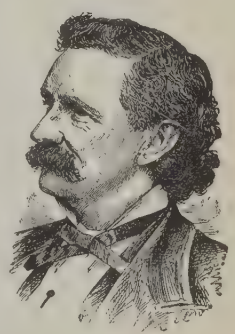
REESE, Lizette Woodworth, poet, was born at Waverly, Baltimore Co., Md., Jan. 9, 1856. She is of French, German and Welsh descent. She was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and at eight years of age was an omnivorous reader Her first poem, "The Deserted House," appeared in the short-lived "Southern Magazine," when she was seventeen. After that she wrote almost nothing until 1885, and then not abundantly, being a slow and careful worker. She has contributed to the "Century" and "Scribner's Magazine," the "Independent," etc., and has published "A Branch of May" (1887).

JOHNSTON, Albert Sydney, soldier, was born at Washington, Mason Co., Ky., Feb. 3, 1803. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Johnston, who had removed to Washington from Salisbury, Conn. He entered the United States Military Academy, graduating eighth in the class of 1826. It was while at West Point that he formed a friendship with Jefferson Davis, which, continuing unbroken for more than the third of a century, was never stronger than on the day he fell at Shiloh. After leaving the academy, he was assigned to the 2d infantry as second lieutenant, serving in garrison at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis, Mo. In 1829 he married Henrietta Preston, who died in 1835. In 1832 Lieut. Johnston participated throughout the Black Hawk war as chief of staff to Gen. Atkinson. Owing to the serious illness of his wife, he forwarded, in 1834, his resignation from the army. Mrs. Johnston's death the following year, left him for a time dubious as to his future. His education had been wholly military—his tastes had become largely so. He was advised to engage in commerce but he preferred to try farming. In this he was only moderately successful. Meeting in 1836 with Dangerfield, the agent of Texas, then in St. Louis, he resolved to throw his sword into the cause of the young republic. Although he joined the Texan army as a private, his soldierly bearing and rumors of his military standing in the "States" led to his prompt appointment by Gen. Rusk as adjutant-general of the army on the Coleta. He devoted himself enthusiastically to the organization of the brave but ill-disciplined patriots who made up the hope of Texas. His success in this reform secured for him in January, 1837, the appointment as senior brigadier-general of the army. On reaching camp, he was challenged by Gen. Felix Huston, then in command of the army and a disappointed competitor for the nomination. In the duel which followed, Johnston was seriously wounded. On account of his sufferings from this wound, he resigned in May, 1837. In the following year he was appointed by President Mirabeau B. Lamar secretary of war. In this office he carried out those plans for the security of the border against the annual Mexican invasions which he had, while commander of the army in the field, repeatedly but unsuccessfully urged upon the government. Returning to private life, he married in 1843, Eliza Griffin. He had already engaged in farming, and in that peaceful occupation he remained until the opening of the Mexican war. The first notes awoke the military spirit within him. He organized a regiment, the 1st Texas rifles and hastened to the Rio Grande. On the disbandment of the rifles, he became inspector-general of Butler's division at Monterey. Earnest efforts were made by old comrades to secure his appointment as brigadier-general. His superiors strongly recommended him. Gen. Taylor himself recognized his merit in words of high praise, but these recommendations were unsuccessful. Johnston returned to his plantation and the care of his family, where he remained until 1849. In that year Zachary Taylor became president. Without his knowledge Johnston was commissioned as paymaster in the United States army. Six years later, in 1855, President Pierce appointed him colonel of the 2d cavalry, a new regiment. He was assigned to the command of the department of Texas, where he remained until 1857. In that year the Mormons of Utah had rebelled openly against the national government. The moral sense of the country was aflame. An expedition was quickly formed to enforce the laws. It was a mark of high confidence in his skill and qualities that Col. Johnston should have been entrusted with the discharge of this delicate duty; and the wisdom of the choice was fully vindicated by the restoration of peace and order without a single conflict. He was breveted brigadier-general and retained at Salt Lake City. In December, 1860, Gen. Johnston was transferred to the command of the department of the Pacific. On his arrival in California, he learned of the progress of the secession movement. Although a southern man by birth and in affinity with the political views of that section, he loved the Union and regretted to see its integrity threatened. He took no step, however, until his own state had acted. On the receipt of the news of the secession of Texas, he resigned at once, remaining, however, until the arrival of his successor in command of the department. Then turning his face eastward, he reached Richmond by land in the early part of September, 1861. He was at once assigned to the command of the department of the West. The situation confronting him was one of extreme difficulty. Although the forces under his command were wholly inadequate for a campaign of aggression, Johnston was not dismayed. On Oct. 28th he occupied with a small army Bowling Green, Ky., as the center of a line of defense extending from Columbus, Ky., on the west to the Cumberland mountains on the east. This point, strongly intrenched, formed a good basis for military operations, and could be held against greatly superior forces. In the meantime the Federal army had increased by continual reinforcements, from 50,000 to nearly 100,000 men. On his side, Johnston, with an army never numbering more than 22,000, sent urgent but vain appeals to the governors of Alabama and Georgia, to Gen. Bragg at Pensacola, and to the Confederate government. In spite of the fact that his troops were imperfectly armed, he held his position through the whole of the autumn and the early winter of 1861, keeping the Federals by frequent and rapid expeditions through the country, in constant expectation of attack where they might chance to be the weakest. January, 1862, saw the breaking of the military line which his strategic skill, had for so many months kept intact in the face of superior forces. Gen. Crittenden, with a small army, was on the upper waters of the Cumberland; Gen. George H. Thomas was marching on the Confederate position there. On Jan. 19th, Crittenden resolved to anticipate Thomas by attacking him at Fishing creek. This attack, although spirited, resulted in a Confederate defeat, which, during the night, turned into a retreat involving the abandonment of artillery and trains. This battle, as it turned Johnston's right flank, involved the loss of East Kentucky. He saw that all the resources of the Confederacy were now needed for the defense of Tennessee. New defensive works were established within the boundaries of that state. Fort Henry on the Tennessee river and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, were constructed and strongly fortified. On Feb. 6th Fort Henry, after a brief resistance, surrendered to a combined military and naval attack under Gen. Grant and Com. Foote—the bulk of the Confederates, however, retreating before the surrender to Fort Donelson twelve miles off. Johnston, foreseeing a speedy advance on the latter position, threw into the fort a large force—between 16,000 and 17,000 troops—under Gens. Pillow, Buckner and Floyd. If held, he hoped to cover his new line

at Nashville, to which point he had already begun to fall back. Fort Donelson, however, assailed by land and water, surrendered after a brilliant but ineffectual defense, on Feb. 16th. These losses, opening to the Federals the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, rendered inevitable the evacuation of Nashville. The fall of Donelson created an excitement as extraordinary as it was bitter. The people, acting under the influence of a senseless panic, clamored for Johnston's removal. The president was appealed to, and the matter, brought before the Confederate congress, gave rise to acrid debate. In the midst of the popular clamor, Gen. Johnston calmly withdrew his army to Murfreesboro. Here, joined by Crittenden's command and by fugitives from Donelson, he found his forces increased to 17,000 men. Having decided that the defense of the Mississippi valley was of paramount importance, he crossed the Tennessee and joined Beauregard (whom he had previously placed in command of West Tennessee and advised of his plan) at Corinth, Miss. He brought with him his munitions and stores and all his depots and machine-shops. Here he was speedily reinforced with Bragg's well-disciplined army from Florida, and with new levies from Louisiana. These accessions brought his army np to 50,000 men, of whom only 40,000 of all arms could be relied on for battle. Johnston's original purpose had been to fight the Federals in detail—Grant first, Buell after him. This was frustrated, however, by the necessity of organizing and properly equipping the recruits, a work of great difficulty. Grant, swift after the new Confederate center, had already landed as early as March 16th, at Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee, as an advantageous base against Corinth. Buell, ready to join Grant at the first summons, still occupied Nashville. Late on Wednesday night (April 2d) Johnston heard that Buell was in motion. This precipitated the forward movement. Early the next day (Thursday) the Confederates were on the march, prepared to strike Grant on Saturday morning before Buell could appear. Heavy rains and swollen creeks, however, so impeded the advance that it did not reach the front until Saturday afternoon—instead of, as it had been hoped, on Friday. In view of this unexpected delay, and the probability of Buell's speedy junction with Grant, Gen. Beauregard, the second in command, strongly urged the necessity for an immediate return to Corinth. Johnston, however, decided against this view. He completed his dispositions during the night for a general advance on the next day (Sunday, April 6th). Before daylight, the Confederates opened the fight, advancing in three lines of battle under Hardee, Bragg, Polk and Breckenridge. Johnston's plan, previously communicated to his military council and by them fully understood, was simple. It was to attack constantly by the right and push the Federals from the Landing into the angle made by Snake creek and the Tennessee river. Johnston was not for one moment doubtful of the success of this strategy. To those around him during the early hours of Sunday—while the battle was raging—he said confidently: "To-night we will water our horses in the Tennessee river." By noon the Federal left was almost annihilated. The emergency was a crisis. Fully recognizing this, Sherman, with McClernand, fought stubbornly to hold the road crossing Snake creek, so that Wallace, away at Crump's Landing with 7,000 men, could come up. It was here in one supreme effort to drive Sherman back, that Johnston, while leading a successful charge about half-past two o'clock, was mortally wounded. Even the men whom he had led did not know of his death

One question, hotly discussed and still pending, may not be improperly touched here. This is the influence of Gen. Johnston's plan of battle on the victorious Confederate advance throughout Sunday. High military testimony on his side, is not wanting. Hardee, whose troops at daylight struck the Federal left, says that "the advance division was within a few hundred yards of Pittsburgh, where the enemy were hurled in confusion when the order to withdraw was received." Polk thought that "nothing seemed wanting to complete the most brilliant victory of the war but to press forward." Bragg, then in the front, had already decided to advance on Pittsburgh Landing when orders reached him from Beauregard, "directing the troops to be withdrawn and placed in camp for the night." The writer, a Confederate participant, can vouch for the fact that, a little before sunset on Sunday, not only his regiment but other troops then in sight were still in line of battle, eagerly awaiting the word to move forward on the Landing. He himself shared in the disappointment, expressed on every side, with which Bragg's order to fall back into the woods was received by his own command. At that hour the death of its commander-in-chief was not known to the army. He died near Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

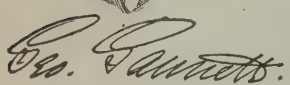
WALTHALL, Edward Cary, senator, was born at Richmond, Va., April 4, 1831. He was taught in the common schools of his town and did not enjoy a collegiate education. He was admitted to the bar at Holly Springs, Miss., in 1852, began law practice in Coffeeville, and was elected district-attorney in 1856 and 1859, resigning in 1861 to enter the army. As lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Mississippi regiment, colonel of the 29th Mississippi regiment, in April–December, 1862; brigadier-general (December, 1862–June, 1864), and major-general June, 1864 to the close of the war, he served brilliantly through the entire struggle. After the surrender he resumed practice at Coffeeville, removing to Grenada in 1871 and practicing there until his appointment to the U. S. senate in 1885. He was delegate-at-large to the national democratic conventions of 1868, 1876, 1880 and 1884; vice-president of that body in 1868, and chairman of his state delegations in the three other years. March 12, 1885 he was appointed to the U.S. senate to succeed L. Q. C. Lamar, who was made secretary of the interior in Cleveland's cabinet, and was elected without opposition in 1886 to the unexpired term, and re-elected unanimously for term ending March 3, 1895, and the state legislature of 1892–94 decided to nominate him for a third term. Gen. Walthall was one of the most dashing and heroic soldiers of the Confederacy, performing a succession of unusual achievements of conspicuous military service. His steadiness in defeat and unquailing spirit and ready resources in appalling disaster, were signally shown on several occasions and saved armies from wreck. Early in 1862 at the ill-fated battle of Mill Springs, Ky., when only a lieutenant-colonel, the regiment which he commanded came out of that disastrous engagement in good order amid general confusion. In the unfortunate rout of Missionary Ridge, when the Confederate line was hopelessly broken, Gen. Walthall threw his brigade across the ridge and checked the enemy and withdrew his command in good order after dark. Wounded in the foot he



E. C. Walthall

stayed in the saddle until the engagement was over and his command went into camp for the night on the other side of Chickamauga Creek. It was in the retreat from the reverse at Nashville, in that desperate retirement of Hood's smitten army, with a picked command of eight skeleton brigades in conjunction with Gen. Forrest and his cavalry, that he covered Hood's retreat and enabled the main army to cross the Tennessee river in safety. He was a mainstay in trouble, and came out of the war with a rare fame. In the senate he has made some powerful expositions of the race question. As a lawyer, public man and U. S. senator he has shown the same valuable qualities that marked him as a soldier and has been loyal, fearless and capable, leading by reason of his brain and bravery, his patriotism and statesmanship.

GANNETT, George, clergyman and educator, was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 29, 1819, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1842.



On leaving college, where he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, he took the principalship of the academy at Stafford, N. H., holding it for two years. In 1847 he was graduated from the Bangor Theological Seminary, and became the pastor of the Congregational church at Boothbay Harbor, Me., where he remained three years. Ill health compelling him to resign his pastorate in 1850, he devoted himself to teaching for which he had a strong prepossession and aptitude. He chose to devote himself to the education of women, and was one of the first educators in New England to give himself exclusively to their higher and broader instruction. He began this work at what was then West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., but in 1857 he transferred his school to Boston, where it became known as Gannett Institute; from that date its reputation and usefulness steadily increased until it stood in the foremost rank of the educational institutions for women in our country. In June, 1890, having reached the age at which he had determined to give up active labor, he closed his career as an educator. Dr. Gannett's work for the higher education of young women antedated by nearly a quarter of a century other efforts put forth in their behalf in this country, and was contemporaneous with the movement instituted by the late Frederick D. Maurice in England, which resulted in the establishment of Queen's College, London, the precursor of Girton College at Cambridge and Newnham College at Oxford. The colleges for women at Northampton and Wellesley, as well as at Cornell and Columbia are the outgrowth of the demand for a broader culture and training, which Mr. Gannett did so much to create in eastern Massachusetts, long before these larger institutions were thought of. In fact he builded larger and better than he knew. Refusing to be limited in his views of the education that women should receive, his institute became virtually a college in which the classics, ancient and modern arts and the masterpieces of the world's literature were studied with the same freedom and thoroughness which was then enjoined in our principal American colleges. At this early period Dr. Gannett originated a liberal plan based upon his conception of what woman's education ought to be. This plan he conscientiously carried out to the end. It included the college idea of employing not only the best teachers, but so large a number of specialists as to be able to meet the needs of the most mature as well as the younger scholars, and a lecture system designed to supplement the work of the class-room. Clearly recognizing the infinite difference between the cramming and developing processes he sought to comprehend the student as an individual and to reveal to her her personality in all its great and solemn significance; he also emphasized the truth that character, molded after the highest moral and Christian types, is the supreme end of education. A zealous student in many lines, and, especially, in the history of education, philosophy, art and literature, he attained the loftiest ideals. These he never ceased to hold before his pupils and teachers, thereby inspiring them to search beneath the surface of the text-book for the essential ideas and principles, believing it far more important to penetrate the soul structure beneath the royal verse of Homer and the matchless pencil-stroke of Raphael, than to memorize and recite the facts regarding their work and genius. Under such direction Gannett Institute gained a unique reputation and made a powerful impression not only upon Boston and New England, but upon the country at large. Dr. Gannett was chosen in 1864 one of the examining committee at Harvard University and discharged the duties of this office for seven years. In 1871 he made an extended tour in Europe the fruits of which were applied to the enlarged usefulness of the institute. Besides his work as an educator, he has also been a frequent contributor to educational and general literature. In 1887 he received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury College, Vermont.

DOWD, Daniel L., professor of physical culture, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1854, the son of Daniel Dowd, a farmer. He attended the common schools in Cazenovia and South Leroy, N. Y. From the age of eight to thirteen he worked at shoemaking, and from thirteen to seventeen he was employed on a farm summers and went to school winters. When a little over eighteen, he began trunkmaking, in which he continued one year, and then engaged in cigar manufacturing for about four years. In the meantime he became interested in physical culture, and after giving up his cigar business opened a school of physical culture in Springfield, Mass., with a branch in Worcester, Mass. In 1883 he removed to New York city where he opened a school of physical and vocal culture whose methods are purely scientific—the only school of its kind in the country. Mr. Dowd has invented and patented a number of health exercise machines, which he has manufactured on a large scale, and of which he has sold many thousands. In July, 1886, he was married to Cornelia Chamberlain, daughter of Charles Chamberlain of Lowell, Mass. His published works are: "Physical Culture, Scientific and Practical, for Home and School;" "Facial Development and Hints for Complexion;" "Exercises for the Use of Dumb-bells." He has two residences, one in the Catskill mountains, and the other at New Rochelle, N. Y.

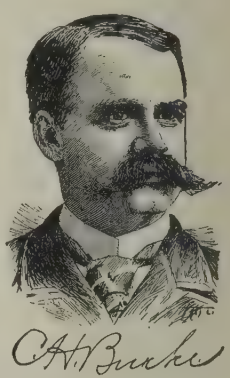
PARTON, James, author was born at Canterbury, Eng., Feb. 9, 1822. He was brought to the United States before he was five years old, and received his education in New York city and vicinity, chiefly at a school in White Plains, N. Y. He was for seven years a teacher in New York and Philadelphia, and then became known as a writer by his editorial contributions to the "Home Journal," in New York city. His first published work, the "Life of Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York 'Tribune,'" appeared in 1855. As a contemporary biography it was notable for its extraordinary research, the minuteness of its statements, its picturesque incidents, and a certain dashing enthusiasm. It was so well received, and the pecuniary returns from it were such that Mr. Parton devoted himself thenceforth to authorship. A new and completed edition of this book appeared in 1885. His next work was the compilation of a volume entitled the "Humorous Poetry of the English Language from Chaucer to Saxe," with notes explanatory and biographical, issued in 1856, and reissued in a seventh edition in 1867. The "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," in which the author sought to redeem Burr's reputation from odious charges, appeared in 1864, and the seventeenth edition was printed in 1867. His presentation of the character of his subject made, at the time of its appearance, "no small stir." "Almost a model biography," said Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. "Mr. Parton has done good service," said the "Atlantic Monthly," "but while thus either unconsciously or satirically jeopardizing the very cause he professes to defend in the body of his narrative, at the outset and towards the close he more decisively repudiates the popular judgment. Such assertions as . . . are not only unsustained by patent facts, but so absolutely contradict other generalizations of the biographer as to nullify his authority as an able critic and consecutive reasoner," said H. T. Tuckerman. The "Life of Andrew Jackson" was issued in 1860, in three volumes. The critical judgments which have been passed upon it acknowledge its unfailing spirit, its industrious research, and its air of candor and impartiality in handling perplexing facts. With unwearied assiduity Mr. Parton sought out details in newspapers and other original memorials of the times. He sifted interested and contradictory testimony; he visited localities and made the acquaintance of living witnesses who were intimate with his subject. The *Catalogue Raisonnée* of authorities prefixed to his work shows the extraordinary fidelity of his investigations. The style is easy and flowing, warmly colored, indeed, but without extravagance, carrying the reader with pleasure through nearly 2,000 pages filled with striking events. It was in noticing this book that the London (Eng.) "Athenæum" said of the author: "He is a painstaking, honest and courageous historian, ardent with patriotism, but unprejudiced; a writer, in short, of whom the people of the United States have reason to be proud." "Blackwood's Magazine" said of the work: "It is free from the common faults of biographies; it does not transmute the faults or exaggerate inordinately the merits of the hero." In 1863 appeared his "General Butler in New Orleans," and in 1864 the "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," in 2 vols. These works displayed his accustomed skill, industry, love of anecdote, and perception of character. The

"Life of John Jacob Astor" was published in 1865. Then came, in rapid succession, "Manual for the Instruction of Rings—Railroad and Political" (1866); "How New York is Governed" (1866); "Famous Americans of Recent Times" (1867), containing able if not always strictly impartial sketches of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Stephen Girard, James Gordon Bennett, Charles Goodyear, Henry Ward Beecher, Com. Vanderbilt, Theodosia Burr, and John Jacob Astor. The "People's Book of Biography" was issued in 1868, as was "Smoking and Drinking," including "Does it Pay to Smoke? by an Old Smoker;" "Will the Coming Man Drink Wine?" and "Inebriate Asylums and a Visit to One." After a painstaking examination of both the physical and scientific phases of the subject, Mr. Parton arrived at the conclusion that the only use of alcohol in modern life is that "it enables us to violate the laws of nature without immediate suffering and speedy destruction." This book was made up from articles previously printed in the "Atlantic Monthly." "The Danish Islands: Are We Bound, in Honor, to Pay for Them?" appeared in 1869. This book was given up, in part, to depicting some of the weaknesses of administrative life at Washington, D. C., under the headings, "Uncle Sam's Treatment of His Servants;" "Congressional Peccadillos;" "How Congress Wastes Its Time," and "Log-Rolling at Washington;" it also contained papers on "International Copyright;" "The Yankees at Home;" "Our Roman Catholic and Our Israelitish Brethren," etc., etc. His magazine articles in 1872–73 comprised some elaborate studies of the life of Thomas Jefferson, "Topics of the Times" having been issued in 1871, and also "Triumphs of Enterprise, Ingenuity and Public Spirit," in the prefatory article to which he gives a somewhat elaborate narrative of the beginning and progress of his literary life, preceding a series of forty-five articles on such subjects of interest as the "History of the Sewing-Machine;" the "Invention of Circulating Libraries;" the "Discovery of the Island of Madeira," etc. A small volume containing "Words of Washington," published in 1872, introduced a contemplated series of selections from the chief characters of history. In 1873 Mr. Parton published "Fanny Fern: A Memorial Volume" of his wife (*née* Sara Payson Willis), whom he had married in January, 1856, and in 1874 the "Life of Thomas Jefferson, Third President of the United States." The severe adverse judgment of the New York "Nation" upon this work was: "Mr. Parton has a great talent for story-telling; he might have been of great and permanent service to the public. But good work must have conscience in it, and he has preferred to 'scamp' his. There are many amusing details in this book; but the book, as a book, is bad in plan and execution." In March, 1875, Mr. Parton purchased a home at Newburyport, Mass., intending to make it his future residence. "Caricature and Other Comic Art in all Times and in Many Lands" (1877) was prepared originally for "Harper's Magazine," and after publication in its pages was printed as a book. This was the case with many others of Mr. Parton's productions. During the same year he edited "*Le Parnassee Français;*" "The French Parnassus: A Book of French Poetry from 1550 to the Present Time." In the year 1881 he published "Lives of Illustrious Men: The People's Book of Biography: Short Lives of the Most Prominent Persons of all Ages and Countries;" and during the same year appeared at Boston, Mass., his "Life of Voltaire," in 2 vols., for which he had been collecting material for more than fifteen years. Of this book the New York "Nation," which had so unsparingly condemned his "Jefferson," said: "Whatever be the deficiencies in Mr. Parton's workmanship, his work has many and

great merits. It is . . . exactly what it terms itself—a genuine Life of Voltaire, and not a critique upon the life and character of Voltaire. In this respect it differs entirely from the works of Strauss and Morley. . . The result of the conscientious tenacity with which Mr. Parton has clung to his subject is that he has written a book which, whatever its defects, makes the English and American public, for the first time, acquainted with Voltaire, somewhat in the same sense in which they have long been acquainted with Johnson or Scott." Mr. Parton's other published works were: "Noted Women of Europe and America" (1883); "Captains of Industry; or, Men of Business Who Did Something Besides Making Money" (1884); "Some Noted Princes, Authors and Statesmen of Our Time" (1885). A letter printed in the New York "Critic," purporting to give Mr. Parton's own statement of his average annual income from the sale of his books for many years, puts it at $8,000. It is improbable that the earnings of any other American author has exceeded, if, indeed, it has equaled, his. He died in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 17, 1891.

PARTON, Sara Payson (Sara Payson Willis, "Fanny Fern;" Mrs. Sara Payson Eldridge; Mrs. Sara Payson Farrington), was born at Portland, Me., July 7, 1811, and was christened Grata Payson, after the mother of the Congregational divine, whose pastorate in that city was so celebrated; but the name was changed to Sara. She was a sister of Nathaniel Parker Willis, the poet. Educated in the schools of Boston, Mass., and at the Young Ladies' Seminary of Catharine E. Beecher, in Hartford, Conn., where Harriet Beecher (afterward Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe) was a teacher, she won the reputation of a merry, high-spirited girl. In 1834 she was married to Charles Eldridge, of Boston, Mass., whose death, twelve years later, left her with two children to support. She was subsequently married to Mr. Farrington, a merchant of Boston, Mass., but their union was brief. A fiery essay, signed "Fanny Fern" (1851), was her first literary venture and led to a series of essays which speedily gave her a competence. Up to June 1, 1854, 132,000 of her "Fern Leaves" (published in 1853) had been sold in the United States, and 48,000 in Great Britain. In 1854 she published her first novel, "Ruth Hall," which excited critical discussion. A condemnatory review may be found in the New York "Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review," for April, 1855. 50,000 copies were sold within eight months after its publication. "Rose Clark" (1855), her second novel, was also successful in its sale. She made the acquaintance of James Parton in N. P. Willis's "Home Journal" office, in New York city, and was married to him in January, 1856. During that year her second book for juveniles, the "Play Day Book" was issued, and in 1857 "Fresh Leaves" was published. This book contains a story originally written for the New York "Ledger," for which she received from its proprietor, Robert Bonner, the sum of $100 per column. She had an engagement, which began in 1854, to furnish one article weekly to that paper, and she did this faithfully for eighteen years. "Folly as it Flies" appeared in 1868, made up from these contributions to the "Ledger." Grace Greenwood said in her "Eminent Women of the Age," "Both [Mrs. Parton and her husband] were authors whose provinces bordered on Bohemia. . . . They were both acute independent thinkers, rather than students or philosophers; they were rather special pleaders than reasoners; rather wits than logicians." Mrs. Parton died in New York city Oct. 10, 1872.

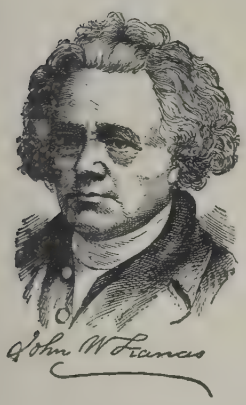
BURKE, Charles H., mayor of Nashua, N. H., and manufacturer, was born at Milford, N. H., Dec. 14, 1850, the son of Annie M. Lewis and Nahum W. Burke, one of the most active and prominent business men of the town, who contributed willingly to every good work for its advancement. Nahum Burke was instrumental in founding the Custus Morum Lodge of Odd Fellows of Milford, of which he was one of the charter members. In 1856 he disposed of his Milford interests, and removed to Nashua, where he was engaged in the baking business nearly thirty years. He was deacon in the Universalist church a number of years, and held positions of honor and trust in the city government. His son Charles received a public-school education. From early youth he was identified with the church and Sunday-school work of the Universalist parish, being president of the Ballou Literary Association, and treasurer of the church for quite a while. At the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to a partnership in his father's business, of which he has been sole proprietor since the latter's death in 1883. This he has improved to such an extent that the bakery is now the best equipped in the state of New Hampshire. It has modern machinery, mechanical ovens, and a daily capacity of thirty barrels of flour; is a credit to the city, and a monument to the business enterprise of its proprietor. Mr. Burke was one of the promoters of the Nashua Street railway, is president and a large stockholder in the Nashua Iron and Brass Foundry Co., president of the Nashua Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., director in the Second National Bank, a leading member of the board of trade, and is besides connected with various corporations. He is a member of several fraternal and social orders—an Odd Fellow, and past commander in the order of Knights of Pythias, and an active member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. He has never been a partisan politician. Although a democrat, he was elected to the city council from a republican ward in 1874, and, again, to represent his ward in the state legislature in 1876. In 1888 he was elected mayor of the city by a large majority, and, during his two terms of office, marked improvements have been made. The soldiers' monument, and several substantial and beautiful public buildings were erected, including schoolhouses, a military armory, and a police station. He is also one of the board of police commissioners. Mr. Burke took particular interest in the fire department; to him was due the addition of a chemical engine to the force. He was successful in many other ventures for the city's health and improvement, which were duly appreciated by the citizens of Nashua. In 1876 he married Asenath D. Spalding, daughter of Hosea B. Spalding, of Nashua. He lives in a palatial brownstone residence on the corner of Prospect and Main streets, which, with its spacious, beautifully kept grounds, is an ornament to the city for which he has done so much.



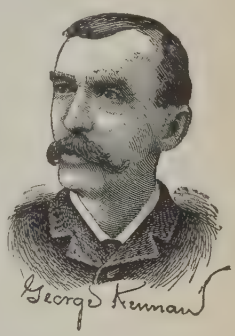
HINCKLEY, Isabella, singer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1840. She began her musical career as a singer in church choirs in her native place, then studied in New York city, and finished her training at Florence, Italy, 1857–59. Immediately afterward she made her *début* in opera at Amsterdam, and filled engagements at Brussels and Frankfort. She returned to the United States in 1860, and the following year became a member of the Italian Opera Co., in New York city, making her first appearance there in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Later she was heard, in company

with other artists, in different sections of the Union. Among her best representations were the leading soprano parts of "Le Prophète," "Don Giovanni," and "Lucrezia Borgia." In 1861 she was married to Signor A. Susini, a prominent bass singer. Her career was cut short, a year after her marriage, by her death, which occurred in New York city July 5, 1862.

FRANCIS, John Wakefield, physician, was born in New York city, Nov. 17, 1789. He was the son of a German, who soon after the close of the revolutionary war emigrated to America. The boy received very little education and at an early age was bound apprentice to a printer. He displayed such a natural tendency to study that he was entered at Columbia College in advance of the usual age and was graduated in 1809. He studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and received the first degree of M.D. conferred by that institution. In 1810 he joined with Dr. Hosack in the editorship of the "American Medical and Philosophical Register." In the meantime he had become associated with Dr. Hosack as a partner in his medical practice, and continued with him until 1820. In 1813 he received the appointment of lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on medicine and materia medica. Later the medical faculty of Columbia united with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Francis was appointed professor in the united body. In 1816 he visited Europe, where he studied with the celebrated Abernethy. Returning, he resumed his duties as professor, assuming the chair of medical jurisprudence in 1817, and that of obstetrics in 1819, which he continued to hold until 1826. Soon after the latter year the Rutgers Medical School was formed, and Dr. Francis was connected with that institution during the four years of its existence. From this time forward, and until the close of his long and eventful career, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, giving all his leisure time to literature and other congenial pursuits. He was specially active in promoting the interests of societies with which he was connected, prominent among which were the New York Historical Society, the New York Lyceum of Natural History, the Woman's Hospital, the State Inebriate Asylum and the Typographical Society. On the reorganization of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Francis was its first president, and he was an associate of many medical and scientific societies in the United States and Europe. Socially he was delightful. As a conversationalist, he held rank with those who were eminent in that art in the centuries which preceded his. In 1850 Trinity College gave him the degree of LL.D. He published a number of works of importance in medical practice: "The Use of Mercury" (New York, 1811); "Cases of Morbid Anatomy" (1814); "Febrile Contagion" (1816); "Denman's Practice of Midwifery," with notes (1825); "Letter on Cholera Asphyxia of 1832" (1832); "Observations on the Mineral Waters of Avon" (1834); "The Anatomy of Drunkenness." Besides these strictly professional works, Dr. Francis is best remembered by his "Old New York; or, Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years," of which editions were published in 1857 and 1858, and in 1865 with a memoir by H. T. Tuckerman. This work gives the most comprehensive and accurate impression of social life in New York, during the first half of the nineteenth century, that exists in print. Dr. Francis was a competent observer and an admirable delineator of his experiences. Personally, he was held in the highest esteem and affection by all those whose good fortune it was to possess his acquaintance. He died in New York city Feb. 8, 1861.



KENNAN, George, journalist and traveler, was born at Norwalk, O., Feb. 16, 1845, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of twelve he became a telegraph operator in his native town, and after following this calling for several years, he was, in 1865, made one of the members of the Anglo-American telegraph expedition, sent out to survey the route for a telegraph line across Alaska and Siberia. He spent three years in Siberia, and on his return embodied his many and varied experiences in a book, entitled "Tent Life in Siberia," and also made a successful lecture tour of the country. In 1870 he visited the Caucasus, riding alone on horseback through Daghestan, a journey accompanied by many dangers. Returning again to the United States, he followed, for fifteen years, the busy career of an active newspaper worker and lecturer, being for a time manager of the Associated Press in Washington. In May, 1885, he again set out to visit Russia, his object being a close and careful investigation of the Siberian prison and exile system. He came back to the United States in August, 1886, having traveled many thousands of miles through Siberia, and collected a mass of material which, when published in the "Century Magazine" attracted the attention of the world, and made its author famous. The cruelties of the Russian autocracy were never before so comprehensively and mercilessly laid bare. Mr. Kennan has since confirmed and supplemented his work, in behalf of humanity, by several extended lecture tours, during which he has further detailed his Siberian experiences. He is a terse and vigorous writer, and an impressive speaker. His impulses are of the noblest order.



MORRIS, Robert Tuttle, surgeon, was born at Seymour, Conn., May 14, 1857, the son of Luzon B. Morris, whose title to the governorship of Connecticut (1891–1892) was disputed. His ancestors on both sides served in the revolution. His early days were spent mainly in the fields and woods in the study of nature, as he designed to become a naturalist; but through the influence of friends, he was persuaded to adopt the profession of medicine. With this end in view he entered Cornell University in 1876, spent three years there in the preparatory medical course, and was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1882. He then served in Bellevue Hospital as assistant house surgeon for two years. In 1884 he went to Europe to take an extended course of study in surgery, and upon his return to America began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the faculty of the Post Graduate Medical School, New York city, associate editor of the "New England Medical Monthly," a member of

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the Linnæan Society of Natural History, and of several state and national medical societies. He has won distinction as an author, and shows much versatility in that line. His poems have attracted very favorable notice, while his contributions of a popular character to the press and magazines of the day under the *nom de plume* of "Mark West," have ranked him as a writer of promise; but his best writings are those on scientific and medical subjects. A little work on wound treatment, published by him in 1885, attracted wide attention; it marked the completion, in America, of a revolution that was begun by Sir Joseph Lister in Europe. The advanced theories were correct, and Dr. Morris has already enjoyed the satisfaction of reaping the harvest of the seeds sown in this work. He is an optimistic philosopher, a public-spirited man and one of the rising surgeons of New York city.

HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823. His mother was Louisa (Storrow) Higginson, daughter of a British naval officer, who was imprisoned at Portsmouth, Me., during the American revolution, and afterward married a Portsmouth maiden of the Wentworth and Appleton families. Thomas Wentworth was graduated from Harvard in 1841, from its divinity school in 1847, and was ordained and installed pastor of the First Religious Society (Unitarian) at Newburyport, Mass., during the latter year. In 1850 he left this church because of his anti-slavery preaching, was defeated the same year as a "Free Soil" candidate for congress; and then from 1852 to 1858 was pastor of the Free church (radical and non-sectarian) at Worcester, Mass. Since that time he has devoted himself largely to literature. His activity in the anti-slavery cause, however, led to his indictment at Boston, Mass., in 1854, in connection with Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and others, for the murder of a deputy U. S. marshal while they were seeking the rescue of the arrested fugitive slave, Anthony Burns. The defendants were all discharged through a flaw in the indictment. Mr. Higginson aided also in the Kansas free state movement, and at one time was appointed on the staff of Gen. James H. Lane, of the Kansas free state forces. Mr. Higginson was well acquainted with the leaders in the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, and is generally credited with being engaged in an enterprise to rescue John Brown; but this is incorrect. Mr. Higginson wished to arrange one, but Brown absolutely refused; his wife was brought from North Elba, Mr. Higginson hoping that she would persuade him, but he would not receive her. What he did do, which probably gave rise to the story, was to arrange an expedition to rescue Stevens and Haslett when imprisoned at Charleston, Va., awaiting execution. Mr. Higginson with some twenty companions stayed a week at Harrisburgh, under command of Capt. Montgomery of Kansas, awaiting an opportunity; but the plan had to be abandoned because of snowfalls making detection certain; so, at least, Capt. Montgomery thought. During the civil war Mr. Higginson was a captain in the 51st Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and then colonel, beginning Nov. 10, 1862, of the 1st South Carolina volunteers—the first regiment of freed slaves mustered into the U. S. service. He captured Jacksonville, Fla., and held it, but was wounded at Wilton's Bluff, S. C., in August, 1863. In October, 1864, he resigned from the army on account of disability. He has since resided at Newport, R. I., and at Cambridge, Mass. (beginning with 1878), engaged in the pursuit of literature. He was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts and chief of the governor's staff, 1880–81, and a member of the Massachusetts board of education, 1881–83. He has long been an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage, the higher education of women, and the advanced education of the young of both sexes. He is particularly pronounced in favor of the advancement of women, believing that "A man's mother and wife are two-thirds of his destiny." He received in 1889 a five-years' appointment from the state of Massachusetts, to

prepare the military and naval history of the civil war, which is still in course of preparation. He has been a voluminous writer, and perhaps no author has contributed more frequently to the higher class of American periodicals; several of his books are made up of essays which first appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly." As a historian he has written much for both old and young, and several of his books have been translated into French, German, Italian and modern Greek. His first wife was Mary Elizabeth Channing, his second cousin, a woman of strong character and much individuality, who was the original of "Aunt Jane" in his story, "Malbone." His second wife is Mary (Thacher) Higginson, niece, by marriage, of Prof. H. W. Longfellow, and author of "Room for One More," and "Seashore and Prairie." He has one daughter living, born in 1881. His first publication was a compilation of seaside poetry called "Thalatta" (Boston, 1853), made with the assistance of Samuel Longfellow. His later works are: "An Afternoon Landscape" (poems and translations, 1889); "American Sonnets" (1890), edited by him with Mrs. E. H. Bigelow as co-editor; "The New World and the New Book" (1891), and "Concerning All of Us" (1892). A revised edition of his "Epictetus" (2 vols., 12mo) was published in 1891.

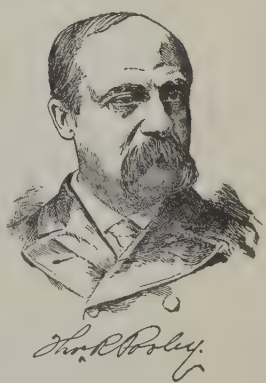
HEMPHILL, Joseph, jurist and congressman, was born in Delaware county, Pa., in 1770. After receiving an academic education, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Chester county. In 1800 he was elected to congress as a federalist, and there he made a notable speech in 1801 on the judiciary bill Removing to Philadelphia in 1803 he was appointed first president judge of Philadelphia (city and county), was again elected to congress in 1819, resigned in 1826, was returned as a Jackson democrat in 1829, and was sent to the Pennsylvania legislature for one term, 1831–32. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1842.

EARLY, Charles, real estate operator, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 16, 1851, the son of Robert and Harriet Davies Early. His maternal great-grandfather was Dr. Howell Davies, and his maternal grandmother, Abby Willing Byrd, a name famous in the colonial annals of the Old Dominion.

He is a relative of the late Gov. Early, of Georgia, and of Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Lynchburg, Va. Charles received his education at the academy of L. M. Blockford, and at the University of Virginia. After leaving the university he was engaged in the banking business in Lynchburg for two years. In 1875 he removed to Richmond, Va., where he carried on the manufacture of tobacco for eight years, and in 1883 to Washington, D. C., where he became a real estate operator. Of the many in the same line of business in that city, none have been more successful than Mr. Early. He has originated and promoted several land syndicates, and those engaged with him have substantial proof of his foresight and good sense. Though one of the boldest of operators in real estate matters, his judgment has been so unerring, that he has not failed in a single instance to realize handsome returns on the investments.

CURTIS, George Ticknor, jurist, author, and publisher, was born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1812, and was graduated from Harvard in 1832. He was admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., in 1836, and practiced law for a short time in Worcester, Mass., but in the autumn of 1837 removed to Boston. He served in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, 1840–43, but declined further re-election, and has since then devoted himself to the law and to literature, although he was active in politics as a member of the whig party, so long as that organization continued. He became known as a writer very early in life. His first production was a remarkable pamphlet, in which he advocated the claim of the proprietors of the Ursuline Convent in Charlestown, Mass., to be indemnified by the state for the destruction to their property, which was burned in the night by a mob, the local magistrates making no effort to prevent the outrage. He then turned his attention to admiralty practice, and published a "Digest of Admiralty Decisions in England and America," also a "Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Merchant Steamers." His next work was a "Treatise on the Law of Copyright," and this was followed by another on the "Law of Patents." He was soon recognized as a patent lawyer, having for a long series of years among his clients, Charles Goodyear, Prof. Morse, Thomas Blanchard, Cyrus H. McCormick, and many other inventors of note. From an early period he had a strong propensity for the study of constitutional history and constitutional law. In the winter of 1849–50 he delivered a course of twelve lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston, on the "History of the Constitution of the United States." These lectures were the foundation of his well-known work on the "Origin, Foundation and Adoption of the Constitution." In the spring of 1850 he went abroad, and remained for three months in England, where he made the acquaintance of many of the public men of his time. He returned home in the autumn, after the death of President Taylor and the accession of President Fillmore. The compromise measures of 1850 had been passed by congress, and Mr. Curtis took an active part in their support. In 1857, as a participant in the argument of the celebrated case of Dred Scott in the supreme court of the United States, he maintained the full power of congress to prohibit slavery in the territories. On the 4th of July, 1862, he delivered before the municipal government in Boston the customary oration, in which he vindicated the right of the Federal government to suppress the southern Confederacy, but denied its right to make war upon a state. He removed to New York city in the autumn of 1862, and was immediately retained to argue against the constitutional authority of the legal-tender provision, in the then recent act of the U. S. congress, which had authorized the issue of paper money. In the general term of the supreme court, he obtained a decision that the legal-tender provision was unconstitutional. The case was carried to the court of appeals, where Mr. Curtis again argued it, but the decision of the general session was there reversed. With the exception of his short service in the Massachusetts legislature, Mr. Curtis has never held a public office, nor been a candidate for one. He was offered the mission to England by Daniel Webster, when he was secretary of state under President Tyler, but declined it, and Caleb Cushing was appointed. More than once he has been offered the nomination to a judgeship in New York city, by the leaders of Tammany Hall. Among his historical works, besides his "History of the Constitution," are the "Life of Daniel Webster" and the "Life of James Buchanan." Later he was engaged in bringing down the constitutional history of the United States to the close of the civil war. A few years ago he published a work entitled "Creation or Evolution?" a philosophical inquiry, and more recently a novel, called "John Chambers: A Tale of the Civil War in America." His contributions to the periodical press, during the past fifty years, have been numerous, and he has exercised a decided influence upon the thought of the age. Actively engaged in practice before the supreme court of the United States, at the age of eighty, he is the oldest practitioner at that tribunal. He died at Washington, D. C., March 28, 1894.

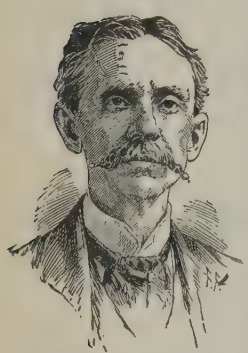
POOLEY, Thomas Rickett, physician, was born at Chatteras, Cambridgeshire, Eng., Oct. 1, 1843. He came to this country in infancy with his father, Dr. James H. Pooley, of Northamptonshire, England, who married a Miss Rickett, settled at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and secured a lucrative practice. In September, 1862, after completing his preparatory studies Thomas was appointed medical cadet U. S. army, and afterward assistant surgeon U. S. volunteers, serving until May, 1864. He was assistant surgeon from this time to June 1st, 1865, and was, as medical cadet, brevetted captain at the time of leaving the service. Being stationed at New York city during part of his service as medical cadet, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1864. Having been appointed assistant sanitary inspector on the metropolitan board of health, in 1866, he rendered valuable service during the cholera epidemic, from July 24 to Oct. 15, 1866.



He then spent a year in London and Paris, studying diseases of the eye and ear, having previously become attending physician to the Northern Dispensary. In 1869 he was made clinical assistant of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and for fifteen years was first assistant surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, under Dr. Knapp. Resigning

this position in 1885, he organized and incorporated, in 1888, the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, of which he became surgeon-in-chief. This institution has since been one of the most successful of its kind in New York. Dr. Pooley has been ophthalmic surgeon to the Charity Hospital, consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, consulting oculist of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, lecturer in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, professor of ophthalmology at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., 1877 to 1880, and professor of ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic, Apr. 13, 1889. Dr. Pooley is the author of many important papers, and a voluminous contributor to medical journals, all of his contributions having been of great value in adding to the practical and theoretical knowledge of diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, permanent member of the State Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Ophthalmological Society, International Ophthalmological Congress, American and International Otological Society, the New York Ophthalmological Society, and of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of which he was president, 1874–75. He married, in 1871, Anna, daughter of H. B. Wilbur, of Syracuse, N. Y., since deceased, and May 28, 1885, a second wife, Emma J. Riggs, who has borne him three children.

STOCKTON, Francis Richard, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1834, son of William S. and Emily (Drean) Stockton. His father was a Methodist layman of great force and independence of character, who helped to establish the Methodist Protestant church, and was an ardent temperance reformer and abolitionist. By his first wife, Elizabeth Hewlings of Burlington, N. J., William Stockton had several children, one of whom, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hewlings Stockton, became noted for his eloquence as a preacher. His second wife was a native of Loudon county, Va., and by her he had nine children, the third of whom was Francis Richard. Their first American ancestor, Richard by name, was a native of Cheshire, England, and emigrated to this country in 1656, bringing with him three sons, who settled at Princeton and Burlington, N. J. Samuel Stockton, the author's grandfather, and of the Burlington branch, married Hannah Gardiner, whose great-grandfather was speaker of the general legislature of New Jersey in colonial times, and was the son of a proprietor of the province of West Jersey, and a member of the governor's council. Francis Stockton was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia, completing his studies at the Central High School, where he received the degree of B.A. in his eighteenth year. While at the high school he obtained a prize offered for a story by the "Boys' and Girls' Journal," and with this made his public appearance as a writer. His first important story, "Kate," was rejected by editor after editor, and the one who finally accepted it—John R. Thompson of the "Southern Literary Messenger"—could give nothing in return, but later offered thirty dollars for a serial in three parts, and received a fanciful tale entitled, "The Story of Champaigne." It was the desire of Mr. Stockton's father that he should become a doctor, but studies in that line proved distasteful, and the young man turned to wood-engraving, by which he earned a livelihood for a number of years. Meanwhile, his literary work was kept up; prose, verse, and pencil sketches were contributed to "Vanity Fair" and "Punchinello," ephemeral comic weeklies published in New York city, and in the spring of 1861 Mr. Stockton printed, at his own expense and in all seriousness, a pamphlet entitled "A Northern Voice," an attempt to avert the impending conflict between the states by suggesting a form of compromise. In 1872 he gave up wood-engraving to join the staff of the Philadelphia "Morning Post," a newspaper founded by his brother John and John Russell Young. A short story in humorous vein, "Stephen Skarridge's Christmas," appeared in "Scribner's Magazine" in January, 1872, and the encouragement of Dr. Holland, the editor, induced Mr. Stockton to remove to New York city. In the same year he became news editor and writer of short stories on the weekly "Hearth and Home," and had entire charge of its humorous column, "That Reminds Me." In 1870 he was made assistant editor of "Scribner's Monthly," and on the establishment of "St. Nicholas," in 1873, became assistant editor of that periodical, resigning the position in 1882 to give himself to independent work. His first book, the "Ting-a-Ling Stories," composed of stories for children that had been published in the "Riverside Magazine," appeared in 1870; "Roundabout Rambles," travel-sketches, in 1872; and "Rudder Grange," which made him famous, in 1879, after running as a serial in "Scribner's Monthly." Among his novels are "The Late Mrs. Null" (1886); "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" (1886); "The Dusantes," a sequel to the last (1888); "The Hundredth Man" (1887); "Ardis Claverden" (1889); "The Great War Syndicate" (1889); "The Squirrel Inn" (1891); "The Merry Chanter" (1890); "The House of Martha" (1891); "Pomona's Travels" (1895); "Mrs Cliff's Yacht" (1896); "The Great Stone of Sardis" (1897); "The Adventures of Captain Horn" (1897), and "The Girl at Cobhurst" (1898). Among the volumes of his short stories are "The Lady or the Tiger? and Other Stories" (1884); "The Christmas Wreck and Other Tales" (1887); "The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales" (1887); "Amos Kilbright, His Adscitious Experiences, with Other Stories" (1888); "The Stories of the Three Burglars" (1890); and "A Chosen Few" (1895). His books for children include: "What Might Have Been Expected" (1874); "Tales Out of School" (1875); "A Jolly Fellowship" (1880); "The Floating Prince" (1881); "The Story of Viteau" (1884); "Personally Conducted" (1889); and "The Clocks of Rondaine" (1892). His best known story is "The Lady or the Tiger?" but others scarcely less popular are: "The Transferred Ghost," "The Remarkable Wreck of the Thomas Hyke," "A Tale of Negative Gravity," "His Wife's Deceased Sister," "The Spectral Mortgage," and "The Cloverfield's Carriage." A writer in the "Critic" says, of a particular volume, what will apply to much from Stockton's pen: "With a gentle, ceaseless murmur of amusement, and a flickering twinkle of smiles, the story moves steadily on in the calm triumph of its assured and unassailable absurdity, its logical and indisputable impossibility. There is nothing in the world more sweetly reasonable than the narrator's tone." It should be added that Mr. Stockton is successful in treating of serious subjects, and is the author of "Stories of New Jersey" in the series "Stories from American History," and of "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast." Mr. Stockton was married, in Philadelphia, April 30, 1860, to Marian E., daughter of Moses and Mary Tuttle of George-



Frank R. Stockton

town, S. C., and through his marriage he came to spend considerable time in the South, where many of his most amusing characters have been found. Some of his best studies from the life have been obtained in Amelia county, Va. With his wife, he wrote, "The Home," a book intended for young married couples in moderate circumstances. Mr. Stockton resides near Morristown, N. J.

DONNELLY, IGNATIUS, author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1831. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated in 1849 from the Central High School of that city. He then studied law for three years in the office of Benjamin Harris Brewster, afterward attorney-general of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was married in 1855. In that same year he was nominated for the legislature by the democrats, but declined the nomination. He emigrated in the spring of 1856 to Minnesota, then a new territory, where he resumed the practice of law in the town of Hastings, in partnership with Archibald M. Hayes. In 1857 he was nominated for state senator by the republicans of Dakota county, but was defeated by a large majority, the county and state being democratic. In 1858 he was nominated again for the same office, and was defeated by only twelve majority. In 1859 he was nominated by the republicans for lieutenant-governor of the new state, and was elected after a canvass in which he made sixty speeches, and traveled many thousands of miles by private conveyance, there being at that time no railroads in the state. In 1861 he was re-elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1862 was sent to congress by the republicans of the second congressional district, embracing a territory nearly as large as all New England. In this year occurred a Sioux Indian outbreak and massacre, in which several hundred settlers were murdered. Mr. Donnelly accompanied the troops sent to the relief of Fort Ridgely, where thousands of men, women and children were besieged by the Indians, and wrote a report to the governor of the state, giving a history of the outbreak. This was subsequently published in the official report of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Mr. Donnelly was re-elected to congress in 1864, and again in 1866. He was an abolitionist, and an earnest supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration during the war, doing effective work by his speeches in Minnesota and other states in behalf of the Union. He nevertheless advocated the most lenient treatment of the people of the South, after the war was over, and made forcible speeches in congress in support of liberal appropriations to feed the starving inhabitants of the conquered section. He was the first to advocate, on the floor of the house, governmental action to foster the growth of trees on the great plains of the West, a course which has since been carried into effect with great success. He has always been an ardent advocate of universal education, and helped very materially in the passage of the bill (introduced by Gen. Garfield) to establish the present national bureau of education, being one of the three members of the committee of conference on the part of the house, to confer as to the bill with a similar committee on the part of the senate. He also labored to secure legislation that would have greatly lessened the evil effects of the railroad land-grant system. In the spring of 1868 he canvassed the states of New Hampshire and Connecticut for the republican party at the request of the republican national executive committee. In the spring of the same year he had his famous discussion with Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois, who, while Mr. Donnelly was in Connecticut, attacked him in a communication to one of the leading newspapers of Minnesota. Mr. Donnelly replied on the floor of the house by a fierce philippic that will be long remembered. When his hour was exhausted, his time was, by unanimous vote, extended indefinitely, on motion of Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Donnelly was renominated for congress in his district, but was defeated by the friends of Wm. D. Washburn, who set up another candidate, and by thus drawing off part of the republican votes, elected the democratic nominee. In 1873 Mr. Donnelly was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and was re-elected continuously until 1878. In 1886 he was elected a member of the house for two years. In 1882 he published his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," a book which has passed through twenty-one editions in America, and several in England, and was translated for publication in France. The work is an attempt to prove the truth of Plato's story as to the existence of the ancient empire of Atlantis upon a great island in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the mouth of the Mediterranean. Mr. Donnelly claims that the destruction of Atlantis is the fact that lies behind all the flood legends of mankind. In 1883 he published his second work "Ragnarok —the Age of Fire and Gravel," which has passed through eleven editions in the United States, and several in England. In 1888 he put forth that one of his works which has, perhaps, attracted most attention, "The Great Cryptogram; or, Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays," in which he claims to have discovered an arithmetical cipher in the great folio of 1623, depending upon the paging of that work. Two distinguished mathematicians, Prof. Colbert of Chicago, and George Parker Bidden, Q. C., of London, have affirmed the reality of the discovery, but the public is slow to accept it. Mr. Donnelly is still engaged in the elaboration of the cipher. He has also written "Cæsar's Column: A Story of the Twentieth Century," a work of which 60,000 copies were sold in one year, and which has been republished by three different firms in England, and translated into Norwegian, Swedish, etc. His latest work is "Dr. Huguet," published in September, 1891; 10,000 copies of this novel were sold in the United States in one month, and it has also been published in England. Mr. Donnelly lives upon his farm near Hastings, Minn.

HILL, Noadiah Moore, linguist, was born at North Chatham, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1815. But for attendance at a rural school in childhood he was self-taught. He kept a country store till thirty, lived on a farm at Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., from 1845 to 1869, and then returned to his birthplace, where he remained until his death. He mastered fifty languages and dialects; read the Bible, or parts of it, in Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, ancient and modern Greek, Dutch, Spanish, Tartar, Hindustani, Armenian, Turkish and Anglo-Saxon; was familiar with the Greek classics, and knew much of Arabic literature. He possessed a wonderful memory, and "never had to look twice for the meaning of a word." He was also a skillful botanist, no mean mathematician, widely read in history, and well informed in all directions. Yet he had no literary acquaintance and no external stimulus; he lived entirely among plain people, never taught or wrote, was modest and retiring in his habits, and had apparently no desire to assert or distinguish himself. His motive power was pure, unadulterated love of learning. His singular story is told in the "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1891. He died July 29, 1889.

COOPER, James Fenimore (christened James), author, was born at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789, being eleventh in a family of twelve children, of whom many died in infancy. On his father's side, he was of Quaker descent. The family settled in America in 1679, and for a century lived in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where they had bought large estates. Elizabeth Fenimore, his mother, was of Swedish origin. At the close of the revolutionary war, William Cooper, his father, came into possession of a large tract of land, near the head waters of the Susquehanna, and in 1790 removed with his whole family from Burlington, N. J., into the wilderness of New York state, and began the settlement of Cooperstown. Here they lived in primitive fashion, until 1796, when a mansion called "Otsego Hall" was built, which for many years was noted as the largest and most pretentious dwelling in that part of central New York. James, at the time of this removal, was a little more than thirteen months old. His name was changed to James Fenimore, in 1826, by permission of the New York legislature, in order to perpetuate the family name of his maternal grandmother. While its people were of the varied character always to be found on the frontier, the settlement was in a few years in a flourishing condition, and its government was conceded to its founder more by virtue of his sterling ability than by acknowledged right. James's early environment proved a most potent influence in molding his character.

The majesty and mystery of the forests, which closed in upon every side, and stretched for miles to the westward, the charm of nature in her pristine beauty and grandeur, could not but deeply and lastingly impress a boy of his imaginative temperament. The Indian characters in his tales were undoubtedly sketches from the Indians he was accustomed to see in his boyhood, for even at that period the Six Nations were no trifling factor in a frontier village, and their visits for trading or other purposes were not unusual. When we remember that in later years he passed considerable time in active naval service, we can easily understand the wonderful scope of his descriptive power. He attended various grammar schools between the age of six and twelve, being for some time under the tutelage of Rev. J. Ellison, who was English rector of the Protestant Episcopal church in Albany, and, for those days, an extremely competent teacher. At the age of thirteen, young Cooper entered Yale College. He admits that he studied there but little, and in his junior year he was expelled for some unusually bold defiance of college laws. It is said that he devoted more of his time, while in New Haven, to the exploration of the woods and shores of the surrounding country, than to the duties of the class-room, a fact the adverse consequences of which are plainly discernible in his works, whose lack of polish and form is due, in all probability, to the absence of mental training in their author. After a short stay in Cooperstown, subsequent to his leaving Yale, it was decided that he should enter the navy. His father, being a representative in congress, and a leader of the Federal party, was undoubtedly in a position to further his son's advancement; but as there was no naval school at that time, it was necessary, if he were to become an officer, that he undergo preliminary service as a common sailor in the merchant marine. The Starling was the first ship upon which he sailed, and, of course, while he was one of its crew, his previous social position was ignored. The ship sailed for London, visited the straits of Gibraltar, and returned to Philadelphia by way of London. Her trip was a stormy one, and many of the striking incidents of Cooper's "Sea Tales" were furnished by this voyage, which also gave him an opportunity, while with her, to see something of London, and in many ways increased his stock of general information. Having finished his apprenticeship he received his commission as U. S. midshipman in January, 1808. Of the three years which he served in the navy, there is but scanty record. He was on the Vesuvius, and was afterward detailed with a party to Lake Ontario. The object of this expedition was the building of a vessel to command the inland waters, as there were strong indications of war between Great Britain and the United States. When the vessel was completed, the war-cloud had disappeared; but the winter spent in the wilderness bordering on the lake was the source of the graphic and fascinating descriptions in the "Pathfinder." Indeed, everything seemed designed, at this period, to give him that knowledge of frontier life and men which places him in the front rank of American novelists and realists. After visiting Niagara Falls, and commanding, for a time, a gun-boat on Lake Champlain, Cooper served on the Wasp, until his marriage with Miss De Lancy, daughter of John Peter De Lancy, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., in January, 1811. He then resigned from the navy, in accordance with the wish of his wife. The latter proved, from that time on, to be a controlling force in his life, although no one, in his writings, ever upheld more determinedly than he the natural supremacy and leadership of man. Mrs. Cooper came from a Huguenot family, which settled in Westchester county, N. Y., as early as the seventeenth century. Naturally the De Lancys were upholders of the crown in the revolutionary war, and Cooper's father-in-law was a captain in the British service. Both the leniency with which the novelist always treated the tories in his books, and his aristocratic tendencies (which, despite democratic sympathies, he undeniably had) are possibly due to the influence of these associations. His home life was most happy. For a time the young couple made their home partly at Westchester county, and partly in Cooperstown; but finally, in 1823, settled in Scarsdale Village, N. Y., on a farm known as "Angevine," where he led the life of a gentleman-farmer. He was thoroughly interested in agriculture, having as yet no inclination to, or any intimation of, a different career. Here six children were born to them, of whom two died in infancy. Of the four remaining daughters all reached maturity, and Susan Augusta, who subsequently became an authoress, was also her father's assistant, amanuensis, and secretary. His son Paul was born some years afterward in New York city. The occasion of Cooper's writing his first novel was unique. While reading to his wife a tale of social English life, he exclaimed: "I believe I could write a better book myself." Naturally she asked him to prove it, whereupon he penned a few chapters, which were of such merit that she urged him to complete his work. He was then persuaded by his friends to publish it. The book was issued in November, 1810, under the title "Precaution," and purported to be of non-American authorship. Both the choice of subject and the pretense of authorship are indicative of the feeling, which prevailed at that time among the educated classes in the United States. Incredible as it may seem, servility to English opinion was broadcast, and Cooper's first novel is "the cant of English expression, and the expression of English cant." This book was, comparatively, a failure; little notice was taken of it in America, and it was but briefly (although not harshly) criticised in England. Yet it was not such an utter failure as

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J. F. Cooper

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to prevent the author from a second literary venture. He had written upon a subject of which he was personally ignorant; success might follow the treatment of a subject with which he was more familiar. It occurred to him to attempt a sketch of purely American life—a tale told him by John Jay, of a spy who had been in his employ during the revolutionary war, and this became the basis of his next effort. He had an abundance of material. The war was not so far distant in time but that he felt an acquaintance with its actors, and Westchester, his home, was the neutral ground of the opposing forces. The success of "The Spy," issued in December, 1821, was remarkable, and immediately fixed Cooper's place as a master in fiction. Its power lay in the description of nature, and in the picturing of adventure—here he has no peer. The favor with which this work was received determined the trend of his career, and from this time he wrote incessantly. Between 1820 and 1830 he issued eleven books, and scored his greatest successes. It was during this period that he produced three of the five famous "Leatherstocking Tales," of which the "Pioneer" was the first. Of that book, 3,500 copies were sold on the day of its issue. In his earliest works there was apparent a tendency to be intolerant of criticism, and to use his novels as a vehicle for counter-criticism. In fact, his later books became the media for retaliation upon his critics. Cooper has been called the "American Scott;" and if he had imitated Scott to the extent of never reading criticisms of his own productions, he would have been more wise. "The Pilot," which was issued soon afterward, proved him a creator in a new field of fiction—that of the sea. Here he had hosts of imitators, but no peer. "Lionel Lincoln" and "The Last of the Mohicans," were his next works. By this time his books had gained such public favor, that they were not only read, but dramatized; "artists took his stirring incidents as subjects for their paintings," and a popular verdict was speedily rendered, that America had produced a famous man of letters. But jealousy, the enemy of success, at once became apparent both in England and America, and this made Cooper yet more intolerant and caustic. In 1822 he left "Angevine" for a home in New York city, where he quickly gathered about him a congenial circle called "The Bread and Cheese Club," including such famous men as Chancellor Kent, the jurist; Jarvis, the painter; De Kay, the naturalist; Durand, the engraver, Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, Halleck, Bryant, and others not less renowned in public life. He was easily its inspiration and impetus, and upon his early departure it speedily died. The pecuniary receipts from his books by this time not only enabled him to free himself from pecuniary obligations, but to realize his cherished desire of traveling abroad, so that in the year 1826 he sailed with his family for Europe. Appointed to the government position of consul at Lyons, France, he was led to resign the post because of certain abuses in the system of foreign appointments. He then made a general tour of the continent, and published numerous books, such as "Gleanings in Europe," "A Residence in France," etc. Although Cooper never presented letters of introduction, he was well received, socially, wherever he went. In England, he could not tolerate that condescension toward everything American everywhere prevalent, and was noted for his aggressive patriotism. Yet, strangely enough, this man was subsequently considered an enemy of republicanism. Of all the countries he lived in, Italy was the dearest to him, and his wife told him "it was the only country she had known him to leave, looking over his shoulder." During this period he was a most indefatigable writer. "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," "The Water Witch" followed each other in quick succession, all portraying American scenes and characters. According to one authority, his works were published as soon as written, in thirty-four different places in Europe. Almost immediately, however, in 1830, began the controversy which was prolonged until his death, and which impaired both his fortune and his reputation. Its effect upon him, personally, was also most unfortunate. His conception of others, and their conceptions of him, were completely changed. While love of his native land was one of his most marked characteristics, he became its most disliked literary man. In 1831 he was almost unavoidably drawn into a controversy that brought him into general disrepute at home, the occasion being a discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies, in which Lafayette spoke of the American government as being well and cheaply administered. Dissension at once sprang up outside the chamber; Cooper issued a pamphlet on the finances of his country, addressed to Gen. Lafayette. Leavitt Harris, who held a quasi-official position in the American legation at St. Petersburg, challenged some of Cooper's statements, and a heated encounter followed, which caused, in America, much unwarranted hostility to the novelist. Abuse and criticism were heaped upon him, and he vigorously defended

himself. The situation was an interesting one. Cooper had antagonized the English by his arrogant patriotism, and by his allusions to their ignorance and misrepresentation of America, in a work entitled "Notions of an American picked up by a Traveling Bachelor," and he had estranged his own countrymen by his attitude toward them, which they both misinterpreted and misjudged. His stay abroad had now been long enough for him to look with impartiality upon his own land. When, on his return, he criticised what was weak and crude in American men and morals, he became still more unpopular. His personality augmented this dislike. Even Bryant says that the first impression of Cooper was unfavorable. His intense earnestness seemed brusqueness, and his self-assertion, arrogance. Yet the affection he inspired in his immediate circle of friends was intense. He was most sincere and loyal, himself, and was utterly intolerant of anything low or mean; but the methods he employed to correct the faults of his countrymen were most unfortunate. The resultant attitude of the American people was especially trying to one of his quick and sensitive nature, and he resolved that he would write no more. He made his home at Cooperstown, N. Y., repairing the old mansion, and living in comparative seclusion. The America to which he had returned after

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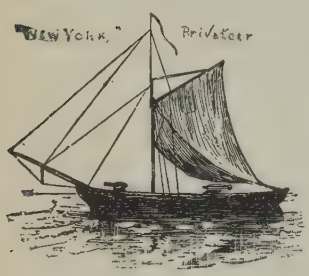
seven years abroad, was very different from the America he had left, and he found himself out of touch with existing conditions. The nation seemed to have deteriorated; the business of the land was in a ferment, and the glamor of love for the "almighty dollar" was over all men and measures. By his stay abroad, he had lost step with his country, "for he was the eulogist of past times." Dislike and ill-feeling intensified, on both sides, until there existed an open and unremitting hostility between Cooper and his fellow-citizens. Thurlow Weed, in 1841, uttered the general sentiment when he said: "He has disparaged American lakes, ridiculed American scenery, burlesqued American coin, and satirized the American flag." In addition to acquiring personal ill-repute, he became unpopular as a writer. The novel of adventure had seen its day: the sentimental and the exquisite were in demand.



Bulwer Lytton was more read than Scott and Cooper. Cooper entered upon a course, which as one says, "can in charity be called blundering." Seemingly he utilized every avenue to unpopularity. In 1834 he published "A Letter to his Countrymen," which was but a lengthy critique of Americans, their manners and morals. An episode which occurred soon after, added fuel to the flame of hostile feeling in his immediate locality. Near Cooperstown was a point of land belonging to the family estate, which had been used for many years as a picnic ground. Continued use had established a public claim to this spot, and when Cooper returned, he found it idle to talk of personal ownership. When his title was disregarded to the extent of defacing his property, he took legal measures to enforce his claims. This resulted in a general uprising of his towns-people, and their adoption of contemptuous resolutions concerning him. Although Cooper was in the right, this outcome was most unpleasant for him. In 1837 he wrote two books, "Homeward Bound," and "Home As Found," to enforce the principles involved in this dispute. In these volumes he appears to have lost all his former literary discrimination. They are so full of bitterness and prejudice as to be, to some judgments, almost worthless. The character of John Effingham was supposed to represent Cooper, and the name was often applied to him in derision. The picture he had drawn of American social life, while true in some points, was not far removed from caricature, as it was claimed, and the knowledge that the delineation would be accepted on the continent as genuine, was almost unendurable to his countrymen. But caustic criticism had become the mental habit in which Cooper most delighted, and the ferocity of the popular attacks upon him only served as fresh incentive to the use of his power in this direction. At this period he brought libel suits against many of the editors of the New York whig newspapers. It it unnecessary to say, that their attacks upon his character were what he called in question, and not their disparagement of his literary efforts. At first his suits were derided, but his repeated successes in their prosecution, notwithstanding he was his own advocate, was most remarkable. Decision after decision in his favor changed the complexion of affairs, and had the effect of stopping the libelous attacks. Thurlow Weed was his most bitter antagonist, but repeated verdicts against him finally compelled Weed to publish a complete retraction of his libels. Still, Cooper's success in these suits proved rather detrimental to him than otherwise. He had engaged in them to secure justice, although he knew that even a successful issue would render him obnoxious. He was, however, a man who would not only fight, but die for a principle, and there is something heroic about this legal struggle, when one recalls the odds against which he contended. In May, 1839, his "History of the United States Navy" appeared, for which he had been patiently collecting material during fourteen years. He was unusually well qualified to write such a work, by his own service in the navy, and by his intimate acquaintance with many officials in the service. His conscientious and impartial investigation of public documents, reports, and other available data, rendered this history one of great value. In it was also manifest the indomitable love of truth which invariably characterized him. At this remove, we cannot easily understand the hostility with which this history was received by Englishmen, as well as Americans. Both were probably dissatisfied because of its impartial and non-partisan spirit. Allegations of rancor and injustice, and charges of inaccuracy of statement against the author, resulted in yet another famous libel suit against William Stone, editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." The trial was made famous by the completeness of Cooper's victory, and the establishment of the reliability of historical facts, as stated by the careful author. Financially the work was a success, three editions being issued previous to the author's death. These controversies and conflicts naturally increased the change in Cooper's character, embittering and warping it. English sentiment troubled him little; but loving his native land as ardently as he did, the attitude of Americans caused him grief as well as anger. "His own land seemed to have repudiated him." There are clear traces of these feelings in many of his subsequent works, notably in "Mercedes of Castile," where the navigator says: "One cannot easily hate the land of his birth, but injustice may lead him to cease to love it." His regard for truth and accuracy in his naval history led him to say: "Were the manuscript of what has been printed now lying before me unpublished, I should certainly throw it into the fire as an act of prudence to myself, and justice to my children." "This controversy," he said, "was not of my seeking; for years have I rested under the imputations that these persons have brought against me, and I now strike a blow in behalf of truth, not from any deference to a public opinion that in my opinion has not honesty enough to feel much interest in the exposure of duplicity and artifice, but that my chidren may point to the fact with just pride, that they had a father who dared to stem popular prejudice in order to right truth." In this utterance Cooper shows the power which upheld him in the agitations of his closing days. His home life was the source from which he drew that peace and happiness which enabled him to stand for truth in spite of prejudice and injustice. His family exhibited the devotion which is never called forth save by a strong nature. During the final decade of his life (1840–50) he produced "The Pathfinder" and "The Deer-Slayer," the last of the Leather-Stocking Series. These are, without doubt, his most finished works. In them is no personality or didactic writing, no allusion to debatable occurrences; only the pure art to which Balzac refers, when he speaks of them as "beautiful and grand." The great Frenchman said: "I know of no one but Walter Scott who has risen to that grandeur and serenity of color; this is the school for literary landscape painters." Most unfortunately, in some of his works, during this period,

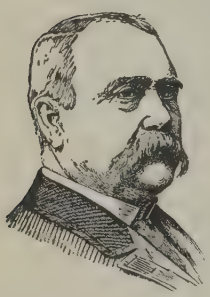
Cooper returned to his habits of attack. All that pertained to New England, and all that characterized it, were satirized and caricatured so excessively, that his reputation reached a lower point than ever before, at least in the opinion of *literati*. His two anti-rent novels, "Satanstoe" and "Chain-Bearer" (1845) were scarcely noticed by the press, and "The Redskins," brought out in 1846, experienced a similar treatment. Personal dislike and ill-feeling were sadly influential in them, and the didactic method had regained complete mastery over the artistic. Cooper's final attempt was a comedy, written in 1850, entitled "Upside Down; or, Philosophy in Petticoats." It ran for three nights at Burton's theatre, in New York, and was then withdrawn. It has never since been played. There is little positive information as to the pecuniary returns from Cooper's works, but it is well known that he wrote from necessity rather than from inspiration, during his later years. This was due to unsuccessful business ventures, to the passage of the English copyright law, and to literary piracy in his own country. His last years were spent at Cooperstown, where he indulged himself in agricultural experiments, and in the enjoyments of a rural life. His religious convictions gained strength as he advanced in years, and a few months before his death, he became a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church. In April, 1851, slight indications of disease were manifest, which developed so rapidly that his death

occurred a few months later in Cooperstown. He left a bare competency for his family, and they were forced to part with the old family mansion, where he had spent so large a portion of his life. His wife survived him but four months. Shortly after Cooper's demise, a public meeting was held in New York city, in his honor, at which Daniel Webster presided. It was addressed by Bryant, Washington Irving, and other representative men. On his deathbed, Cooper enjoined upon his family that they allow no account of his life to be prepared. This wish has been faithfully observed, and no authorized biography has ever appeared. Cooper's foibles and errors have long since been forgotten, and he has been accorded his just place as one of America's most brilliant novelists. It has been said of him, that "he is the people's novelist," and to a certain extent it may be true, for he has always been popular with the masses. Any absence of detail and of finish in his writing was due to the quantity of matter he produced, and the rapidity with which he sent it forth. Beauty of style he had none; his plots were meagre, and his characters mostly conventional; nevertheless, he triumphs by his supreme power of description, and vivid narration of events. His pictures are instinct with life; "his best works are a moving panorama," and he "has given us in Leatherstocking the only great original character that American fiction has added to the literature of the world." Some writers are inferior to their works; but the reverse is true here. As Prof. Lounsbury has said: "America counts on the scanty roll of her men of letters the name of no one who acted from purer patriotism or loftier principle. She finds among them all no manlier nature, and no more heroic soul." A brief letter from Cooper's own pen, the original of which is now in the possession of Curtis Guild, of Boston, Mass., is supposed to be the only statement he ever furnished concerning his life and career. It was addressed to S. C. Hall, English author and critic, for use in his "Book of Memories," and reads: "*Dear Sir*:—My family settled in America in the year 1679. It came from Buckingham to England, and for a century it dwelt in the county of Bucks in Pennsylvania. It, then, or rather my branch of it, became established in the state of New York. My mother was the daughter of Richard Fenimore, of Burlington county, N. J. I was born in 1789, at Burlington, on the Delaware, but was carried, an infant, to Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y. I was sent to various grammar schools between the ages of six and twelve, and at thirteen I was admitted to Yale College, New Haven, Conn. Here I remained three years, and then went to sea. My father died in 1809. I married the second daughter of John Peter De Lancy, of Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y. On my marriage I quitted the navy. From this time until I came to Europe, I resided either in Cooperstown, or in Westchester county, N. Y., or in the city of New York. My first book was published in 1821, since which time a tale has appeared annually. I was appointed consul at Lyons, but merely to protect my papers, etc., never having visited Lyons. This nominal post I resigned on quitting Switzerland in 1828. In 1826 I came to Europe as a traveler, and with a view to improving my health, which had been much injured by violent fever in 1824. I am much better, thank God, and begin to think of returning home. Can I say more? I have continued to write, and have already printed in London, Paris, Florence and Dresden. 'The Pioneers' contains a pretty faithful description of Cooperstown in its infancy, and as I knew it when a child. It is now much altered, of course. If these little trifling facts can be of any interest to you, I have great pleasure in communicating them. My life cannot have much interest for the public, but as you intend to say something, you will possibly need what I have written. My name is not *John*, as Mr. Calban calls me, but *James*. With best wishes for yourself and Mrs. Hall, I remain, dear sir, yours very truly, J. FENIMORE COOPER." Mr. Cooper died Sept. 14, 1851.

HILL, George Handel ("Yankee"), actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1809, and made his first appearance on the stage as a supernumerary in that city. For several years he led the life of a strolling player. He then married and became a country storekeeper at Le Roy, N. Y., but a quiet life proved irksome and he soon returned to the stage. He played for a time at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, was dismissed for incompetency, and was thereupon engaged by Edmund Simpson of the Park theatre, New York, to enact Yankee characters. His success as Jonathan Ploughboy in "The Forest Rose" at the Park was so great that he became a star whose services were eagerly sought after and he filled lucrative engagements in all parts of the country. He visited England in 1838 and was most cordially received at the Adelphi theatre, London. He was, in his day, the finest delineator of Yankee character on the stage, but dissipation and excesses ruined his health and in 1847 compelled his retirement. He died Sept. 27, 1848, at Saratoga, N. Y.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

DRAKE, Francis M., railroad president, soldier, and lawyer, was born at Rushville, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830, of parents who were natives of North Carolina. His father, John Adams Drake, was of German, and his mother, Harriet J. O'Neal, of Irish descent. The family removed in 1846 to Davis county, Ia., and there founded the village of Drakeville, where Francis attended school until he was sixteen years of age. Becoming a clerk in his father's general merchandise store, he assisted in carrying on the business until 1852. When a young man of twenty-two he led a train across the plains to California, fighting and defeating on the way a party of 300 Pawnee Indians, although his own force numbered but twenty men. Encouraged by the success of this venture, he again crossed the plains in 1854, reaching Sacramento, Cal., with ninety-seven cows, five oxen, and five horses, having lost, on the way, only three cows, a result which made the trip one of the most notable ever undertaken. Returning by sea, he was wrecked when the steamer Yankee Blade went down, with a loss of several hundred lives. He then entered into partnership with his father and brother in a general mercantile business, the connection continuing until 1858, when he withdrew to engage in business for himself at Unionville, Ia. The outbreak of the civil war called him from the pursuits of peace, and raising a company among his townsmen, on the governor's order, he joined the independent regiment of Iowa volunteers, commanded by Col. Edwards. Capt. Drake was commissioned as major, and commanded the Federal troops which defended the city of St. Joseph, Mo., against the Confederate general, Price. In 1862 Maj. Drake became lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Iowa infantry, with which he served for several years. At the battle of Elkin's Ford, Ark., in April, 1864, he defeated Gen. Marmaduke and his forces, gaining from his brigade commander the commendation: "Too much praise cannot be given Col. Drake for his distinguished gallantry and determined courage in this contest." A few weeks later, having been assigned to the command of the third brigade of Solomon's division, Col. Drake set out with a large train to gather supplies for the forces of Gen. Steele; the expedition was attacked by Confederate cavalry, and Col. Drake wounded and taken prisoner, only to be at once released, the nature of his injury being such that recovery was thought to be impossible. He was away from his command but six months, returning to camp and active duty while still on crutches. He was brevetted brigadier-general, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Centerville, Ia., and began the practice of law in partnership with Judge Amos Harris. Later, he gave up law to engage in the development of railroads, supplying brains and capital for five companies in his own state, among them the Albia & Centerville, and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, of both of which he is president. He is also president of the Centerville National Bank. In later years, Gen. Drake has been known as a generous patron of educational institutions and of churches. Drake University at Des Moines, Ia., an institution under the patronage of the Disciples of Christ, has been so named from his large gifts to it, and Iowa College at Grinnell, and the Wesleyan College at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., have also enjoyed his beneficence. He was married, Dec. 24, 1855, to Mary J. Lord, of Bloomfield, Ia., who died on June 22, 1883. They had six children—two sons and four daughters. Frank, the elder son, is married and is president of the Centerville Coal Co. John A., the younger son, is secretary and treasurer of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Co., and lives in Chicago. Millie, the oldest daughter, is the wife of L. P. Shouts, general manager of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Co. Jennie, the second, is the wife of Dr. J. L. Sawyer, an eminent surgeon; and Eva, the third, is the wife of Henry Goss, a boot and shoe merchant.



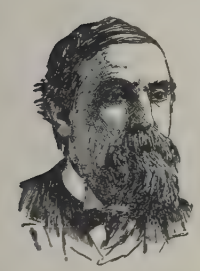
F. M. Drake

HOWE, Julia Ward, author and reformer, was born in New York city May 27, 1819. Her mother, Julia (Cutter) Ward, dying at twenty-eight years of age, left six children to the care of a father and an aunt, Miss Eliza Cutter, afterward Mrs. Dr. Francis. Mrs. Ward was a grand-niece of Gen. Francis Marion (q. v.), the heroic partisan ranger of the American revolution. The Wards from whom Mrs. Howe's father—the late Samuel Ward, of the banking firm of Prime, Ward & King, of New York city—was descended, were leading citizens of Rhode Island, in colonial times, pure-principled defenders of liberty. Samuel, known as Gov. Ward, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Richard Ward and Mary "Tillinghast" Ward, who was a great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. Julia Ward Howe's childhood and youth were passed in an atmosphere of refinement. Chief among her teachers was Joseph Greene Cogswell, master of Round Hill school, and late librarian of the Astor library, New York city. She was early proficient in several ancient and modern languages, and in music, and she took up her pen betimes, being, at the age of seventeen, an anonymous contributor to the "New York Magazine." Philosophy together with the classical languages and literature, have been her life-long study. Her marriage, in 1843, to Samuel G. Howe (q. v.), of Boston, Mass., was directly followed by a period of travel in Europe. The home which was established in Boston on the return of Dr. and Mrs. Howe, presided over by a housemother in whom were combined the tastes and aptitudes of a student with the accomplishments of a woman of society, soon became the centre of a wide hospitality. Mrs. Howe's first book of poems, "Passion Flowers," was published without signature in 1854. This was followed, in 1857, by a second volume, "Words for the Hour," and a drama, "The World's Own;" "A Trip to Cuba" (1860); "From the Oak to the Olive"—a book of European travel—(1867); a monograph on "Modern Society" (1881); "Margaret Fuller"—a brief biography—(1883); and a third volume of poetry, "Later Lyrics," in 1868. In this collection was included the world-famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic," written in beleaguered Washington, D. C., in November, 1861, and first given to the public in the pages of the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1862. Essays, reviews, sketches of travel and reminiscences have been contributed by her to the "Christian Examiner," "Atlantic Monthly," "Old and New," "The Woman's Journal," of which she was at one time an associate editor, the "North American Review," the "Forum," the "Epoch," "Youth's Companion," and other periodicals of the day. Since 1869 Mrs. Howe has taken an active part in the woman-suffrage movement, connecting herself, from its beginning, with the American Woman Suffrage Association.

Julia Ward Howe

and also with various local societies, frequently presiding and speaking at conventions, and using her pen in advocacy of its principles. She has been for eighteen years president of the New England Women's Club, and for ten years president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, to whose annual congresses she has contributed various papers. Peace between nations has also been with her a subject of deep concern. She was the founder of the Boston Saturday Morning Club, which gave a fine representation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, in 1890; and with Col. T. W. Higginson she founded the Town and Country Club, of Newport, R. I. Fervently believing in the fitness of women for the gospel ministry, she often responds to calls to preach in Unitarian and other pulpits. She has lectured in the far West, and preached in cities and towns of the Pacific coast. One of her most cherished recollections is of the Sunday services which she and her husband conducted in Santo Domingo for the colored people, whose place of meeting was a dilapidated little church with a mud floor. She has given addresses in Paris on the education of American women, and on associations of women. In Florence, Italy, she also spoke in public on the first-named theme, her discourse, which was in French being followed by a lively discussion, *pro* and *con.*, among the Italians present. During her last visit to Rome, she preached two sermons in Lent. Some of her best-known lectures are on "Women in the Greek Drama," "Greece Revisited," "Is Polite Society Polite?" "Reminiscences of Longfellow and Emerson." The women's department of the Cotton Centennial Exhibition at New Orleans, in the winter of 1885–86 was presided over by Mrs. Howe, assisted by her youngest daughter, who was in charge of the literary branch. Left a widow by the death of her husband in January, 1876, Mrs. Howe has labored more zealously than ever, as if to do the tasks of two. Never doubting that the woman's cause is man's, and the man's cause equally woman's, increasing years find her yet young in aspiration and in enthusiasm for humanity.

SPENCE, John Fletcher, chancellor of U. S. Grant University, was born at Greenfield, O., in 1828. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1853, and in the same year joined the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1862 he entered the Federal army as chaplain, serving till the close of the war, when he settled in Knoxville, Tenn., where he was at once elected president of the Knoxville Female College, which he did much to develop during the three years he continued at its head. On his resignation, he was appointed presiding elder of the Knoxville district in the Holston conference, in which capacity he served for four years. Since 1875 he has been at the head of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, now known as the U. S. Grant University, an institution founded in 1867, largely through his own efforts, for the benefit of the poor mountain whites. Gen. Grant made the first contribution to its endowment, saying: "I want to help the class of people for whom this school is being established, for I believe a Christian education among the masses of the mountainous central South is now a necessity." When Dr. Spence was placed in charge of the university the property was in imminent danger of being sold for debt. The depressing influence of its financial condition was felt in the attendance of students, and little but the local patronage remained. He has secured a liberal endowment and a largely increased patronage, and brought about the annexation (1889) of Chattanooga University at Chattanooga. So that he is now chancellor of one of the most prosperous universities in the South. Dr. Spence represented his conference in the general conference of 1880–84 and 1888–92. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1878, and that of LL.D. in 1890 by northern colleges.



J. F. Spence

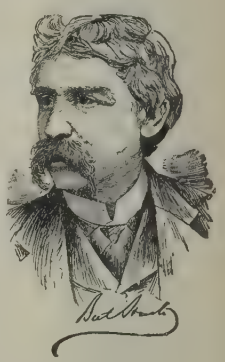
WATTERSON, Harvey Magee, journalist and legislator, was born at Beech Grove, Bedford Co., Tenn., Nov. 23, 1811. He was the son of William S. Watterson, who served in the war of 1812 on the staff of Gen. Jackson, and subsequently in the Florida campaign. Harvey received a classical education, and before he was of age had married and begun the practice of law at Shelbyville, Tenn. His wife, who died in 1884, was a sister of the late Justice Stanley Matthew's wife. He was elected the year following to the Tennessee legislature, and successively re-elected until 1839, when, on the nomination of James K. Polk for governor of Tennessee, he was nominated and elected by the democrats to succeed Mr. Polk in congress. He was re-elected in 1841, his term of service embracing the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh congresses, from 1839 to 1843. In the latter year, though again the nominee of his party, he declined re-election. In 1845 he was elected to the Tennessee senate and chosen its president. In 1847 he bought and edited the Nashville "Union," and in 1851 was called to be editor of the Washington "Union." Mr. Watterson was a close friend of Franklin Pierce, with whom he had served in congress, and was instrumental in securing Mr. Pierce's nomination for president in 1852, but he could not support the proposed repeal of the Missouri compromise, nor support the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, in 1858, had become administration measures, and in consequence he retired from the "Union," refusing many offers of placation from the president, including the governorship of Oregon, which, with the assurance of very soon returning as one of the two senators on its admission as a state, was urged upon him. He refused a nomination for congress in 1849, and in 1851 was appointed special agent of the United States government at Buenos Ayres. In 1857 he again refused to be a candidate for congress. Mr. Watterson's devotion to the Union was the master passion of his political life. He supported Douglass to the end at Baltimore, and was very active in the campaign that followed. In 1861 he was elected member of the convention to consider the secession of Tennessee by an overwhelming majority, though three months before, his presidential ticket had received a scant vote. This was due to his personal popularity. At the convention, finding all efforts for union futile, he retired to his home at Beech

Grove. On Johnson's coming to the presidency he was called to Washington, and became a trusted adviser. From 1869 to 1879 he practiced law. The last twelve years he spent partly in Washington and partly with his son Henry in Louisville. During that time he contributed much to the "Courier Journal," usually under the name "An Old Fogy." Mr. Watterson died Oct. 1, 1891.

TOBEY, Frank Bassett, manufacturer, was born at Dennis, Cape Cod. Mass., Sept. 15, 1833. The farm of his father, Jonathan H. Tobey, has been in possession of the Tobey family more than 200 years. According to tradition the land was deeded to Capt. Thomas Tobey, about the year 1675, for organizing a company and assisting the Plymouth colony in King Philip's war. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Rachel Bassett, whose ancestor came to America in the Fortune, the next ship after the Mayflower. Frank attended school winters, and worked on the farm summers, until he was eighteen, and then for five years held a position at the village store and post-office. His sterling integrity soon won for him the confidence of his employer, who gave up largely to him the management of the business. At a very early age he took an active interest in political and philanthropic subjects, and was a leading spirit in all the social organizations of the village. At a time when it required a great deal of independence to advocate the rights of the negro, he actively advanced the anti-slavery cause. He wrote the call and acted as secretary for the first republican convention in Dennis, and when barely twenty-one was nominated as delegate to the first state convention of that party, but feeling that he could not afford the time or money necessary for the journey, declined to serve. In 1857 he went to Chicago, joining his brother Charles, who, a year before, had started a furniture business in a little store of 1,200 square feet, on State street. The first year Frank worked on a salary; the next, the copartnership of Charles Tobey & Brother was formed, and the store enlarged. These young men had energy and ability, combined with New England conservatism. Their business advanced steadily, being conducted safely through the panics of 1857 and 1873. In 1870 they formed, with F. Porter Thayer, the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Co. The great fire of 1871 swept away their entire business plant, with the exception of their west side factory; but with characteristic energy they improvised a salesroom at the factory, and while the fire was still burning, they were taking large orders and filling them promptly. In 1875 the Tobey brothers bought out Mr. Thayer's interest, and organized the Tobey Furniture Co., Charles Tobey being president, and Frank vice-president and manager. Frank became president on the death of Charles in 1888, and to-day the company is probably the largest and most widely known retail furniture concern in the world. Instead of the 1,200 square feet of floor space of 1857, the house now requires more than four acres, while its trade extends to every state and territory in the Union, and occasionally to foreign countries. Mr. Tobey has aided liberally, with his influence and money, all movements for the welfare of his fellow-men, but while he has never shrunk from any responsibility, he has always refused to accept any important position to which he could not give the time and attention he thought belonged to it. For this reason he has refused many flattering offers of political office. He is a member of the Union League Club, and many societies which owe largely to him their prosperity and even their existence, know him only as a member. The noble aspirations of youth, which so often disappear with the buffetings of advancing years, seem in him to be tempered only by the riper judgments of experience.

Frank B. Tobey

HARTE, Francis Bret, author, was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1839, of mixed English, German and Hebrew ancestry. He received a common-school education. His father, a professor in the Albany Female College, died when the boy was quite young, and in 1854 the family removed to California. Living in the rude mountain settlements of the interior and mingling with the rough characters there, the boy obtained from actual experience many of the incidents which were afterward embodied in his writings. During the first three years of his life in California he turned his hand to whatever promised him a livelihood. From San Francisco he is said to have walked to Sonora, where he opened a school which was a failure. He was subsequently a compositor in a newspaper office at Eureka, a miner, and an express messenger. In 1857 he went to San Francisco and became a compositor in the office of the "Golden Era." There a few sketches from his pen of a Bohemian character attracted the favorable notice of the editor, and he was taken from the case and put at the desk as one of the writers for the paper. For a time he was associated in the management of the "Californian," a literary weekly in which he printed his "condensed novels." It had, however, but a brief existence. It was in 1863 that he first became known in the East by one of his sketches, and in 1864, having in the meantime held some minor political appointments, he was made secretary of the U. S. branch mint—a position which he continued to hold for the next six years. During this time he wrote "John Burns, of Gettysburg;" "The Pliocene Skull;" "The Society Upon the Stanislaus," and other poems which had a wide circulation. In July, 1868, the "Overland Monthly" was begun, with Mr. Harte as editor. It is said that the fact that the first number of this publication had no distinctively Californian romance in its pages, attracted his attention and, having the plot and general idea of one in his mind, he determined to write it out for the following number. The result was "The Luck of Roaring Camp"—that never-to-be-forgotten idyl of pathos and rude natural beauty. Oddly enough, the story was generally disapproved in the office, being even considered immoral and of a character likely to be injurious to the general public—not to speak of its possible effect on the future of the "Overland Monthly." The proof-reader, a young lady, was with difficulty induced to continue reading it, after having risen from its perusal with disgust. Mr. Harte was requested to withdraw the manuscript, but this he absolutely refused to do, making its publication determine the question of his remaining editor of the magazine. It was dolefully admitted, and the number containing it sent out with many misgivings on the part of the publisher. In California the story made little impression, and what it did make was unfavorable; but in the East it aroused the whole reading public. Letters and complimentary notices came flooding in through the mails, among them a request from the "Atlantic



Monthly" for a similar story. Mr. Harte threw off in an hour of idleness, one day, the poem of the "Heathen Chinee" ("Plain Talk from Truthful James"), and tossed it carelessly into his desk. Some months after, the printer of the "Overland Monthly" needing a little copy, Mr. Harte hunted among his manuscripts and selected this. It was thereupon published and became a household word wherever the English language was read. Several well-known sketches followed: "The Outcasts of Poker Flat;" "Miggles;" "Tennessee's Partner;" "M'liss," and "Flynn of Virginia;" also "Dickins in Camp" and the "Greyport Legion," two of his sweeter poems, that will never fail to touch the heart. In 1870 Mr. Harte was appointed professor of recent literature in the University of California, but he resigned the following spring, and retiring from his editorial position settled in New York. Later an attempt to found a literary magazine in Chicago, under his direction, proved a failure, and he devoted himself to writing for the "Atlantic Monthly" and lecturing on the "Argonauts of '49" throughout the country. He was appointed U. S. consul to Crefeld, Germany, in 1878, and transferred to Glasgow, Scotland, in 1880, where he continued until 1885. Since that time he has resided abroad, devoting himself to literature. "No living writer," according to the London "Spectator," "has struck so powerful and original a note as he has sounded throughout the six tales which made his reputation. In these he forgets all other literature, and sees and is possessed solely by the life which he portrays. So vigorous and veracious is the conception, that all extraneous and reflected matter is left behind, as the impurities of a solution are rejected when it crystallizes." *A propos* of his Californian tales, the "Saturday Review" says: "Beyond their interest as works of fiction, they have a truth which, if not exactly literal, is better than much that passes for historical truth. * * * They give us a picture everywhere so striking and consistent that even without confirmation—which, however, is not wanting—it must be accepted as faithful of a strange transitory phase of civilization which already belongs to the past." Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are: "Mrs. Skagg's Husbands" (1872); "Tales of the Argonauts, and Other Stories" (1875); "Gabriel Conroy," a novel (1876); "Two Men of Sandy Bar," a drama (1877); "Drift from Two Shores" (1878); "The Twins of Table Mountain" (1879); "Flip and Found at Blazing Star" (1882); "In the Carquinez Woods" (1883); "On the Frontier" (1884); "Maruja: A novel" (1885); "Snowbound at Eagle's" (1886); "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready" (1887); "The Crusade of the Excelsior," a novel (1887), and "The Argonauts of North Liberty" (1888). His works were collected and published in five volumes in 1880–81.

WHEELER, Dora, artist, was born at Jamaica, L. I., March 8, 1860, where her parents owned a characteristic Long Island homestead, and where the family spent their summers. Her childhood was fully occupied in making the acquaintance of every animate and inanimate thing within a certain radius of the house. Two years of childhood spent in Germany under simple social influences stamped the peculiar frank, friendly directness of her childish mind into a characteristic. The closeness of all her early life to nature, and the familiarity of her family with artists and art pursuits, gave the artist's point of view, so that when, during her school years, a long and trying illness became what promised to be confirmed invalidism, it was inevitable that she should turn to pictorial representation as an alleviation and amusement. Two years of this invalidism were spent in Paris, and the confinement to one room and one position was varied by constant and incessant sketching of every person and thing within sight. These sketches alternated with compositions where the artistic memory, which, all unconsciously, had been making unfading studies of every thing in nature, supplied the material, and in this way drawing and composition were acquired. Returning health did not interfere with the development of the artistic faculty, but directed it by more regular and academic study, and later Miss Wheeler entered the Wm. Chase studio, New York city, as a pupil, and under this brilliant painter received her first lessons in painting. Her compositions during this period showed the imaginative direction which has characterized her work. It was during these years that the competition prizes instituted by Mr. Prang occurred, and Miss Wheeler was fortunate enough to win one of the first-year prizes, in company with artists of such reputation as Vedder and Caryl Coleman. The next year double prizes were offered upon popular vote and the vote of artists. Curiously enough, the vote of the two bodies fell upon one picture which was Miss Wheeler's, and her name from this time was enrolled with names of well-known artists. Another two years of study in Paris succeeded this fortunate composition. Miss Wheeler is known as a designer of unusual imagination and ability for stained glass, illustrations of books, and cartoons for decorative work of various kinds, and is also well known as a painter of portraits and pictures which embody the mysteries and fancies which stand outside the boundary of actual and daily life. Among the portraits she has painted are a large proportion of literary people, including, among English men and women of letters, Mrs. Richie (Miss Thackeray), Austin Dobson, Thomas Hardy and Walter Besant, and among Americans, Mrs. Burnett, Samuel Clemens, Frank Stockton, Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Howells, Mr. Burroughs, Col. Hay and Brander Matthews.

MITCHELL, John Ames, editor, was born in New York city Jan. 17, 1845, of Massachusetts parents, in which state (Plymouth county) his childhood was passed. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and attended the Harvard Scientific School for a time. He afterward studied architecture in the office of Ware & Van Brunt, Boston, for two years, and at the *École des Beaux Arts*, Paris, for three years more. Returning to America, he practiced as an architect in Boston until 1876, when he went to Paris again for study, and remained four years, having been persuaded to abandon architecture by his interest in artistic and decorative work, stained-glass designs and book illustration, into which he had gradually drifted. During his stay in Paris he studied drawing and painting in Julian's *atelier*, and with Albert Maignan. He produced a series of etchings entitled "Croquis de l'Exposition," published by *L'Art*, and received honorable mention for work exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Upon his return to America, in October, 1880, he settled in New York city, where he still resides. At that time no comic journal was published in America along purely artistic lines. Mr. Mitchell felt that

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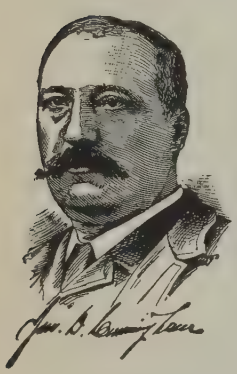
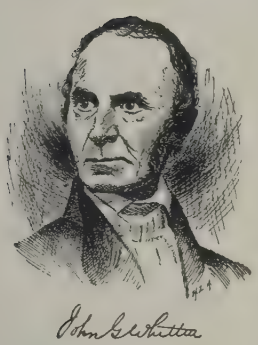
there was an open field for an artistic, satirical journal which should make a specialty of black and white drawings—a department of art of which he had made a special study, and in which he was deeply interested. Accordingly, having won over Mr. Andrew Miller and others to the enterprise, he started "Life" Jan. 3, 1883, the first issue bearing that date. Mr. Mitchell has been the literary and artistic editor, and Mr. Miller the business manager since the start. "Life" was kindly received from the first number, but lost money until the following September. From that date for nearly a year it neither lost nor earned. Since then its financial prosperity, as well as its popularity with the public, has steadily increased. Mr. James S. Metcalfe has for some time worked with Mr. Mitchell as associate editor. In refining American humor, as well as in bringing it into intimate relations with the best products of the draughtsman's art, "Life" has rendered an appreciable service to the reading community. Indeed, the publication of its first number very plainly marks a new and better epoch in humorous journalism. Mr. Mitchell has of late years supplemented his editorial labors by writing a number of books, among which may be mentioned: "The Summer School of Philosophy at Mt. Desert" (1881); "The Romance of the Moon" (1886); and "The Last American" (1889).

CUNNINGHAM, John Daniel, lawyer and arboriculturist, was born at Oak Bowery, Chambers Co., Ala., March 28, 1840. His ancestors, who were of the best Scotch-Irish blood, first settled in Virginia. His father, a rich planter and distinguished military officer, removed to Alabama from Fayetteville, Ga. John was educated at Emory and Henry College, Va., began the study of law at seventeen years of age under Chief Justice David Clopton and Gov. R. F. Ligon, of Alabama, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he married Cornelia, daughter of Miles G. Dobbins, a prominent banker of Atlanta. Mr. Cunningham was practicing law successfully at Tuskegee, Ala., when the civil war broke out, and though against secession he served to the end, when he had the wisdom to foresee and the nerve to advise the best course to restore the country. Impoverished by the war, he resumed practice at Montgomery, Ala., and was making $8,000 a year, when, in 1868, at twenty-six years of age, he was appointed judge of a state court of unlimited jurisdiction in Montgomery county. He held the office six years. In 1874 he moved to Atlanta, where he acquired a large practice, besides becoming the leading fruit planter in Georgia, and one of the foremost in the South. Judge Cunningham is a versatile writer, a profound lawyer, an able judge, a sagacious business man and a model citizen. He has left his impress on every community in which he has lived or labored. In the law he has shown himself learned, untiring and full of resource, handling, among other important cases, one in London, which involved £400,000 sterling. As a judge he took the highest rank, and when he left the bench the grateful esteem of the bar was expressed in a public meeting. He has organized a successful refrigerator car company, has been the pioneer of the great fruit industry of the South, and has large orchards in Cobb county, Ga., in addition to his Orchard Hill plantations of 1,200 acres. He ships 40,000 fruit crates a year, and employs 400 gatherers. He has been one of the foremost temperance champions in the land, refusing to allow his surplus fruit to be distilled into liquor. His reply to all offers to buy fruit for distillation was: "I give away my surplus fruit to make hogs out of pigs, but will not sell it at any price to make hogs out of men." His strong sense, practical judgment, thorough methods and fearless convictions make him a leader in his state.



LARCOM, Lucy, author, was born at Beverly Farms, Mass., in 1826. When only seven years old she wrote and illustrated a little volume of poems. On her father's death, her mother, who was left with eight young children to support and educate, removed to Lowell, Mass. Lucy, after going to school for two or three years, began to work in the mills as a "doffer"—taking off empty bobbins and putting on full ones. Of the spirit of kindness and helpfulness which prevailed among her fellow-workers, she has said many pleasant things in her later poems, notably in an "Idyl of Work." A club of literary girls started a little manuscript periodical, which her sister edited, and for which Lucy wrote much. Later this paper became the Lowell "Offering," and in it appeared her first printed prose and verse. The mill girls had also a literary circle, and at one of their gatherings she met the poet Whittier, who from that time was her warm friend and helper. In later years they together compiled "Child-Life" and "Songs of Three Centuries." When about twenty, Miss Larcom went with a married sister to Illinois, where they lived a nomadic and pioneer life, rich in experience, which found expression in many poems. Here she taught school in a log-cabin. Before entering upon her duties, however, she was compelled to hold up her right hand and swear that she had sufficient acquaintance with writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography to teach them properly. She was paid for her work at the rate of $40 for three months, and was expected by the committee to "know considerable" for such a high salary. After two years of this experience she went to the Monticello Female Seminary, where she completed the full course of study, teaching a part of the time. She longed, however, for her "home-corner of Massachusetts," and on her graduation went back to Beverly, where she had private pupils for a year or two; and then for six years taught rhetoric, English literature, history, and mental and moral science in the Wheaton Female Seminary at Norton, Mass. Ill health finally forced her to give up teaching, but she has from time to time lectured upon literature in schools. In her home at Beverly Farms she has given her time and strength to literary pursuits, being a frequent contributor to the "Independent," the "Congregationalist," and several magazines. One of her best-known poems, "Hannah Binding Shoes," was first published in the New York "Crayon." She was for a long time one of the editors of "Our Young Folks," afterward "St. Nicholas," and has edited several books of selections from the poets, among them, "Breathings of a Better Life," "Roadside Poems," and "Hillside and Seaside." She has published several volumes of original poems, the latest being "Wild Roses from Cape Ann." "A New England Girlhood," also from her pen, is a charming account in prose of girlhood in Massachusetts many years ago, and is largely autobiographical. During the civil war she wrote many patriotic poems. She died Apr. 15, 1893.

WHITTIER, John Greenleaf, poet, was born near Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807. He was descended from Thomas Whittier, a member of the Society of Friends, who settled at Haverhill in 1647. The place is only thirty miles north of Boston, but at that period it was on the extreme frontier, and peculiarly exposed to incursions from the Indians. Twice they descended upon it, once in 1797, when they carried away Hannah Dustin (q. v.), whose thrilling story was told in every school-reader in the country forty years ago; and again in 1798, when they killed and captured forty of the inhabitants. But though the Whittier family, as Quakers, were exposed to the persecution of their white neighbors, who then applied the lash and the branding-iron to the peace-loving sect, they were never molested by the unchristian red men. Though their dwelling was on the outskirts of the town, they slept with unbarred doors and windows, and even in the most perilous times refused to resort to the log block-house for protection, yet they dwelt in safety. With fresh scalps dangling at his belt, and hands still red with the blood of their neighbors, the savage would pass their home in peace, or, if he paused at all, would merely exchange a friendly greeting with his "white brother" and his family. He had been subdued by brotherly kindness. But kindliness was not the only prominent trait of the early Whittiers. They had a strong devotion to truth, a stern sense of right, a deep disdain for wrong, an unquestioning religious faith, and that clear vision which sees in every man — be he red, white or black—a beloved son of the all-loving, universal Father. It was these qualities, nurtured in rugged times, and descending through two centuries, from father to son, which, bursting at last into song, made John Greenleaf Whittier the most American of all American poets. It took seven generations of saintly clergymen to form an Emerson; it required as many generations of sturdy, liberty-loving, God-fearing yeomen to produce a Whittier. The father of Whittier cultivated a small farm in the eastern part of Haverhill, and lived there in an ample old farm-house, which is still standing. He was in comfortable circumstances, but like most farmer's boys of the time, his son was brought up to work on the place during summer, and to attend the district school in winter, varying his studies at that season by an occasional job in the shoemaker's shop, which seventy years ago was considered an indispensable adjunct to a farmer's dwelling. The school was taught by the somewhat singular genius whom Whittier has described in his lines, "To My Old Schoolmaster," and it was held in a dilapidated, one-storied shanty, standing not far from the Whittier homestead. This shanty was the dwelling of the schoolmaster, whose spouse—somewhat overfond of toddy—tended her little ones in a room adjoining the school apartment. Occasionally the inebriated lady would hold a domestic discussion with her husband, and then



John G. Whittier

"Through the cracked and crazy wall,
Came the cradle rock and squall,
And the good man's voice at strife
With his shrill and tipsy wife."

But the master was a "genial pedagogue," who, though the ferule was then the universal fashion, lured his scholars to their studies

"By stories old
With a comic unction told,
More than by the eloquence
Of terse birchen arguments."

There Whittier acquired the English rudiments, and at home he imbibed a taste of literature from the "Pilgrim's Progress," and a few other religious works that composed the family library. But in neither of these was there aught to awaken his youthful genius. What first aroused his imagination was a volume of Burns, which, by a happy chance, fell into his hands in his early boyhood. It completely fascinated him, and engrossed his every spare moment. He read it at night while seated by the kitchen fire, and at noonday when resting from his work in the shadow of the stone wall he was building on his father's farm. The music of its songs sank into his soul, and he felt a new life throbbing in his veins. Everything now—all nature and our human life—took on for him a hue of poetry, awakening new thoughts, which, born poet as he was, sought expression in rhythmical language. But his verse-writing was discouraged by his father, whose practical sense saw in it nothing but poverty. He plead and argued with his son that its practice would unfit him for useful work; but he might as well have sought to check the boy's breathing, and have expected that he would still remain a sentient being. At stolen moments the lad continued his exercises at rhyming, and at length, when a little past his eighteenth year, with many misgivings, sent "The Exile's Departure" to William Lloyd Garrison, who was then the editor of the "Free Press," an obscure journal printed in the neighboring town of Newburyport. The poetical market was as largely overstocked then as it is now, and this poem came to Garrison with no alluring dress or accompaniments. It was written in blue ink on the coarsest kind of paper, and having been thrust under the door on the previous night, was found by Garrison on the floor when he entered his office the following morning. He glanced over the dingy paper, and was about to toss it into his waste basket, when a sudden impulse stayed his hand and led to his giving it a conscientious reading. He detected in it the water-marks of genuine poetry, and laid it aside for future publication, but it did not appear until June 1, 1826. In the meanwhile, with a beating heart and a trembling hand, young Whittier opened the "Free Press" as it came weekly to his father's dwelling, but only to be disappointed week after week. When at last he saw the lines in "the poet's corner," he was dazed, thrilled, and yet strangely elated. Henceforth for him there could be but one destiny. He continued to send poems to the "Free Press," all of which in due time appeared, and at last Garrison, encountering the messenger, asked from whom they came. "From a farmer's boy, named Whittier, living at East Haverhill," was the answer. "I will ride over and see that boy," said Garrison. He found the father and son working side by side in the field; such was the first meeting of those two men who for more than fifty years were to labor together in forwarding a movement whose influence will be felt upon this country and the world as long as both shall endure. This visit of Garrison decided the career of Whittier. Garrison was but two years the senior of the farmer lad, but he had seen much more of the world, was a man of decided opinions, and accustomed to impress his views upon others. He now strongly urged the elder Whittier not to hamper his son's genius, but to give him a more liberal education, and thus fit him for acting an honorable part in the world. The father heeded this advice; but his means were narrow, and he could afford his son no more than two years' tuition at an academy. With this slender

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outfit young Whittier, before he had arrived at the age of twenty-one, repaired to Boston, and engaged in journalism, contributing to and editing, for about two years, the "American Manufacturer." Then he returned to Haverhill, where he employed himself in editing the Haverhill "Gazette," and in writing verse during the long, solitary walks that he took amid the beautiful country on the banks of the Merrimack. His pen was never idle, and it was at this time that he wrote in prose and verse some of those beautiful tales of Indian tradition, and of the old-time superstitions which hang like a shadowy mist over the ancient town of Haverhill. Then he was called to Hartford, Conn., to edit the "New England Weekly Review," but in 1833 he returned to his Haverhill home, to resume his connection with the "Gazette," and his long, thoughtful strolls beside the waters of his native river. There he now remained during four years—years which were, in one respect, the most important in his career, for in them he found his life-work, which was to sound a bugle-blast that nerved a great nation to a final struggle for freedom. It was at this period that the anti-slavery agitation may be said to have begun to stir the country fully. Whittier saw the full import of the movement, and

his sympathies went out strongly for the four millions of his fellowmen who were then held in bondage. At this time he wrote those "Voices of Freedom," which, like the exhortation of a true prophet, stirred the hearts of men, and awakened a public sentiment which spread until it included a whole people. Meanwhile he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1835, and in the following year was chosen secretary of the National Anti-Slavery Society. Two years later he was appointed editor of the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but his outspoken utterances in this journal soon aroused so bitter an opposition among conservative Philadelphians, that its presses and the building in which it was published were attacked and destroyed by a mob. After this he removed to Amesbury, a town adjoining Haverhill, and there, except during a brief period in 1844, when he conducted the "Middlesex Standard" at Lowell, he has since resided. For sixty years—ever since his first contribution in 1826 to Garrison's "Free Press"—Whittier has never been idle. Of both prose and poetry he has been a constant contributor to various journals, and, indeed, all of his books, with the single exception of "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," have first been published in some form in a periodical. But he cannot be said to have had a national reputation until 1837. In that year was begun his connection with the "National Era," an abolition journal, which, on account of its publication at Washington, was widely known both in the North and in the South. To this journal, though he continued to reside at Amesbury, he contributed regularly for twelve years, and he wrote frequently for the "Atlantic Monthly" after it was started in 1857. In these two publications, both before and during the civil war, he had a platform from which his voice could be heard throughout the nation, and there is no estimating the influence of his utterances at this time on the Northern mind, or their effect on the course of events that decided the fate of this country. The pen is said to be mightier than the sword, and it is certain that in some of Whittier's lines at this period there was a power that moved the North from Maine to California. The collected edition of his poems which appeared in 1857, and his earlier contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly," gave him his first wide recognition as a poet; but it was not until the publication of "Snow Bound" in 1866 that he came to be universally regarded as one of the great writers of American poetry. Until then his genius had been under restraint, cramped by a severe sense of duty to give his whole strength to an earnest advocacy of political reform. He had no leisure to delight himself in beauty, but, those reforms effected, he was free to indulge his æsthetic inclinations. Hence it is by "Snow Bound" and his later writings that he must be measured to ascertain his real stature as a poet; and though he has written prose that is in all respects admirable, it is as a poet that in the coming time he will be most honored and longest remembered. This is not the place to enter into any critical analysis of his poetry, nor is one needed, since his rank among the poets of the century is fixed beyond alteration. He is universally recognized as the prophet poet—the one among us who best interprets the divine voice that is to be heard in nature and in the soul of man. In him is revived the spirit which breathes through the Book of Isaiah and the best Hebrew poetry; and in his rugged strength and simplicity he is not unlike those great bards who have uplifted the world with their songs for nearly thirty centuries. Whittier has had the rare felicity to see his songs embodied in the nation's law, and while yet alive to receive honor as the prophet who warned his country against the giant vice threatening its destruction. But more is he to be honored for his selection of those profounder themes that bear on human existence and lead the mind away from the transient and the superficial, to the transcendent and the unchangeable. Therefore, if these interior and unseen elements of life form an enduring basis in poetry, some of his verse is likely to live as long as his country's language. Agassiz once said to a friend who offered him a share in a profitable speculation, "I have no time to give to mere money-getting." Doubtless the same would have been said by Whittier at any period in his career. He has never been in other than moderate circumstances. His house at Amesbury is a plain, old-fashioned wooden structure, such as may be seen anywhere in the country towns of New England. It is painted a neutral tint, and stands a couple of rods from the street, the intervening space being filled with shrubbery. Beyond it stretches a small garden, rich in fruit-trees and grape-vines, and showing in its trim order the careful hand of its owner. The room which for very many years was the poet's library looks out upon this garden, and also has a view of Pow-wow Hill, which is familiar to the readers of his poetry. In this apartment there is a Franklin stove, and one of the sides of the room is occupied by a desk and book-shelves filled with such books as may be found

in most libraries. The room is now mostly tenantless, for since the death of his sister Elizabeth, who for many years was the mistress of the poet's bachelor household, he has passed much of his time at Danvers, but it has been the gathering-place of noted men and beautiful women, some of whom, like Alice Cary and Lucy Larcom have caroled songs that will echo along the ages. Near the house, on the borders of a tangled grove, is a little Quaker church, resembling much an old-fashioned country school-house. There, when he was a constant tenant of his home, Whittier twice on every Sunday resorted for quiet worship with a few descendants of the old Quaker families; for he does not disregard religious forms, though his life is a constant worship. His creed has one cardinal doctrine—"God is Love"—belief in which has permeated his entire being and has had a constant overflow in love for his fellows. To a correspondent he once expounded his religious faith as follows: "I am not a Universalist, for I believe in the possibility of the perpetual loss of the soul that persistently turns from God in the next world as in this. But I do also believe that the Divine love and compassion follow us in all worlds, and that the Heavenly Father will do the best that is possible for every creature He has made. What that will be must be left to his infinite love and goodness. I would refer thee to a poem of mine, 'The Answer'—'Spare me, dread angel of reproof,' etc.—as containing, in a few words, my belief in this matter." There is no estimating the boon which such a man as Whittier is to this country and the world. His genius is a beacon set above the confusing currents of modern thought, and to its light we may look as a safe standard by which to test our ideas and measure our progress and that of our time. An eminent Italian has recently said, "Happy America, whose great poets are also great saints." Whittier is a saint, though one of a genial, human type, with hopes and aspirations like other men; but he stands habitually on a height which ordinary men only on rare occasions attain, and hence he is fitted to guide and uplift his fellow-men. He died Sept. 7, 1892, after a short illness.

BARNES, Catharine Weed, artist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1851. She is the eldest of five children of Hon. William Barnes and Emily P. Barnes,

the youngest child of the late Thurlow Weed. After graduation from the Albany Female Academy and the Friends' School of Providence, R. I., she spent two years at Vassar College, but from ill health could not complete the course, and went abroad with her parents, accompanying them to Russia, where Mr. Barnes was an official delegate to the International Statistical congress at St. Petersburg. Several years later she again went to Europe, and has traveled much over her own county also. Fond of literary and artistic work, she was attracted by the increasing interest in photography, taking it up in 1886, and has built a fine portrait studio for herself at Albany, where is her laboratory and printing room. She is a member of the New York Society of Amateur Photographers, of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography, of the Chicago Camera Club, and is one of the editors of the "American Amateur Photographer," besides writing for other magazines on camera work. Since February, 1889, she has kept house for her father, owing to the death of Mrs. Barnes. She is a member of Sorosis, and occasionally speaks at its meetings. Her grandmother, Catharine Weed, was the child of Moses Ostrander (whose ancestors came from Utrecht, Holland), and Clarissa Montfort, of Huguenot descent. Mr. Weed's family were English, as was that of Mr. Barnes.

HEARN, Lafcadio, author, was born on the Island of Santa Maura, Ionian islands, Greece, about 1850. His mother was a Greek, and his father a surgeon in the army of Great Britain, whose regiment was stationed in Greece during the period of the English protectorate. Lafcadio received a liberal education in England, Ireland and France, and after the death of his father in India came to America. Being in reduced circumstances, he learned the printer's trade in Cincinnati, and after holding various subordinate positions in a printing office, he was employed as reporter and traveling correspondent on several newspapers in that city. During one of his vacations he went South. The southern blood in his veins responded to the warmth, beauty and poetry of the country, and he resolved to remain where things were so congenial to his tastes. He found more agreeable journalistic work in New Orleans than he had followed in Cincinnati, and greater leisure for the gratification of his literary tastes. Oriental literature possessed for him a peculiar fascination, and he made exhaustive researches in ancient Egyptian, Indian and Buddhistic writings, investigating among the material of Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia." His "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature" is an interpretation of certain Eastern stories and legends. This book, though not in metrical form, is a prose poem. His "Chinese Ghosts" is another successful effort in poetical prose, his handling of the legendary lore of the Celestial Empire being extremely graceful. He has also translated and published "One of Cleopatra's Nights," from the French of Théophile Gautier.

TODD, Charles Scott, soldier and diplomatist, was born near Danville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1791, the son of Judge Thomas Todd (q. v.). He was graduated from William and Mary College, Va., in 1809, studied law with his father and at Litchfield, Conn., and began practice at Lexington, Ky., in 1811. He entered the army in 1812, was sent by Gen. Harrison as division judge-advocate to Gen. Winchester, was on staff duty under Gens. Harrison and McArthur, won high praise from both, rose to be colonel and inspector-general, but resigned in June, 1815, to practice law at Frankfort, Ky. In 1817 he was secretary of state and a member of the legislature. He was sent to Colombia in 1820 on a confidential mission, and again in 1822 with the recognition of its independence. Returning, he declined office, retired to a farm, was vice-president of the Kentucky Agricultural Society for some years, and in 1837 a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was a friend of Clay and Harrison; to support the latter's candidacy in 1840 he wrote, with B. Drake, a campaign life of that officer, and edited for a time the Cincinnati "Republican." President Harrison meant to reward him with the mission to Vienna, but Tyler sent him in 1841 to St. Petersburg, where he remained until 1845, and was the first foreigner ever admitted to membership in the Imperial Agricultural Society. His later life was passed in retirement. He died at Baton Rouge, La., May 14, 1871.

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JAMES, Henry, author, was born in New York city, April 15, 1843. His father, of the same name, was a noted theological writer of Swedenborgian views. The son was educated under his supervision, for the most part in Europe, where he spent the years 1855–59. He studied at the Harvard Law School, and in 1865 began to contribute sketches to periodicals. A number of short stories written by him were published in "The Atlantic Monthly" during the next ten years. These gained for him a definite, although not an extended reputation. Since 1869 he has resided, for the most part, in England, although in 1874–75 he was in this country, and was connected with the periodical just named. He is credited with having originated the "Transatlantic" school of fiction, and with Mr. W. D. Howells is accounted the leader of the American analytic and metaphysical novelists. Most of his works have run serially in various magazines—the "Atlantic Monthly," the French "Revue des Deux Mondes," etc.—before appearing as volumes. The New York "Nation" said of his first publication "Transatlantic Sketches" (1875): "His sketches give us the very manner of sensitive impression, and are positively better than the actual pilgrimage." The same journal made the following criticism on "Watch and Ward" (1878): "We cannot see what end Mr. James proposed to himself in this book. An interesting book may be written about uninteresting people, but it is by illustrating in them some truth of nature that makes the whole world kin, or by analysis that reaches below every veil of circumstance, and at last draws blood, but in 'Watch and Ward' we desire to keep all mantles decorously drawn and folded, lest by lifting one we see the wooden limbs and the strings by which they are jerked." Concerning "Hawthorne" (English men of letters series), the "Saturday Review" (London, England) declared: Essentially unlike as the two writers are Mr. James is imaginative enough to render Hawthorne's moods for us in a way that commands our assent to his rendering; besides he knows New England down to its very roots; he moves at will between the American standpoint and the European; and he is master of a style of exceptional fineness and elasticity. Of "The Bostonians" the "English Spectator," in giving judgment, wrote: "It is a wonderfully clever book, so clever in many parts, even in execution, and so original in conception that one can almost pardon the unquestionable tedium of a great part of the second and third volumes, from which we get the impression that a comparatively slight study has been put under a microscope, and rendered in all the extended dimensions of an artificially magnified image." This may be reckoned as the quality which especially characterizes much of Mr. James's work. His books by the latest enumeration are twenty-seven in number. In the way of general criticism, the statement of the London "Spectator" may be cited: "Mr. Henry James is not so much a novelist as an episodist, if such a term be allowable, but he is a wonderful episodist." To this may well be added the dictum of the London "Athenæum": "The style to which he has succeeded is adapted well enough for gentle satire on human weaknesses, for tender analyses of such elements of interest as exist in commonplace characters; it fails altogether when it has to deal with the really dark places of human nature."

HARRIS, Joel Chandler ("Uncle Remus"), author, was born at Eatonton, Ga., Dec. 9, 1848. When quite young he became fascinated with the "Vicar of Wakefield" and other pathetic stories, and when twelve years old he found a place as printer's boy in the office of the "Countryman," owned and conducted by Mr. Turner, a wealthy planter, who published the first plantation newspaper in the world. Young Harris availed himself of his employer's choice library, and by mingling freely with his negroes became familiar with their fireside stories which he treasured in his memory. In 1864 Mr. Turner fled before the approach of Gen. Sherman's army leaving the "Countryman" in sole charge of the youth of sixteen. Soon after the war however, the young man sought a wider field and found work at Macon, and afterwards at New Orleans and Savannah. In the last-named city he was employed on the editorial staff of the "Morning News," then controlled by W. T. Thompson, author of "Maj. Jones's Courtship." There, in 1873, he married Miss La Rose, of Canada. When the pestilence visited Savannah in 1876, Mr. Harris was constrained to remove with his family to Atlanta, Ga. He found ready and welcome employment on the staff of the "Constitution," where his literary career really had its beginning. He began to give to the public his wonderful and charming folk-lore stories of the negroes as he had heard them on the old plantation. They were so well received that he continued them until they grew into a book and the songs and sayings of "Uncle Remus" are now known to the world. The appearanoe of this book was an event in the literary world. It found a welcome in every southern household and was emphatically "the children's book." Parents read it aloud to the little folks by the fireside and both old and young were captivated by the quaint humor and philosophy of the old-time darkey whose like could have been found on almost every plantation before the war. This book proved a marvel of interest in the northern states and was soon reprinted in England. The London "Spectator" says of it: "It deserves to be placed on a level with 'Reineke Fuchs' for its quaint humor, without reference to the ethnological interest." In 1883 Mr. Harris published "Nights with Uncle Remus"; in 1884 "Mingo and Other Sketches"; in 1887 "Free Joe and other Georgia Sketches"; in 1889, "Daddy Jake, the Runaway," and in 1891, "Balaam and His Master." All of his stories and sketches are illustrations of the negro as a slave and the patriarchal and trusting relation that formerly existed between him and his master in every well-regulated plantation. *Apropos* of his "Mingo" the following appeared in the New York "Nation": "His perception is subtler and more truthful than Bret Harte's. Both authors have keen insights, but Harris's are the finer and deeper. Harte's characters are by far the more picturesque, his incidents are more thrilling, but Harris's people wind themselves about our hearts and owe little to circumstance." Mr. Harris is still in the prime of life and a hard-working journalist. The books he has made have never for a day lessened his duties in the editorial chair. In spite of the humor of his pen he is of a serious, contemplative nature. His writings have brought him praise from all the literary world, and his books give a comfortable income. He might be vain but for his exceeding modesty. He might be rich but for his generous heart.

BOIES, Horace, governor of Iowa, was born near Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1827. As soon as he was old enough, he assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm, attending school during the winter season. He made the most of these advantages, and by his studious habits largely atoned for his lack of schooling. As soon as his own earnings enabled him to pay the necessary charges, he began the study of law, and in 1852, on being admitted to the bar, began practice in Buffalo, where he continued to reside until 1867. He early identified himself with the republican party, which elected him in 1857 to the lower house of the New York assembly. In 1864 he was a candidate for district attorney for Erie county, but was defeated by two votes, after which he retired from politics for some time. In 1867, he removed to Iowa, settling at Waterloo, Black Hawk Co. He was soon recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the state. When not actively engaged in his professional duties, he has devoted himself to the cultivation of a farm in Grundy county, of which he has made a model. He opposed the prohibition movement in the ranks of the republican party from the start, finding in this a reason for once more entering the political arena. With regret he severed his connection with that party and supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884, his convictions on the tariff issue being quite as pronounced as on the temperance question. Having fully identified himself with the democratic party, in 1889 he received the democratic nomination for the governorship. The campaign that followed centered about the Iowa prohibition law. Mr. Boies attacked the existing statute from the platform in every section of the state. He was elected by a plurality of 7,000 votes, thereby winning the distinction of being the first democrat to be raised to the governorship in thirty-five years. He was renominated and triumphantly re-elected in 1890 and in 1891, and by reason of his popularity, together with the revolution in the political complexion of the state, Gov. Boies has become an important figure in national politics and no insignificant personality as a possible candidate for president. In his administration of the affairs of the state he has won the confidence of the people, his energy and sincerity securing him the respect of even his political opponents. He has contributed ably and extensively to agricultural literature.

WOOLF, Benjamin Edward, composer, was born in London, England, Feb. 16, 1836. At the age of three years he went with his parents to the United States. His father was a musician, who taught him theory, several stringed-instruments, the pianoforte and organ, while the family lived in New York city. Eventually young Woolf became an accomplished musician, and conducted theater orchestras in Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans. He wrote overtures, choruses and incidental music to ballets and melodramas, some of which were cleverly rendered. Of late years he has lived in Boston, Mass., in a half-retired manner, as musical and dramatic critic for several newspapers. His publications embrace overtures, quartets and trios, together with songs.

INGERSOLL, Charles Lee, president of Colorado Agricultural College, was born at Perry, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1844. His childhood was spent there and at Orangeville, near by, until he was eleven years of age. He had a good education in the district schools. In 1855 his family removed to Commerce, Mich., where he attended school during the winter, and worked upon the farm in the summer At eighteen years of age, he began teaching with a "first-grade certificate," but soon laid this occupation aside, and enlisted as private in the 9th Michigan cavalry. He served through the war, and was then mustered out as acting orderly sergeant of his company. Returning home in August, 1865, he resumed his studies, and was again engaged in the school-room. In the spring of 1872, love for science prompted his entry, as a pupil, into the State Agricultural College of Michigan, whence he was graduated B.S. in 1874. He pursued post-graduate work, at the same college, in 1875, in agriculture and chemistry, then took the position of farm foreman and manager of student manual labor and experimental work in that department of the college. He was awarded the degree of M.S. in 1877 for experiments with wheat, corn and milk, becoming professor of agriculture two months later, and holding that professorship until August, 1879, when he took the same chair, with that of horticulture, at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind. Here work was to be formulated in experimentation and a course of study in agriculture fixed upon. This was so well done that no substantial change has since been made in its plan. In 1882, Prof. Ingersoll accepted the presidency of the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Col. He found its affairs at low ebb; the students numbered but seventeen; there was no money in the treasury, and no law in the statute book to place any there. President Ingersoll himself drew up two bills which were passed by the legislature. The first provided for an annual tax of 1/5 mill on each dollar of valuation throughout the state for supporting the college; the second made an appropriation of $10,000 for a conservatory and shop for manual training for the institution. This secured the organization and work of the first manual-training department west of the Missouri river. The college prospered under his administration, until representatives from Austria, Australia and other countries have pronounced its plan of operation one of the best in the United States; and students seek its doors and opportunities from other states and from foreign countries. In 1888 the state experiment station was organized, and President Ingersoll was chosen its director. The work of the station was conducted so that its bulletins and reports, which are marked by the exact knowledge they display of the subject treated, are sought for by foreign countries and similar institutions in the states and territories of our own country. He has also served for three years on the city board of education, and has been active in local, church and Sunday-school work. In January, 1891, he was elected fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts, of London, England, a most unusual distinction for so young a man.

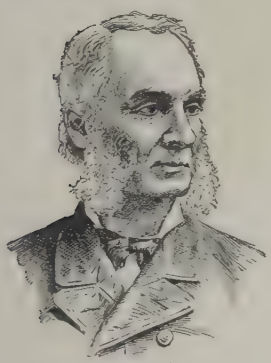
BAUDER, Ezra, educator, was born at Indian Castle, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 6, 1824, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Eiganbroadt) Bauder, who moved in 1830 to Montgomery county. Ezra was prepared for college at Kingsboro' Academy, New York, and the Pennsylvania College Preparatory School, entering Pennsylvania College in 1842. In September, 1843, he matriculated at Union College, from which he was graduated in 1847. He accepted a position as assistant engineer on the New York Central railroad, but resigned after one month to take charge of a private school in the family of Dr. Jacquelin A. Marshall, a son of Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia. Six months later he removed to Maryland, entering the family of Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of Gen. Wilkinson of revolutionary memory.

Here he remained until August, 1850, teaching and pursuing theological studies. He then accepted the principalship of a new school in Port Royal, Va., devoting himself to the publication of the Port Royal "Times" in addition. In August, 1853, he married Julia A. Care, whose mother was a sister of William F. G. Garnett, and a relative of Muscoe Russell Garnett, M. C., and of the late Senator R. M. T. Hunter. As postmaster at Port Royal from April, 1854, to the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Bauder became obnoxious to the military companies then forming, for no other reason than that they thought a man of northern birth ought not to hold such an office at such a time. Accordingly he was arrested, placed under a guard of eighteen men, who chartered a steamboat and carried him to Fredericksburg, where they hoped to imprison him. But his friends of southern birth (conspicuous amongst whom were Dr. J. J. Gravatt, surgeon in charge of the receiving hospital, Richmond, and William A. Buckner), by outriding the steamboat, managed to apprise the mayor of Fredericksburg of the illegal proceedings. All the members of the party were arrested, placed on parole, and tried the next day for seizing a peaceable citizen without a warrant, and carrying him out of his own county to be tried. Being arraigned and dismissed by Judge Braxton, they armed themselves "to the teeth," summoned a magistrate's court of seven justices, surrounded it with one of their military companies, and proceeded again to take and try Mr. Bauder, who had been sent home on parole like themselves. Hundreds of excited citizens awaited the result. Only a dozen influential friends stood about him unarmed. The prisoner was acquitted, and the armed mob disbanded. Having lost his residence and school property by these and similar illegal proceedings, he removed to Richmond, where he served as indorsement clerk in the medical director's office till September, 1864. At that time, owing to the siege of the city, he removed to Charlotte, N. C., where he taught sons of the Confederate officers and refugees, until the surrender of Gen. Lee, in April, 1865. He then retired to his farm in Culpeper county, Va., but was called out by the people two years afterwards to resume his old profession of teaching. In January, 1876, he accepted the headmastership of Ridley Hall, a church school at Fenton, Mich. Three years later he returned to Virginia, and established a new boarding and day school known as Brentsville Seminary, resolving to continue there permanently in his chosen occupation. But the death of his wife in March, 1888, compelled him to give up the idea of a boarding school, and he accordingly took the principalship of Creswell Academy in Washington county, N. C. He has two daughters, one of whom is the wife of C. E. Nicol who, though young, has served two terms in the Virginia legislature. The other is the wife of J. B. T. Thornton, superintendent of schools of Prince William county, Va. A writer in the Culpeper "Observer," of July 3, 1874, says of Mr. Bauder as a teacher: "Prof. Bauder has a peculiar faculty of imparting instruction to his pupils. He has been engaged for many years in the profession of teaching in his adopted state, Virginia, and wherever he has taught, all who have had pupils under his charge have expressed the opinion that he has no superior in the state as an accomplished and successful instructor. His system of instruction is entirely new in this section, and has resulted in great success judging from the progress made by his pupils as evinced at their examinations." Mr. Bauder received the degree of A.M. from Union College in 1854.

PAGE, Carroll S., governor of Vermont, was born at Westfield, Vt., Jan. 10, 1843. His parents removed to Hyde Park, Vt., while he was still a boy, and in that town he grew up and received his early schooling. He represented the town in the legislatures of 1869, 1870 and 1871; was a member of the state senate 1874–77, and state inspector of finance from 1884 to 1888. In 1890 he was elected governor of Vermont. He has been intimately connected with the politics of the state since 1872, when he was made a member of the republican state committee, of which he afterward became secretary and chairman, serving in each capacity six years by continuous re-election. In 1880 he was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Garfield for the presidency. He is a dealer in green calf skins, and probably in this particular line of trade is the largest operator in this country, if not in the world, his transactions requiring the handling of over 150,000 skins annually. He is also largely interested in many other business enterprises, being treasurer of half a dozen lumber manufacturing corporations, president of the Lamoille County Savings Bank & Trust Co., and vice-president of the Lamoille County National Bank.

YARDLEY, Robert M., lawyer and legislator, was born at Yardley, Bucks Co., Pa., Oct. 9, 1850. He came of a wealthy and influential Quaker family, and received a careful and thorough education. After leaving school he entered a law office, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar of his native county In 1879 he was elected district attorney of Bucks county and served for three years. In 1884 he was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. Two years later he was chosen to represent the seventh district of Pennsylvania in congress, and re-elected in 1888 and 1890. During the fifty-first congress he was chairman of the committee on expenditures of the war department, and during his period of service was a stanch supporter of the interest of his state. He is a man of culture and refinement and exceedingly popular with the people of Doylestown, Pa., who delight to honor a man who has proved himself so worthy of distinction.

PURVIS, Robert, president of the "Underground Railway," was born in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 4, 1810. His father was an Englishman and his mother a native of Charleston, though her mother, Dido Badaracka, was a Moor, born in Morocco about 1754. When Dido was twelve years old she and an Arab girl having been decoyed by a native to see a captured deer were seized, put on the backs of camels and carried over the country to a slave mart. From this place they were shipped with a cargo of kidnapped Africans to Charleston. Being a comely girl, bright and interesting, she was purchased by a wealthy maiden lady at whose death she was emancipated and granted an annuity of $60. William Purvis, father of Robert, prospered as a cotton-broker in Charleston, from which business he retired in 1819 with a competency. He was an abolitionist even at that early day. The following year he sent his wife and their three sons to Philadelphia with the design of going thence to England to reside permanently. The execution of this plan was prevented by his untimely death. But this did not occur until he had established a school for colored children in Philadelphia and paid the teacher himself for one year. Robert obtained a liberal education. When twenty years of age he became deeply interested in the slavery question through meeting Benjamin Lundy, founder of the anti-slavery movement in America. He learned to hate slavery as intensely as he loved liberty. In 1831 he read the first copies of the "Liberator," founded by William Lloyd Garrison, and from that time to the emancipation proclamation no American labored for those in bondage with more self-sacrificing devotion. Mr. Purvis was one of the sixty persons who met in Philadelphia Dec. 4, 1833, and founded the "American Anti-Slavery Society," which accepted without reservation a declaration of principles formulated by Garrison, viz.: slavery under all circumstances a sin; emancipation a fundamental right and duty; colonization a delusion; church apologies for slavery in the Bible evidence of guilt; statesmanship that sought to suppress agitation a fraud; liberty and slavery incompatible under one government. This society was the nucleus of an intense and powerful moral agitation, the uncompromising spirit and indomitable course of its members making the abolition of slavery feasible and necessary. State societies were formed and Mr. Purvis was president of the Pennsylvania society for many years. When the "Underground Railroad," an organization to assist fugitive slaves to their liberty, came into existence in Pennsylvania, in 1838, he was made its president and is now (1892) the only surviving member. His most efficient helpers were two market women in Baltimore —one white and the other colored—who obtained genuine passports which they gave to slaves who wished to escape. These passports were returned to them and used again by other fugitives. A son of a slaveholder in Newbern, N. C., engaged in the lumber trade, sent many fugitives to Philadelphia. The homes of Thomas Garrett and Samuel D. Burris, of Delaware, were also important stations from which many were aided in their flight north of Mason and Dixon's line. Many of the fugitives reported at Mr. Purvis' home in Philadelphia where he had a compartment constructed which could only be entered through a trap door underneath one of the rooms. This was deemed perfectly safe should any search be made by authorized officials. In the division among the abolitionists in 1840 he stood with Garrison in favor of recognizing the equal rights of women as members of the anti-slavery societies, and in stern opposition to the organization of abolitionists into a political party. His fidelity to the cause he avowed endeared him to all his associates, as he never surrendered a principle or consented to a compromise. In 1861, when it became necessary to adopt heroic measures, he labored to induce the government to place the civil war openly and avowedly on an anti-slavery basis and to bend every effort to the establishment of a new Union from which slavery should be forever excluded. The poet Whittier and Robert Purvis were the survivors of the sixty members who formed the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833. In an article published in the "Atlantic Monthly" Mr. Whittier says, "When Robert Purvis rose to speak in the convention, his appearance at once attracted my attention. I think I never have seen a finer face and figure, and his manner, words and bearing were in keeping. At the semi-centennial anniversary of the society held in Philadelphia, in 1883, Mr. Purvis presided.



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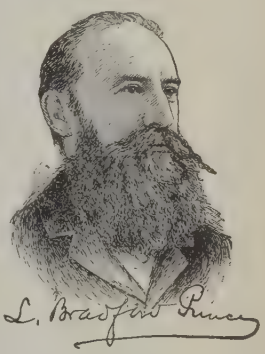
PRINCE, L. Bradford, governor of New Mexico, was born at Flushing, N. Y., July 3, 1840, and is a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth. He was graduated from the Columbia College Law School with the highest honors, and was alumni orator in 1868 and 1876. Always an enthusiastic republican he wrote articles for which he received the thanks of the Town Club when he was but sixteen. He was a member of the New York state conventions from 1866 to 1878, and a delegate to the national republican convention of 1868 and 1876. In 1871 he was elected to the New York assembly from Queens county although that district was ordinarily strongly democratic, and was re-elected four consecutive times, twice unanimously. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in 1872, 1873 and 1874, having charge in 1872 of an investigation of the corrupt judges Barnard, Cardozo and McCune, which he carried through successfully, and in 1873 and 1874 he engineered the constitutional amendments prohibiting special legislation, etc. He was elected in 1875 to the state senate running 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket but declined re-election and in 1879 was appointed chief justice of New Mexico, after declining the governorship of Idaho and the marshalship of New York. As judge he cleared the dockets of long-accumulated business. He resigned in August, 1882. He was the first president (1881) of the New Mexico bureau of immigration, and has been president of the Historical Society since 1883 and of the University of New Mexico since 1881. He was appointed governor of New Mexico in April, 1889, and held the office until October, 1891, having had a progressive and successful administration. He is the author of "American Nationality," 1868; "General Laws of New Mexico," 1880; "History of New Mexico," 1883; "The American Church and Its Name," 1886, and of numerous addresses, 90,000 copies having been printed of the address delivered at Albuquerque fair in 1890. He



L. Bradford Prince

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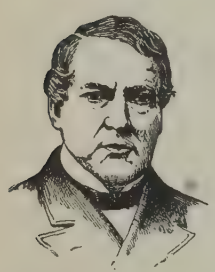
is prominent in the Episcopal church in which he has served as member of the five general conventions from 1877 to 1889, and is an original incorporator of the cathedral of Long Island. In 1881 he originated the American church building fund in behalf of which he has made addresses in leading churches from Boston to Kansas City. He is an active Mason in New York, having been district deputy grand master four times, and is prominent in agricultural societies, having been for ten years a director of the society of Queens county. He is greatly interested in antiquities and archæology, and has a very valuable collection of American stone idols.

HARRIS, Hamilton, lawyer, was born at Preble, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 1, 1820. His parents were descended from Scotch and English ancestors. who were among the pioneer settlers of Preble. Hamilton received his primary education at the Homer Academy; and was afterwards a student of Albany Academy, and at Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1841 with high honors. On completing his classical education he entered the law office of his brother, Ira Harris. Finishing a thorough course of legal studies he was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1845 and at once began in that city the practice of his profession, in which he rose to distinction as a successful advocate. In 1857 he formed a copartnership with Clark B. Cochrane and John H. Reynolds, which proved one of the strongest legal combinations in the state outside of New York city. In 1853 he was elected district attorney of Albany county and filled this office for three years, during which he conducted several of the most important and most stubbornly contested prosecutions for murder in the records of the Albany bar. A history of the *causes célèbres*, in which he has been engaged, fills several volumes interesting to both practitioner and student. He has acquired a wider reputation, however, as counsel in important civil cases. In early life he was a whig in Albany county and in 1850 was elected a member of the assembly, where he took an active part in the discussions upon the improvement of the state capitol, the success of the measure proposed being largely due to his efforts. He was also a member of the joint committee of six to summon state conventions and construct a platform for the new republican party, to the formation of which he contributed materially, and of which he has since continued a strong and able champion. He was a member of the republican state committee, 1862–70, chairman of the republican executive committee, 1862–64, and from 1864–70, chairman of the republican state committee, in which position he displayed great executive ability. In 1875 he was elected a member of the state senate from his district, and in 1877 he was re-elected by a large majority. During the four years of his senatorial career he won prominence in the state by his speeches upon the public questions of the day, and particularly by his advocacy of universal and higher education. At the conclusion of this service he resolved to abandon political life, and devote himself—in connection with his son, Frederick Harris, and William P. Rudd—exclusively to the increasing demands of his large and lucrative practice. He is a patron of education, a great lover of books, and the owner of a rare and valuable library, comprising about 3,500 volumes of miscellaneous works. In 1885 he was elected by the legislature a regent of the university of the state. Mr. Harris is well known as an agreeable and ready public speaker. Many of his published orations being decidedly original in thought and conception. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Union College.



Hamilton Harris

BARTLETT, David L., iron manufacturer, was born at Hadley, Mass., Dec. 6, 1816, of honorable New England ancestry. In his childhood his parents removed to Connecticut. He began his education in the public schools and completed it at a New England academy. He engaged in business as an iron manufacturer at Hartford, Conn., in his early manhood, but removed in 1844 to Baltimore, Md., becoming permanently established in 1850 at the corner of Pratt and Scott streets. There, as senior member of the firm of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., he has developed one of the most extensive and best equipped industrial plants in the United States. A specialty of this industry is the provision of apparatus for steam heating and the erection of gas plants. Mr. Bartlett has long been identified with measures for the benefit of his adopted city. He served in 1887 upon the commission appointed by the mayor and council of Baltimore to report upon the best means of encouraging manufactories, and has been a trustee of the McDonough Educational Fund, a manager of the Maryland Institute, a director of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, and a park commissioner, and has held other positions of usefulness in commercial, religious and benevolent movements.

D. L. Bartlett.

VANDERLYN, John, artist, was born at Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1775, and was apprenticed at sixteen to a painter of wagons. The foundation of his fortunes was laid by Aaron Burr, who chancing to see some of his early drawings, invited him to New York, gave him the means of studying under Gilbert Stuart, and then sent him to Paris. Vanderlyn returned in 1801, and executed portraits of Aaron and Theodosia Burr to the delight of his patron, who said he was "pronounced to be the first painter that now is or ever has been in America, and run down with applications for portraits, all of which, without discrimination, he refused." In 1803 he went to Europe for a longer stay, was intimate with Allston in Paris, lived at Rome in a house that had been Salvator Rosa's, and painted his famous picture "Marius Amid the Ruins of Carthage," now at San Francisco. It was exhibited at the Paris Louvre in 1808, and received the gold medal by order of the French emperor. This medal was twice redeemed from pawn by members of the Kip family, and finally kept by them as a companion to the picture which had been exhibited in Boston with the "Ariadne," and offered to the Atheneum for $500. Whatever the artist's faults, ingratitude was not among them. When Burr was in exile and poverty, Vanderlyn supported him for some time in Paris, and painted three pictures to procure the price of his homeward journey. Vanderlyn had by this time laid a basis of solid prosperity, for his fame was established and orders were

abundant, but he returned in 1815 to more precarious fortunes in America. He erected the rotunda behind the New York city hall, which involved him in debt, and exhibited a panorama which was not successful. Discouraged, he retired to his birthplace, where for a time he did good work. "Ariadne" was bought by Durand and engraved. Congress ordered a full-length Washington for $1,000, and paid him $2,500 on its reception. He also painted likenesses, said to be in some cases the best extant, of Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Calhoun, Randolph, Clinton and others. Inferior in value and of more doubtful authenticity is the "Landing of Columbus," in the rotunda of the capitol. The commission was given in 1842, and $12,000 paid in installments. The conception and design are said to be Vanderlyn's, but most of the work was done by another hand while he himself was copying pictures in the Louvre for home patrons. His own original painting was done slowly and deliberately, and in a style different from that of the Columbus in the capitol. Vanderlyn was a man of fine powers, but of careless and improvident habits, and of querulous and jealous temper; his career was marred from the start by lack of judgment and industry, and in his later years he sunk into apathetic indolence. He died at Kingston Sept. 23, 1852, leaving a sort of autobiography said to have been dictated to a friend. This was destroyed by fire in a publishing house. See sketch of Vanderlyn by Bishop Kip in the "Atlantic" for February, 1867.

BAIRD, George W., inventor and naval engineer, was born in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1843, and educated in the schools of that city. He entered the navy as an assistant engineer Sept. 19, 1862, served on the Mississippi and in the West Gulf squadron during the civil war, being present at all the engagements in the Teche country in Louisiana. After the war he worked on designs for new ships in the bureau of steam engineering in the navy department. Mr. Baird is the inventor of a distiller for making fresh water from sea water, an evaporator, a pneumatic steering machine, a steam-steering gear, an automatic boiler-feeder, a steam-trap and pneumatic tell-tale, and has made practicable the ventilation of ships by the system of aspiration. He superintended the construction of the steamship Albatross for the U. S. fish commission, designing much of the interior appliances and placed in her the first incandescent electric light plant ever used in a government vessel of any nation. He has written articles for publication on The Absorption of Gases by Water, in "Franklin Institute Journal," January, 1872; The Ventilation of Ships, in "Journal of Naval Institute," April, 1880; "Mechanical Means of Producing Artificial Ventilation," report of surgeon-general of the navy, 1874; The Flight of Flying Fish, "Science," vol. 8; "Electric Light on Board the Albatross."

UNDERHILL, John, colonist, was born in Warwickshire, England. The date of his birth is not known. After performing military duty as a British officer in different countries he accompanied John Winthrop to Massachusetts (1630). In the Pequot Indian campaign of 1637 Capt. Underhill distinguished himself, taking a prominent part in the demolition of Mystic Fort. Removal from office on account of his antinomianism soon followed, and exile from the colony resulted in his sailing for England where he published "Newes From America." At a later period official rank was again accorded him in America. He was appointed governor over Exeter and Dover in the settlement of New Hampshire, and subsequently filled a number of offices on Long Island and in Connecticut. In 1646 he represented the Dutch governor at New Amsterdam in hostilities with the Indians of Connecticut. His death took place about 1672 probably at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

THOMAS, Arthur L., governor of Utah territory, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1851. His parents moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., when he was a child, and he obtained his education in the Pittsburgh public schools. His father afterwards became well-to-do and an alderman of that city, but young Thomas was at first obliged to make his own way and earned his first wages as a messenger boy in the telegraph service when only eleven years old. He took an interest in politics at an early age, and began his political career in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1869 he was appointed a clerk in the office of the clerk of the national house of representatives, in which he remained until 1875, when he was promoted to assistant superintendent of his department. Four years later, in April, 1889, he was appointed by President Hayes, secretary of the territory of Utah, and was called upon to act as the executive in 1880, during the absence of Gov. Emery in the East. He was connected with the census bureau in Utah in 1880, and in 1881 was reappointed secretary for the term beginning May 1, 1883, and in this capacity was spoken of so highly by the leaders of all parties that he was continued in office under the administration of President Cleveland, serving in all a period of eight years. The territorial legislature named him one of four commissioners to revise and compile the laws of Utah, and President Cleveland appointed him a member the Utah commission in 1887, to succeed A. S. Paddock, elected U. S. senator from Nebraska. In April, 1891, President Harrison appointed him governor of the territory. Never a partisan, he has won the reputation of endeavoring to do his duty, regardless of the administration in power, and of never subordinating public office to personal or party aggrandizement. He has large business interests in the territory. The legislature of 1888 elected him a member of the territorial fair association and he is also a director in the chamber of commerce of Salt Lake City. In June, 1891, he issued the call for the irrigation congress which assembled in Salt Lake City on Sept. 15th of the same year, the deliberations of which have excited national interest.

WOLLE, Peter, Moravian bishop, was born Jan. 5, 1792, at New Herrnhat, St. Thomas, West Indies, where his parents were missionaries. Returning on a visit three years later, they left him with a family at Nazareth, Pa., where he entered the boarding school at eight. In 1807 the Theological Seminary was founded at Nazareth; he, S. Reineke and W. H. Van Vleck were the first students, and all lived to become bishops. After teaching for some years at Nazareth Hall and at Salem, N. C., he in 1819 married a daughter of Rev. G. Shober, and began his ministry at Bethany, continuing it at Lancaster, Pa., Philadelphia (1826 to 1836), and Lititz, Pa. Here he remained, being also a member of the provincial board, and, from 1845, a bishop, till after his wife's death in 1853, when he went to Canal Dover, O. Two years later he removed to Bethlehem, Pa., where he was active in the provincial board till 1861, and died much regarded, Nov. 14, 1871. In middle life he had provided his church with a new tune-book. He died Nov. 14, 1871.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB

SPERRY, Watson Robertson, journalist, was born at Saquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1842. His father, the Rev. Lyman Sperry, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., traced his descent from a French Huguenot family which migrated to England, whence two brothers of the family came to America during the colonial period, one settling in Connecticut and the other in Massachusetts. His mother, born in Connecticut, was a daughter of Niel Robertson, of Scotch ancestry. When a lad of fifteen his father placed him in a printing office in Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y., where his parents then resided. Here he learned the mechanical details of the printing business, and acquired the habit of writing for the press. When twenty-one Mr. Sperry was invited to do the editorial writing for the "Otsego Republican," published at Cooperstown, N. Y. While engaged in this newspaper work he was induced to enter Cooperstown Seminary by the enthusiastic and capable principal, the Rev. Dr. Kerr, and prepare for college. Upon the death of the latter he went to Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., and continued his studies there one year, and in the meantime furnished the editorial matter for the Cooperstown paper. He entered Yale in 1867, and was graduated in 1871. During his college course Mr. Sperry secured every literary prize offered by the college for which he could compete; he also won the Yale "Lit." prize, was chairman of the board of editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine," and contributed reports of commencements and other college news for the New York papers. Within a week after his graduation he secured a position on the editorial staff of the New York "Evening Post," which he filled until 1875, when he was made managing editor, which position he held until 1881, when a change of ownership of that paper took place. Anxious to secure a newspaper of his own, in January, 1882, in conjunction with his father-in-law, Isaac Henderson, who for over thirty years was a half-owner of the New York "Evening Post" with William Cullen Bryant, Mr. Sperry purchased a morning paper in Wilmington, Del. He organized a stock company, purchased a building and established the paper as the "Morning News" on a permanent basis. It has since been recognized as an enterprising, progressive and trustworthy journal for the state of Delaware, and has a large circulation throughout the entire peninsula lying between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. This paper was the first in the middle or northern states to confront the Knights of Labor during the period of power of that organization. It analyzed their methods, and declared that such methods were inconsistent with business prosperity and business security. Wilmington at that time was almost dominated by the knights, who had organized a "strike" in the large morocco factories of that city. Although Mr. Sperry's paper was boycotted in order to break down its influence and to give the knights power over the city's industries, it stood the brunt of the conflict between the labor organization and the manufacturing establishments of the city, and came out of the struggle victorious, and much more influential in the community because of its success. The paper is republican, but speaks for the conservative people of the state. Mr. Sperry is a member of the Century and University Clubs of New York, of the Wilmington Club, and of the Cobden Club of London.

OLMSTEAD, John Wesley, editor, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1816. After ten years' service in the active ministry, chiefly in pastorates at Little Falls, N. Y., and Chelsea, Mass., he became connected, editorially and otherwise, with the "Watchman," a Baptist organ published in Boston. His relation to this paper, of which he became editor-in-chief, has continued with some brief interruptions ever since. He has also served for six years as one of the executive committee of the Missionary Union. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1863.

MANN, William Benson, lawyer, was born in Burlington, N. J., Nov. 27, 1816. His father, William Mann, was a clergyman of the M. E. church, and an educator of note. His mother, whose maiden name was Alice Benson, was widely known for her benevolence, kindness of heart, and strength of character. The son removed with his parents to Philadelphia in 1821, where he became a student in a classical academy, for many years conducted by his father. In that institution he obtained his education. He then studied law, for which he had a marked predilection, and was admitted to practice in 1838. He gained prominence in his profession at a bar noted for its distinguished lawyers. In 1851 he was chosen assistant to William B. Reed, district attorney, and served in that position six years. In 1856 he was elected district attorney by the republican party, and by successive re-elections held the office for fifteen years. His abilities for this office were of the highest order, and he won for himself during that period a wide reputation as a lawyer and advocate. When the civil war opened in 1861, he organized the 2d regiment of the Pennsylvania reserves. He commanded it from March until November of that year, and then resigned to return to the urgent duties of his office of district attorney. By the state constitution of 1874, the entire civil jurisdiction in Philadelphia was conferred upon four courts of common pleas, with three judges in each court; and the twelve judges were empowered to select one prothonotary. In December, 1875, Col. Mann was chosen by them to fill that office, and has been regularly re-elected by them since at intervals of three years. Early in life Col. Mann became interested in politics, devoted much time to political management, and was prominent in city and state conventions. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national republican convention, and greatly aided in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president. He developed remarkable power as a public speaker, and engaged in numerous spirited debates on questions of public interest. Whether on the stump or in intellectual combat with an adversary worthy of his steel, he was bold, fearless, and eloquent in speech, and swayed an audience as the moon sways the tide. Few men were his equal as a campaign speaker, and few excelled him in the power to control men. For twenty years he was the acknowledged leader of his party in Philadelphia. Since he became prothonotary, he has refrained from taking an active part in politics. In 1891 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, when the reception given to himself and wife by his hosts of friends in Philadelphia amounted to an ovation. At the age of seventy-five years he retains his health and much of his vigor.

McKEEN, Joseph, first president of Bowdoin College (1802–7), was born at Londonderry, N. H., Oct. 15, 1757. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. After being graduated from Dartmouth in 1774, he taught school for eight years in his native town. He then spent some time at Cambridge, Mass., in the pursuit of his favorite studies—mathematics, astronomy, and theology. On leaving Cambridge he went to the Phillips (Andover) Academy, and, after teaching there for a few terms, began to preach. In May, 1785, he was ordained pastor of the wealthy parish of Lower Beverly, Mass., where he remained for seventeen years, discharging faithfully and acceptably the duties of his position. In 1802 he resigned his pastorate, and removed to Brunswick, Me., to accept the presidency of Bowdoin College. This institution had been incorporated by an act of the Massachusetts legislature in 1794, when Maine was still a district of its mother-state. The first actual steps toward the foundation of the college had been taken in 1788, but its charter dates from June 24, 1794, and it was not until eight years later that the first class was admitted. The college received its name in memory of Gov. James Bowdoin, whose son, James Bowdoin, of Boston, afterward minister to Spain, endowed it with money and lands to the value of nearly $7,000. Brunswick was finally settled on as the most favorable place for its location, and Massachusetts Hall, a three-story brick building, having been erected, the college opened in September, 1802, with an entering class of eight students. In 1807, Maine Hall (then called Middle College) was built. Among the instructors, at that time, was Parker Cleaveland, called to the college in 1805 as its first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and afterward famous at home and abroad for his attainments in chemistry and mineralogy. In 1803 President McKeen received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth. After a long sickness he died in Brunswick, Me. He was a man of great ability and learning, and his personal character made him esteemed and liked by all; in theology he was a moderate Calvinist. During his life he was engaged to some extent in literary work, which took the form chiefly of sermons, and papers in the "Transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." He died July 15, 1807.

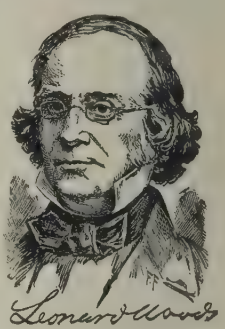
APPLETON, Jesse, second president of Bowdoin College (1807–19), was born of English ancestry at New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 17, 1772. After his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1792 he taught for two years at Dover and Amherst, N. H., and then devoted himself to the study of theology. In February, 1797, he was ordained minister at Hampton, N. H., where he spent the next ten years in pastoral work. At the time of his ordination he inclined toward Arminianism, but during his pastorate his views underwent a considerable change. It was at his suggestion that the "Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine," to which he contributed largely, was first published. He was one of the trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, and was a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1803 he was one of the candidates for the professorship of theology at Harvard. On Dec. 23, 1807, he entered upon the performance of his duties as president at Bowdoin. Under his able management the college gained rapidly in strength and students. In 1812 the resources of the institution were materially increased by the bequest from Mr. Bowdoin of his valuable private library and large collection of fine paintings, some of them by the old masters. Later on, valuable scientific collections were received from the same source; and, a few years after, an extensive cabinet of shells was presented by Dr. G. C. Shattuck. In 1817 President Appleton contracted a serious lung trouble. All measures for its relief proved unavailing, and it was finally the cause of his death at Brunswick, Me. Throughout his life he was a close student, and was remarkable for the diligence and faithfulness with which he applied himself to any work that came to his hand. He was the author of numerous sermons, and addresses on religious subjects, and three editions of his works have been published. ("The Works of Jesse Appleton, D.D.," Andover, 1836.) His daughter married President Franklin Pierce. Among the famous graduates of Bowdoin during President Appleton's administration was Rev. Nathan Lord (class of 1809), who became president of Dartmouth

College in 1828. President Appleton died Nov. 12, 1819.

ALLEN, William, third president of Bowdoin College (1819–39), was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 2, 1784. He was graduated from Harvard in 1802, and in 1804 was licensed as a preacher. He preached for a time in western New York, and then returned to Massachusetts to become regent and assistant librarian at Harvard College. While there he prepared the first edition of the "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary" (1809); of this work a second and enlarged edition appeared in 1832, and a third, still larger, in 1857. In 1807 he contributed notices of the lives of American clergymen to Bogue's "History of the Dissenters." In 1810 he succeeded his father in the Pittsfield pastorate, and held it for seven years. In 1817 he was chosen president of the short-lived Dartmouth University, and in 1820 was called to the presidency of Bowdoin.

The college was at this time in a flourishing condition, and was not destined to retrograde under the vigorous rule of its new president. To him is due the credit for the founding of the medical department (since well known as the Medical School of Maine), incorporated by act of legislature in 1821. During his administration two new buildings were erected: in 1822, Winthrop Hall, then called North College; and in 1835, Commons Hall, afterward refitted as a laboratory. In 1831, as the result of an act of the Maine legislature interfering unwarrantably with the functions of the governing boards of the college, President Allen failed of a re-election; he appealed to the U. S. courts, and in 1833 was reinstated by a decision of Judge Story. Among the more prominent graduates of the college during his administration may be mentioned the following: 1823, William Pitt Fessenden; 1824, Franklin Pierce; 1825, John S. C. Abbott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. Longfellow; 1832, Cyrus A. Bartol, D.D.; 1834, Cyrus Hamlin, D.D.; 1837, Gov. John A. Andrew of Massachusetts and Dr. Fordyce Barker. In 1839 President Allen resigned his office, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary work. His field of labor was broad. He published, as a supplement to "Webster's Dictionary," a list of 10,000 words not found in any dictionary of the time. He was also the author of various hymns, religious poems, lectures, and biographical articles. He died at Northampton, Mass., July 16, 1868.

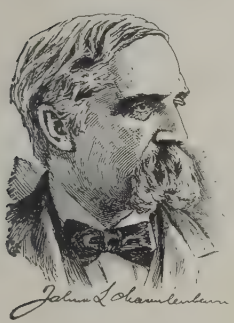
WOODS, Leonard, fourth president of Bowdoin College (1839–66), was born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 24, 1807. He was graduated from Union College in 1827, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1830. Though licensed to preach, he never accepted any settled pastorate. In 1831 he was an assistant teacher at Andover. He edited the "Literary and Theological Review" in New York, 1834–37, and was professor of sacred literature in Bangor Theological Seminary, 1836–39. In the latter year he was called to the presidency of Bowdoin, a position that he held for twenty-seven years. During his long and able administration the college made marked advances in every line. In 1843 Appleton Hall (South College) was built. In 1844 a reversionary interest in an estate formerly belonging to Mr. Bowdoin gave about $38,000 to the college. This sum was devoted to the construction of King Chapel (begun in 1845, finished in 1855), at present one of the finest buildings on the campus; besides the chapel the structure contains the library and the art gallery. In 1847 the college, being in financial straits, appealed, through Prof. Upham, to the Congregational body, under whose auspices it is, and received from that source about $70,000. In 1862, by a special gift from Mr. Seth Adams, of Boston, Adams Hall was erected for the accommodation of the Medical School. President Woods went to Europe in 1840, visiting Oxford and Rome, and formed friendships with many eminent theologians, among them Dr. E. B. Pusey, for whom he always entertained the highest regard. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1846, and that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1866. In the latter year he resigned his office, and accepted a commission from the Maine Historical Society to go abroad to collect materials for the early history of the state. After his return his labors took shape in his "Discovery of Maine" (Portland, 1868). Some of the eminent graduates of Bowdoin under his rule are the following: 1840, Rev. Elijah Kellogg; 1848, Prof. Egbert C. Smyth; 1850, Hon. William P. Frye, Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard; 1852, Ex-Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain; 1853, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; 1860, Hon. Thomas B. Reed; 1861, Prof. Alpheus S. Packard; 1863, Rev. Newman Smyth. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1878.



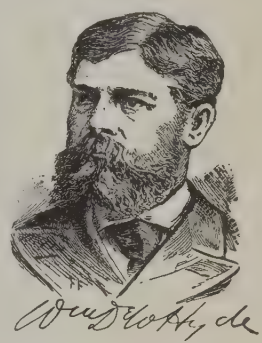
HARRIS, Samuel, fifth president of Bowdoin College (1867–71), was born in East Machias, Me., June 14, 1814. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1833, taught for one year as principal at Limerick Academy, and for the same period at Washington Academy, East Machias, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1838. After teaching again for three years at East Machias, he became pastor of the Congregational church at Conway, Mass., in 1841, and in 1851 accepted a call to the pastorate in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1855 he became professor of systematic theology in Bangor Theological Seminary, and held the position until 1867. In that year he was elected president of Bowdoin and professor of mental and moral philosophy. The duties attending his position he discharged with faithfulness and marked ability. The four years of his administration formed a period of quiet in the history of the college, not being signalized by any striking events or changes. In 1868 Memorial Hall was begun, an imposing granite structure containing two fine halls, recitation rooms, etc.; it was completed in 1882 through the gift of $25,000 from Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass. President Harris received the degree of D.D. from Williams College, in 1855, and that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1871. In the latter year he resigned his office to accept the professorship of systematic theology at Yale, a position which he holds at the present time (1891).* He has won distinction both as a writer and as a speaker, his power of extemporaneous speech being marked. As a teacher of theology and philosophy he has been very successful. He has published many sermons and addresses, and several religious and theological works of considerable length. In 1844,

there appeared "Zaccheus: The Scriptural Plan of Beneficence," and in 1863, "Christ's Prayer for the Death of his Redeemed." In 1874 he committed to book form twelve lectures, delivered before the students of Andover Seminary, entitled "The Kingdom of Christ on Earth." In 1883 he published "The Philosophical Basis of Theism," perhaps the best known of his works; and in 1887 appeared his "Self-Revelation of God." He has also contributed many articles to the "New Englander" and the "Bibliotheca Sacra."

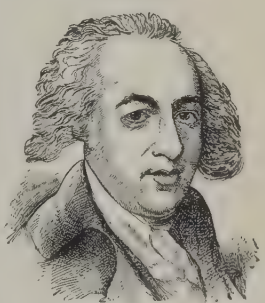
CHAMBERLAIN, Joshua Lawrence, sixth president of Bowdoin College (1871–83), was born in Brewer, Me., Sept. 8, 1828. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1852, and from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1855. He was licensed to preach, but was never ordained. He was a tutor at Bowdoin in 1855, and professor of rhetoric, 1856–62; he also became instructor in modern languages in 1857, and professor of the same, 1861–65. After the civil war broke out he obtained leave of absence from his college duties, and became lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Maine Infantry; he was promoted to colonel in 1863, and to brigadier-general June 18, 1864. In recognition of his services he was selected by the commissioners to receive the formal surrender of Lee's army, at Appomattox Court-House. During the war he took part in twenty-four pitched battles, and was six times wounded. At the close of the war he resumed his college professorship, but held it only a few months; for in 1866 he was elected governor of Maine, and was three times re-elected till 1871. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of Pennsylvania in 1866, and from Bowdoin in 1869. In 1871 he became president of Bowdoin, and from 1874 to 1879 was also professor of moral philosophy. Under his direction the college exhibited vigorous life. In 1872 a scientific course was established and kept up for several years; arrangements were also made for instruction in military science, which was afterward discontinued. Massachusetts Hall was reconstructed into a natural history cabinet, and Commons Hall was refitted as a laboratory in analytical chemistry. Gen. Chamberlain resigned the presidency of Bowdoin in 1883, but lectured there on public law and political economy until 1885, when his connection with the faculty of the college ceased. For further details of his military career and business life, see index.



HYDE, William De Witt, seventh president of Bowdoin College (1885–), was born at Winchendon, Mass., Sept. 23, 1858. He was graduated from Harvard in 1879, and then spent one year at Union Theological Seminary, and two more at Andover. After graduating from the latter place he devoted a year to advanced work there, and at Harvard. From 1883 to 1885 he was pastor of the Congregational church in Paterson, N. J. In 1885 he was elected president of Bowdoin, and professor of mental and moral philosophy. Under his efficient management the college has prospered. Within the past few years its funds have materially increased, and there has been a marked advance in the number of students. In 1886 was erected the Sargent Gymnasium, one of the best-equipped gymnasiums of its size in the country; here, under the direction of Dr. F. N. Whittier (Bowdoin, 1885), has been developed that system of physical training which to-day is surpassed in no other American college. In Adams Hall a new and convenient laboratory has been fitted up, the old one in Commons Hall being no longer used. In 1890–91, a brick observatory was erected. In the fall of 1890 the college received a gift of $100,000 from the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather of New York. An elaborate and fire-proof art building, the gift of the Misses Mary S. and Harriet S. Walker of Boston, will soon be built to contain the valuable collection of paintings owned by the college. In the summer of 1891 an exploring expedition, sent out under the auspices of Bowdoin, established the existence of the Grand River Falls in Labrador, and collected specimens furnishing valuable data for scientific work. At the present date (January, 1892), the college is in a flourishing condition. Its endowment, exclusive of the gifts just mentioned, amounts to about $700,000. Its libraries contain nearly 50,000 volumes. The academical department has graduated about 2,375 students, and the medical school about 1,520; last year the two departments contained, together, 267 students. The faculty number twenty-six. President Hyde received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1886, and from Harvard at the celebration of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary in the fall of the same year. Besides delivering occasional sermons and addresses he has contributed various articles to the leading reviews.



BOWDOIN, James, philanthropist and statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1752, the son of Gov. James Bowdoin. He was graduated from Harvard in 1771, after which he spent two years in England, studying law at Oxford during the first ten months, and devoting the remainder of the time to travel. After a year at home, he again crossed the Atlantic, traveling in Italy, Holland and England. The news of the battle of Lexington recalled him to America in September, 1775. Though prevented by poor health from joining the American army, he heartily sympathized with his countrymen in their struggle for independence. Before the war closed he married a daughter of William Bowdoin, his father's half-brother, and settled in Dorchester, where he engaged in literary pursuits. He became successively member of the assembly, the state senate and the state council, and in 1789 was a delegate from Boston to the Massachusetts constitutional convention. Mr. Bowdoin was for seven years a fellow of Harvard. In 1794 he made a liberal donation of money and lands to Bowdoin College, then just incorporated, and named in honor of his father, and ever afterward showed a deep interest in its welfare, deeding it 6,000 acres of land in Lisbon, Me., a few months before his death, and remembering it generously in his will. In November, 1804, he was appointed minister pleni-



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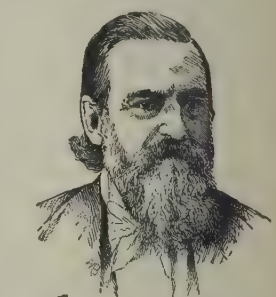
potentiary to the court of Madrid, the special objects of his mission being the settlement of the limits of Louisiana, the purchase of Florida, and the procuring of compensation for spoliations of American commerce. He sailed for Spain May 10, 1805, and returned to the United States Apr. 18, 1808, without having effected these objects. He was also associate minister to the court of France, and during his residence abroad spent two years in Paris, where he purchased many fine paintings and books, and made valuable scientific collections, afterward presented to Bowdoin College. At different periods he engaged to some extent in literary work, publishing anonymously "Opinions Respecting the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain," and, after his return from abroad, bringing out his translation of Daubenton's "Advice to Shepherds." He died Oct. 11, 1811.

GREENE, Francis Vinton, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Providence, R. I., June 27, 1850. He is descended from John Greene, deputy-governor of Rhode Island, whose father came from Salisbury, Eng., to Massachusetts in 1635, and settled at Warwick, R. I., in 1645.

F. V. Greene

He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., first in a class of fifty-eight members, June 15, 1870, and on the same date appointed second lieutenant in the 4th regiment of U. S. artillery. He was transferred to the U. S. corps of engineers, June 10, 1872, commissioned first lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1874, and captain, Feb. 20, 1883. He served at various posts in Virginia and North and South Carolina, while in the U. S. artillery, 1870-72, and was appointed assistant astronomer and surveyor on the international commission for the survey of the northern boundary of the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains, June 10, 1872; served as such until June 28, 1876, and was on special duty in the office of the secretary of war from that date until June 20, 1877. He was then sent abroad to observe the progress of the Russo-Turkish war, and was appointed military *attaché* to the U. S. legation at St. Petersburg. Capt. Greene accompanied the Russian army in the field from the Danube in July, 1877, to Constantinople in March, 1878, and was present at the battles of Plevna, Shipka, Taskossen, Sophia, and Philippopolis. He returned to St. Petersburg in July, 1878, and remained till Jan. 1, 1879, receiving from the emperor of Russia the decorations of St. Vladimir and St. Anne, and the campaign medal, and from the Prince of Roumania the decoration of the star of Roumania and the Roumanian cross. Returning to the United States in February, 1879, he was assigned as engineer in charge of the roads and other public works in the District of Columbia, where he remained till June 30, 1885. He visited Europe in the summer of 1885, and Aug. 28th of that year was assigned as instructor of practical military engineering at West Point, but resigned from the army, Dec. 31, 1886, and engaged in civil life as an engineer, becoming president of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. He was appointed major and engineer of the 1st brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Dec. 18, 1889. He has high rank as an author, principally as a writer upon military campaigns. The "London Times" said of "The Russian Army, and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877–78" (New York, 1879): "His book stamps him as a military historian of the first class. . . . To the general reader this work cannot fail to be of interest, but to the military student it will be simply invaluable." The "Saturday Review," London, not given to admiration of Americans or their productions, wrote: "The work ought to be carefully studied by every officer in the British army."

KIRK, James Smith, manufacturer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 11, 1818, his father being James Alexander Kirk, a noted civil engineer. In 1820 the family removed to Canada, where James received an academic education, attending school in Montreal. At the age of nineteen he began work in Utica, N. Y., and in 1839 formed the firm of James S. Kirk & Co., which began the business of soap-making in a style so small and insignificant, as to give but slight indication of what it has since accomplished. In 1859 Mr. Kirk went to Chicago, and in 1867 built a factory on the north bank of the Main river, about 300 feet east of Rush street bridge, a spot which had once been covered by the old Kinzie mansion, the first house built in Chicago. John Kinzie, in 1804, bought the original cabin (built by Point de Sable in 1777) from one Le Mai, and lived there up to the massacre of 1812, and again from 1816 to 1828. The factory was small, but was nevertheless as large as the business would then warrant. It was entirely destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The check thus received was only temporary. New lands were purchased, new buildings erected, and new vigor expended, till the business took on large proportions, and Mr. Kirk accumulated a fortune. To this result his unwearied industry, unsullied integrity, unfailing good judgment, and unwavering faith in the future of his adopted country and city



Jas. S. Kirk

all materially contributed. For many years he took a deep interest in the Northwestern University, to which, as well as to the Methodist Episcopal church (the parent church of the university), he was a benefactor. In 1838 he married Miss Nancy A. Dunning, by whom he had a large family. He died June 16, 1886.

WRIGHT, Chauncey, metaphysician, was born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 20, 1830. His father was a trader and deputy-sheriff; his grandfather, a soldier of the revolution. His ancestor, Samuel Wright, came from England to Boston in 1630, removed to Hartford and Windsor, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., and in 1654 was one of thirty-eight who settled

Nonotuck, now Northampton. Graduating from Harvard in 1852, he was occupied till 1870 on the "Nautical Almanac," for which he devised new methods of calculation. He wrote for the "Mathematical Monthly" and other magazines; was secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1863–70, and edited its "Proceedings." From 1864 he contributed occasional papers to the "North American Review," and, later, to the "Nation." He took a few pupils, lectured at Harvard in 1870 on the principles of psychology, and in his last year was instructor in mathematical physics. A severe student, his investigations in botany, zoölogy and astronomy were of value; his essay on the law of the arrangement of leaves won the praise of Darwin. Though devoted to these abstruse researches, he was a genial companion, an excellent nurse, and a lover of children, whom he used to amuse with jugglers' tricks. He never married, and lodged in the house known as that of "The Village Blacksmith," in Cambridge. He adhered to no school or system in philosophy, and was careless of gain and reputation. The "North American Review" ranked him "among the yet few great thinkers of America." His "Philosophical Discussions" were collected and published in 1877 by C. E. Norton, who called them "the most important contribution made in America to the discussion and investigation of the chief philosophic questions of the day." They take the evolutionary view, but would use the word "derivation" in place of "development," and credit the phenomena of the universe to "a corrupt mixture of law and apparent accident." He died at Cambridge Sept. 12, 1875. (See the "Biographical Sketch" prefixed to his "Philosophical Discussions," and Mr. Wright's "Letters," edited by J. B. Thayer, and privately printed at Cambridge in 1878.)

BICKNELL, Thomas Williams, educator, was born at Barrington, R. I., Sept. 6, 1834, of a Puritan family, which settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. His early life was a struggle for an education. He was graduated from Thetford (Vermont) Academy in 1853, spent one year at Amherst College, three in teaching, and three more at Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1860. During his senior year he served as representative in the Rhode Island legislature, having been elected from his native town. After graduating from college, he taught nine years—first as principal of the Bristol (R. I.) high school, and afterward of the Arnold street grammar school, Providence, and was then elected commissioner of the public schools of Rhode Island. He filled this office for six years, during which period he was instrumental in securing the re-establishment of the State Normal School, the creation of a state board of education, salaried school superintendents for all the towns in the state, the establishment of evening schools, and the enactment of factory and truancy laws. In 1875 he became the editor of the "New England Journal of Education," and in 1876 its owner, establishing, the same year, the New England Bureau of Education, and assisting to organize the National Council of Education, an important body over which he presided for four years. In 1877 he established the "Primary Teacher," and in 1880 the magazine, "Education." He has traveled extensively in Europe, and throughout this country, including Alaska; has delivered over six hundred lectures, and has been a member of many political, social, historical and educational bodies, notably the world's exposition at Vienna in 1873: the interstate congress at Louisville in 1883, and the international congress of education at New Orleans in 1886. He has also been president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, the American Institute of Instruction, the National Educational Association, the National Council of Education and the Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union. His published works on education include his reports as commissioner of schools in Rhode Island, editorial writings covering twenty years, and many lectures and addresses before state and national bodies. Mr. Bicknell has been identified with the republican party since its formation in 1856, and has represented a Boston district in the Massachusetts legislature. He is liberal in religious belief, a strong advocate of temperance, woman suffrage, and other reforms, and an enthusiastic religious worker, having been at various times president of the Rhode Island Sunday-School Union, the Massachusetts Sunday-School Union, the Boston Sunday-School Superintendents' Union, and the International Sunday-School Association. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1860, and LL.D. from Drury College in 1882 and was elected an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa by Brown in 1872.

Thomas W. Bicknell

BROWN, Orvon Graff, president of Twin Valley College, Germantown, O., was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., July 1, 1863, the eldest son of President W. K. Brown, of Cincinnati Wesleyan College, and Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, vice-president of the same institution. His father was a that time pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greensburg. Orvon was well taught at an early age, although he was not placed in school until nine years old. At thirteen he began to evince a decided talent for scientific experiment, and to take great interest in collecting in his own room practical appliances in chemistry, physics, and electricity. His parents encouraged his tastes, giving him, in succession, the advantages of Mount Union College, the University of Cincinnati, and Denver University, as well as private instruction under specialists in the East. At the age of nineteen he was elected professor of science in the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, where he made a successful record as instructor and inventor of apparatus for class experiments. He had always taken great interest in the sciences of geology and conchology, and made at this time a very large and valuable collection of specimens. When about twenty-two years of age he projected the Twin Valley College (so named from its location in the Twin Valley, an arm of the great Miami Valley), and five months before his twenty-third birthday was elected its president, thereby becoming the youngest college president in the world. The present Twin Valley College building had been originally erected for a religious denominational school, but that enterprise having been abandoned as impracticable, Prof. Brown proposed to utilize it for a Christian nonsectarian college for both sexes, and to that end evoked the aid of the village in which it is located. The people responded by donating several acres of ground, the building, certain franchises, and over

Orvon Graff Brown

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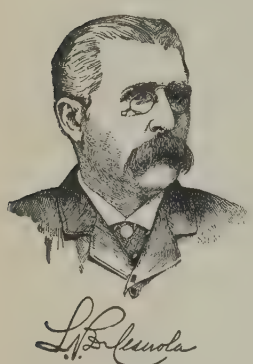
$10,000 for improvements. Prof. Brown thereupon secured a charter from the state for the college, and has successfully conducted it for five years. Apr. 5, 1887, he married Lulu Reed, one of the Twin Valley pupils. They have two promising sons, Reed McClellan, born in January, 1888, and Samuel Kennedy, born in December, 1890.

CESNOLA, Luigi Palma di, soldier and archæologist, was born at Rivarolo, near Turin, Italy, June 29, 1832. His family came originally from Spain, but have resided since 1282 in Piedmont. The subject of this sketch received a thorough collegiate education, intending to enter the priesthood, but when, in 1848, war broke out between Austria and Sardinia, he left his college and entered the Sardinian army as a volunteer. In February, 1849, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Queen's royal brigade, for bravery at Novara, being at that time the youngest commissioned officer in the Sardinian army. When the war closed he was sent to the Royal academy at Cherasco, to complete his military education, was graduated in 1851, and served in the army several years, taking part in the Crimean war. Early in 1860 he came to New York city, where, in 1861, he married Mary Isabel Reid, daughter of the late Capt. S. C. Reid, U. S. N., who commanded the privateer General Armstrong in her struggle with several British ships in the harbor of Fayal in 1814, and was the original designer of the present American flag. In 1861 Di Cesnola became lieutenant-colonel of the 11th N. Y. cavalry regiment, becoming colonel of the 4th N. Y. cavalry in 1862, and afterward leading a brigade of cavalry during the greater part of his service which lasted throughout the war. In a cavalry charge June 17, 1863, he was complimented for "heroic conduct" by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, who presented him with his own sword. At the next charge he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and confined in Libby prison at Richmond, Va., for nine months. Throughout the Shenandoah Valley campaign he was with Gen. Sheridan. When the term of service of his regiment expired he remained, at the written request of the commanding general, at the head of Devin's brigade, fighting almost constantly. A few days before his assassination (Apr. 12, 1865), President Lincoln conferred upon Col. di Cesnola the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and offered him the American consulship at Cyprus, should he become an American citizen. Di Cesnola accepted, and before the close of 1865 was at his post of duty, where he remained until 1877, when the consulate was abolished. It was while he was representative in Cyprus that by his discoveries there he rendered the service, as Sir Henry Layard stated, of "adding a new chapter to the history of art and archæology." The great collections of Cypriote antiquities now displayed at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, furnish the long missing link connecting Egyptian and Assyrian art with that of Greece. Gen. di Cesnola wrote a book on his explorations and discoveries in Cyprus, which was published simultaneously in London and in New York, in 1878, and has already (1891) reached its fourth edition. Scores of literary and scientific societies, both in Europe and in America, conferred honorary membership upon him; the kings of Italy (Victor Emmanuel and Humbert) bestowed on him several knightly orders, as did the king of Bavaria. In 1882 King Humbert of Italy caused a large gold medal to be struck in his honor. Both Columbia and Princeton colleges gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. He returned to New York city from Cyprus in 1877, and in the following year was elected a trustee and secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. When the museum was transferred from Fourteenth street, New York, to its present quarters in Central Park, the appointment of a chief director became an absolute necessity; the trustees unanimously tendered the position to Gen. di Cesnola, and he accepted it. From that time he has given all his energy to promoting the growth and success of the museum, and is the living spirit of that great institution, of which New York is justly proud.



WILLIAMS, Samuel Wells, sinologue, was born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1812, son of William Williams, the publisher. He learned his father's business, and after a year or two at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute went to Canton in 1833 as printer to the mission of the A. B. C. F. M. In 1835 he removed to Macao to finish printing Dr. W. H. Medhurst's Hokkeën dictionary. His linguistic talents and his great industry found full employment: not content with Chinese, he learned the language of Japan, and soon translated into it Genesis and Matthew. He was associated with E. C. Bridgman in preparing "Chinese Christomathy" (1838), and editing the "Chinese Repository" (1837–51), for which he wrote much. His earliest independent works, all printed at Macao, were: "Easy Lessons in Chinese" (1842), "English and Chinese Vocabulary in the Court Dialect" (1844), "Chinese Topography" (1844), and a "Chinese Commercial Guide" (1844, revised in 1863). In 1845 he came home, raised funds for the purchase of a font of Chinese type, and to that end gave throughout the country a series of lectures, which were the basis of his "Middle Kingdom" (two vols., 1848). In 1848 he returned to China, and in 1853 and 1854 went to Japan with Com. Perry, as interpreter. His services in this capacity gave the U. S. government an idea of his value. June 27, 1855, he was commissioned secretary and interpreter to the legation at Peking; this post he held for twenty-one years, often acting as *chargé d'affaires*. His "Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect," on which he had been laboring from 1848, appeared in August, 1856; most of the edition was lost by the destruction of the mission press, four months later, but the work, as revised by Dr. Ertel, was reprinted by the British at Hong Kong in 1876. His connection with the American Board ceased in 1857, but not his interest in Christian missions; he aided W. B. Reed in negotiating the treaty of Tientsin, 1858, and by one of its clauses secured the official toleration of the Christian religion in China. In 1861–62 he was in America, and thereafter at Peking, where he designed and erected the buildings of the U. S. legation. His "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language" was published in 1874 at Shanghai, in a quarto of over 1,300 pages and took a place by itself. In 1876 he resigned his post at Peking and returned to the United States, where the first lectureship in the Chinese language and literature was created for him at Yale in 1877. He became president of the American Bible Society and of the Oriental Society in 1881, and in 1883 published an entirely new edition of "The Middle Kingdom," which is "really an encyclopædia of China." His degree of LL.D. came from Union College in 1850. His "Life and Letters," by his son, appeared in 1888. He died at New Haven Feb. 16, 1884.

STOWE, Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher), author, was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811. Her father was the famous Dr. Lyman Beecher, her mother Roxanna Foote, his first wife. Catharine Esther was the first daughter and the eldest child. Then came William, Edward, Mary, George and the subject of this sketch, to be followed by two other children of the first wife, Henry Ward and Charles. The character of the mother has been thus described by Mr. Stowe: "Mother was one of those strong, restful, yet widely sympathetic natures, in whom all around seemed to put comfort and repose. . . . I remember hearing my father say that after her death his first sensation was a sort of terror, like that of a child suddenly shut out alone in the dark." The passage in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" where Augustine St. Clair describes his mother's influence is the description of Mrs. Stowe's mother's power, as it was always felt in her family. "It was her wish," wrote her husband, "that all her sons should devote themselves to the ministry. . . . All her sons are now, according to her wish, ministers of Christ." Following her mother's death which occurred when she was four years old, the daughter was taken by relatives to Guilford, Conn., and there trained in the catechism, needlework, extracts from South's "Isaiah," Buchanan's "Researches in Asia," "Bishop Heber's Life," "Dr. Johnson's Works," the Bible, the Episcopal prayer-books and in hymns and poems. For herself she here discovered and furtively enjoyed an ancient volume of "The Arabian Nights." In subsequent days of child-life she found her father's study a place where she retreated and "niched" herself down in a quiet corner with favorite books around her. Here were sermons and theological treatises at which, she says, she looked wistfully day after day, without even a hope of getting anything interesting from them. But Cotton Mather's "Magnolia" made her feel the very ground she trod on "to be consecrated by some special dealing of God's Providence." When she was a bright ten-year-old scholar at the Litchfield Academy she read "everything she could lay her hands on, sewed and knit diligently," and began the writing of compositions. At a school exhibition crowded with the *literati* of Litchfield a composition was read by the academy's principal upon the question "Can the Immortality of the Soul be Proved by the Light of Nature"? "Who wrote that?" asked Rev. Dr. Beecher, sitting by. "Your daughter, sir," was the answer. Mrs. Stowe afterwards declared that this was the proudest moment of her life. This production, printed in full in the "Life" of Mrs. Stowe, is an extraordinary article considered as the work of so young a person. In this same year she entered the school of her sister Catherine at Hartford, Conn. No mind more directfully and powerfully influenced Harriet than that of this sister, unless it was her brother Edward's. "It was about this time," she has said, "that I first believed myself to be a Christian." She told her father her belief. "'Is it so?' he said, holding me silently to his heart; 'then has a new flower blossomed in the kingdom this day.'" Subjected subsequently to other influences as to religious thought and feeling, she lived for a time in morbid experiences. Early in 1828 she was again at her sister's school, after a brief absence during which she had prepared herself for giving instructions to its pupils in drawing and painting. Three years more were passed in Boston and Guilford and Hartford. In 1832, the two sisters with their father and his family went to Cincinnati, O., Dr. Beecher having accepted the presidency of Lane Theological Seminary. The spiritual and mental experiences of Miss Beecher took on again a morbid hue, and she wrote: "It seems to me the intensity with which my mind has thought and felt on every subject presented to it has had this effect: It has withered and exhausted it, and though young I have no sympathy with the feelings of youth. . . . My mind is exhausted and seems to be sinking into deadness." She became alarmed at the results of her listlessness, and as a means of arousing dormant energies, entered into competition for a $50 prize for the best short magazine story, which had been offered by a western publisher. This she secured with a little tale named "Uncle Lot," republished in her subsequent collection called "The Mayflower." The Semicolon Club, a literary organization which met on alternate weeks, also stimulated her faculties. It was in 1833 that she had the subject of slavery brought to her personal notice by taking a trip across the river from Cincinnati into Kentucky where she visited an estate that afterwards figured as that of Col. Shelby's in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In January, 1836, she was married to Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, professor of sacred literature in Lane Theological Seminary. Her husband sailing for Europe shortly after, she lived quietly in that city during his absence writing short stories, articles and essays for publication, in the "Western Monthly Magazine" and the "New York Evangelist." She also assisted her brother Henry Ward in his temporary position as editor of the "Cincinnati Daily Journal." When the slavery question begot great excitement in Cincinnati, Lane Seminary became a hot-bed of abolition. "The Philanthropist," an anti-slavery paper, established there by James G. Birney, of Alabama, and Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, having been suppressed and its office wrecked by a mob instigated by Kentucky slaveholders, Mrs. Stowe arrayed herself, by pen, and doubtless by vocal utterance, among the opponents of mob violence. The general tone of her letters at this time, however, would show that, while anti-slavery in her sympathies, she was not a declared abolitionist. "It does seem to me," she declared, "that there needs to be an *intermediate* society. If not, as light increases, all the excesses of the abolition party will not prevent humane and conscientious men from joining it. Pray, what is there in Cincinnati to satisfy one whose mind is awakened on this subject? No one can have the system of slavery brought before him without an irrepressible desire to *do* something, and what is there to be done?" It was in 1839 that she received into her family as servant a colored girl from Kentucky, who had been a slave, but had been brought into Ohio and left there by her mistress, which procedure made her a free girl by Ohio law. As the girl's master, however, proposed to seize and remand her to slavery Prof. Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher, both armed, drove the fugitive in a covered wagon at night, by unfrequented roads, twelve miles back into the country, and left her with an old anti-slavery Quaker, John Van Zandt. This gave to Mrs. Stowe the thrilling episode of the fugitive's escape from Tom Soker and Marks in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The years 1840–50 were those of extreme trial to the Stowe family. Poverty, sickness, the prevalence of cholera in the city, the death of her little son, Samuel Charles (sixth of her children) and the separation from her husband, whose health had partly broken, and who had left her for respite at the East, made this period a season of severe discipline. In September, 1849, her husband accepted an invitation to the Collins professorship of natural and revealed religion at

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Bowdoin College Brunswick, Me., and circumstances were such that the wife's departure from Cincinnati preceded his. In the early spring of 1850 she had gotten a home at Brunswick in readiness for her family and they were settled in it. "Earthly Care, a Heavenly Discipline" one of the best known of her minor books was written about this time. On her way to Brunswick she had stopped in Boston, Mass., at the house of her brother, Dr. Edward Beecher. He had been the intimate friend and supporter of E. P. Lovejoy who was murdered by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Ill., in 1837. This visit from his sister came at the period of the passage of the "Compromise of 1850," including the fugitive slave law by congress. The most frequent topic of conversation while Mrs. Stowe was in Boston was this "Fugitive Law," and when she reached Brunswick her soul was aflame with indignation at its enactment. Shortly after, her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Beecher, wrote to her—"Now, Hattie, if I could use a pen as you can, I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is." A member of Mrs. Stowe's family remembers the scene in the little parlor at Brunswick when the letter with these words was received. Mrs. Stowe read it aloud to the assembled family, and when she came to this passage rose from her chair, crushing the letter in her hand, and with an expression on her face that stamped itself on the mind of her child said—"I will write something. I will if I live." That was the genesis of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Prof. Cairnes in his work, "The Slave-Power," said no truer word than when he wrote: "The fugitive slave law has been to the slave-power a questionable gain. Among its first fruits was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" In the month of February, 1851, at the communion service in the college church at Brunswick, the scene of the death of Uncle Tom passed before Mrs. Stowe's mind like the unveiling of a picture. Immediately on reaching her home she wrote it out, and gathering her family about her, read it to them. Twenty-five years after this she said to one of her children, "My heart was bursting then with the anguish excited by the cruelty and injustice our nation was showing to the slave, and praying God to let me do a little and to cause my cry for them to be heard. I remember many a night weeping over you as you lay sleeping beside me, and I thought of the slave mothers whose babes were torn from them." The first chapter of the great story was finished and sent to the "National Era" (a weekly anti-slavery paper at Washington, D. C., edited by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey assisted by John G. Whittier) in April, 1851. A letter written by Mrs. Stowe, July 9 (1851), to Frederick Douglass which may be found in full in the "Life" by her son, Rev. C. E. Stowe (Boston and New York, 1889), discloses yet more clearly some of the influences which had wrought upon her from childhood to prepare her for the production of this book. Other citations in that "Life" from her own pen make the nature and purpose of the book as it grew out of its author's heart and mind more distinct of apprehension. The story was announced to run in the "Era" for three months. In fact its issue began in the paper June 5, 1851, and was completed April 1, 1852. Before it was concluded there it was pronounced by competent literary judges to be the most powerful production ever contributed to the magazine literature of the country and the writer stood in the foremost rank of American authors. The price she received for it as a serial was $300. John P. Jewett, a publisher at Boston, Mass., was attracted to it in the paper and made a contract to publish it in book form by which Mrs. Stowe was to receive a ten-per-cent. royalty on all sales. It was practically her first work although she had in 1832 prepared a small school geography for a western publisher and in 1843 the Harpers of New York had bought out her "Mayflower." The agreement with Mr. Jewett was signed March 13, 1852, and on the 20th of that month the first edition of 5,000 copies was issued; 3,000 of them were sold that day. A second edition was issued the following week, a third on April 1st and within a year 120 editions or over 300,000 had been sold in the United States. Within four months from the date of its first publication it had yielded to Mrs. Stowe $10,000 in royalties and she had become the most-talked-of-woman in the world. Among the multitudes of letters which came to her concerning it the Earl of Shaftesbury's is notable: "None but a christian believer," he said, "could have produced such a book as yours, which has absolutely startled the whole world, and impressed many thousands by revelations of cruelty and sin that give us an idea of what would be the uncontrolled dominion of Satan on this fallen earth." The first London edition of 7,000 copies was printed in April, 1852, by Henry Vitzelly. From April to December, 1852, twelve different editions were published, and within the year no less than eighteen different London publishing houses were

engaged in supplying the demand which had set in. The aggregate number of copies circulated in Great Britain and the colonies up to the year 1889 has been estimated by Sampson Low, the English publisher, at over 1,500,000. In August, 1852, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was dramatized in the United States without the author's knowledge, and in September of the same year it was the attraction at the Royal Victoria and the Great National Standard theaters in London. From time to time in succeeding years it has had frequent stage revivals. Nineteen translations of the work have made their appearance. These, arranged in the alphabetical order of their languages, are as follows: Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian, Illyrian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Roman or modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Wallachian and Welsh. All these versions are found in the British Museum in London, with the most extensive collection of the literature of the book. A visit to Scotland and England, France, Switzerland and Germany was undertaken by Mrs. Stowe in 1853, and she was everywhere received as it might have been expected that the writer of the most widely-read of the world's books, next to the Holy Bible, would be. Return-

ing from Europe in the autumn of that year, she threw herself heart and soul into the continuing struggle with the slavery system. In this year she had published her "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," containing the original facts, anecdotes and documents upon which that story was founded, with stories parallel to those told of Uncle Tom. Of this book she wrote to the Duchess of Sutherland in England: "I write it in the anguish of my soul, with tears and prayers, with sleepless nights and weary days. I bear my testimony with a heavy heart, as one who in court is forced by an awful oath to disclose the sins of those dearest." During her absence in Europe her husband had become the professor of sacred literature in the theological seminary (Congregational) at Andover, Mass. Andover was the family home until 1863, when a final removal was made to Hartford, Conn. In 1867 Mrs. Stowe purchased "Mandarin," a winter home in Florida; and between the residence in Hartford and that at the South she has divided her time. Her husband died in Hartford in 1886. Before making the Florida purchase she wrote: "My plan, as it lies in my mind, is not in any sense a mere worldly enterprise. I have for many years had a longing to be more immediately doing Christ's work on earth. My heart is with that poor people whose cause in words I have tried to plead." Some time before this, she had joined the Protestant Episcopal church, and the plans to which she alluded had reference to her co-operation with the officials of that church in developing its interests in the state of Florida. The full list of her publications numbers thirty-two volumes. "Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," was issued in 1856, and "The Minister's Wooing" in 1859. This latter work is regarded by such an able critic as James Russell Lowell as her strongest production, from the standpoint of literary excellence. Mrs. Stowe's single editorial experience was in 1868 with Donald G. Mitchell, in the conduct of "Hearth and Home," a weekly journal published in New York city. She died in Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896.

WATKINS, Samuel C. G., dental surgeon, was born at Ash Grove, Halton Co., Ontario, March 27, 1853. His grandfather, Samuel Watkins, distinguished himself in the suppression of what is known as the Mackenzie rebellion of 1835, and for his services was rewarded with a colonelcy in the Canadian forces. Watkins Glen, a famous summer resort, received its name from a cousin of his. His father, Charles W. Watkins, a physician, was especially active in resisting the Fenian raid into Canada in 1866. Samuel was brought up on his father's farm, doing work about the place and attending a country school until he was fourteen years of age, when with his family he removed to Detroit, Mich. At the age of sixteen he determined to leave home to learn, as he expressed it, "something he did not know." At the railway station he was undecided whether to buy a ticket to Louisville, Ky., or to Boston, Mass., until he discovered that the fare to the latter place — though it was 500 miles farther away — was $1 less than to the former. This decided his destination and his entire future career. He arrived in Boston with but $15 in his pocket, and this he at once invested in a speculation which promised a speedy fortune. Though this speculation did not result in positive disaster, it did not realize his expectations, and taught him to try no more short cuts to wealth, but to rely on industry and economy for getting on in the world. He learned this lesson so well that in a very few months he had accumulated $150, which he forthwith paid to a dentist for the privilege of studying in his office, relying upon earning enough at overwork to provide himself with food and clothing. In time he became expert enough to command a salary, and at nineteen he married an estimable young woman. Three weeks after this marriage he was burned out in the great Boston fire of 1872, with the loss of all he had, and he had to begin life over again. His sole capital was pluck and perseverance, but he made the best possible use of these, spending his spare time in attending lectures at the Boston Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1875 at the head of his class. He is said to have passed the best examination ever passed at the college, and that, too, though all his studying had been done at odd hours. In 1876 he

removed from Boston to Montclair, N. J., where he established himself in his profession, and still continues to enjoy the fruits of his early struggles against adverse circumstances. Dr. Watkins has made several valuable contributions to dental literature, notably upon the treatment of children's teeth, and the use of amalgam in filling. He has invented a number of instruments and devices to be used in his profession. He is a member of the American Dental Association, and in 1886 was elected president of the Alumni Association of the Boston Dental College, and president of the Central Dental Association of New Jersey in 1879. He is also president of the N. J. State Dental Association. He holds various other honorable positions in connection with his profession. His career is an instructive illustration of what may be accomplished by untiring devotion to a single pursuit.

BROWNE, Charles Farrar ("Artemus Ward"), humorist, was born at Waterford, Me., Apr. 29, 1834. His father was a land-surveyor and justice of the peace. His mother was descended from Puritan stock. Browne himself once said: "I think we came from Jerusalem, for my mother's name was Levi, and we had a Moses and a Nathan in the family, but my poor brother's name was Cyrus so, perhaps, that makes us Persians." He was educated at the school in his native town, and then apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the Skowhegan (Me.) "Clarion." When he was fifteen years old he left this place and went to the office of "The Carpet Bag," at Boston, Mass., edited by the late B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"). Here, like Benjamin Franklin, he wrote his first article for the press in a disguised hand, and slipped it into the editorial box, and the next day disguised his pleasure while setting it up himself. It was a description of a Fourth-of-July celebration at Skowhegan. While in Boston, the young humorist carefully studied the theatre and courted the society of actors

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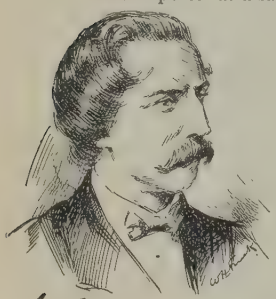
and actresses. After his Boston experience he traveled as a journeyman printer over much of the states of Massachusetts and New York, finally locating at Tiffin, O., where as reporter and compositor he received in wages four dollars per week. Going thence to Toledo, O., he became known as a writer of sarcastic paragraphs in the "Commercial" of that city. Everybody read his local column, and in 1858 Mr. J. W. Gray of the "Plain-Dealer" in Cleveland, O., secured him as a local reporter at a salary of $12 per week. But the people called him a "fool" here, when he mentioned the idea of taking the field as a lecturer. His first communication signed "Artemus Ward" was written in Cleveland, but was dated from Indiana, and here he first became, in words, the possessor of a "Moral Show, consisting of three moral bares, a kangaroo, wax figures of G. Washington," etc. Hundreds of newspapers copied this letter and its author awoke one morning to find himself famous. Hearing many of his own stories repeated in the Cleveland minstrel shows and circuses, the project of public lecturing came again to his mind. In the latter part of 1860 he made an engagement with the proprietor of "Vanity Fair" in New York city, and erelong succeeded Charles G. Leland as its editor. The paper was not long-lived. As to this, Browne wrote to a friend: "Comic copy is what they wanted for 'Vanity Fair.' I wrote some, and it killed it. The poor paper got to be a conundrum and so I gave it up." Turning again to the lecture platform he appeared in New York, Dec. 23, 1861, with his lecture "The Babes in the Wood," having previously delivered it at Norwich, Conn., where it had a favorable reception. Before the evening of the 23d New York city was flooded with handbills reading—"Artemus Ward will Speak a Piece." His first volume "Artemus Ward: His Book" was published in New York in May, 1862, and more than forty thousand copies were sold. Great success attended the issue of his other three books in 1865, 1867 and 1869. "Sixty Minutes in Africa" was the title of his next lecture. It was first given in Musical Fund Hall in Philadelphia, Pa. A map of Africa was hung behind him and he said that this region abounded in "various natural productions, such as reptiles and flowers. It produces the red rose, the white rose and the neg-roes." Oct. 3, 1863, Mr. Browne started for the Pacific coast, having answered a telegram which had asked him "what he would take for forty nights in California" with the words: "Brandy and Water. A. Ward." "Babes in the Wood" was given in San Francisco Nov. 13, 1863. His reception throughout the state was a warm one. In the fall of 1864 he lectured to immense audiences in New York city on "The Mormons." In the spring of 1865 he began his lecturing tour through the United States, and drew out enthusiastic crowds all over the country. "Among the Mormons" was especially popular. The tickets of admission read—"Admit the Bearer and one Wife, Yours trooly, A. Ward." In 1866 Mr. Browne sailed for England and his stay in that country was one continued ovation to the genius of American wit. Charles Reade, the novelist, was his close friend, and he became a great favorite at the "Literary Club." In literary circles his letters in the "London Punch" were much remarked upon. Immense crowds were turned away from his lectures at Egyptian Hall in London which began in November of that year. During the seventh week of his engagement there, however, he became seriously ill and was forced to go to the island of Jersey in the effort to regain his health. But he was so weak that he was soon brought back to Southampton, England, where he died March 6, 1867. His memory was greatly honored in England. His remains were brought to his native land and interred by his father's side in the quiet cemetery at Waterford, Me.



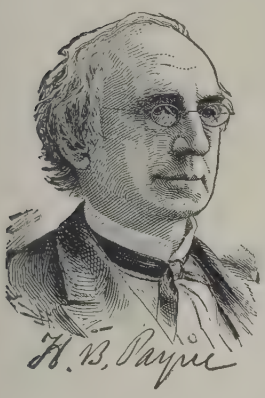
Artemus Ward

VALLERIA, Alvina, singer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12, 1848; her family name is "Lehmann." She studied in London at the Royal Academy of Music and in 1869 under the tuition of Signor Arditi, qualified herself for a prima donna. Her debut was made in 1871, during which year she was heard at St. Petersburg. Five years later she sang in Germany and northern Italy and toward the end of 1873 in London. In that city she appeared in Flotow's "Martha" at Drury Lane theater, continuing there for two seasons. She was a member of the London Italian opera company from 1877 to 1882, after which time she sang in oratorios and at musical festivals in Leeds, Manchester, etc., and in the British provinces. She was for several years a member of Carl Rosa's English opera company. She made a visit to her native land, appearing both in concerts and operas, but had no particular success. In 1877 she was married to a Mr. Hutchinson, of Rugby, England.

CARY, Annie Louise, singer, was born at Wayne, Me., Oct., 22, 1842. Early in life she went to Boston, where in her eighteenth year she sang in church choirs. During her six years residence in that city she was an ambitious student, and greatly developed her voice. Thereafter she appeared at concerts in various cities of New England, and in her twenty-fourth year went to Europe to finish her education under prominent vocal teachers. For this purpose she spent about three years in Milan. After completing her studies, Miss Cary was engaged to sing with an opera company in Copenhagen, and thence she went to Gottenburg, Christiania and Stockholm. In these northern cities she spent several seasons, making occasionally short detours to France and Germany for the purpose of renewed study. She was several times heard at Brussels, Hamburg, and other cities in Germany. In 1869, while at Baden-Baden, she received instructions from Signora Viardot-Garcia. In 1870, she was again heard in Brussels, and the same season appeared with considerable success at the Italian opera in London. Returning to the United States, she sang for a time at concerts, and then became connected with the Italian opera company at the New York Academy of Music. She continued with this company about six years, and was heard in most of the large cities of the Union. She spent a season in Russia subsequently, and from 1877–80 sang in operas, concerts and oratorios in this country. In 1882, she was married to Mr. Raymond of New York city and retired to private life. She is now only occasionally heard at concerts, given for charitable purposes. She was considered the most accomplished American contralto singer of her time.

Annie Louise Cary

PAYNE, Henry B., senator, was born in Madison county, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1810. He was educated at Hamilton College and studied law in the office of John C. Spencer, Canandaigua, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1834 and commenced practice in Cleveland, where his success as a lawyer was immediate and pronounced, but in 1846, on account of a hemorrhage of the lungs, he abandoned law for manufacturing, railroad and other enterprises. He was a democratic member of the Ohio state senate in 1849 and 1850, the democratic candidate for U. S. senator in 1851, and in 1857 was defeated by Salmon P. Chase for governor of Ohio by a small majority. He was a presidential elector in 1848, a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1856, and in 1860 a delegate to the democratic national convention at Charleston, when he drafted and reported from the minority of the committee on resolutions, the platform which was afterward adopted by the convention. He was chairman of the Ohio delegation in the Baltimore convention of 1872, and two years later was elected to congress where he was chairman of the committee on the electoral bill. He was also a member of the electoral commission in which capacity by his wisdom and conservatism, he rendered invaluable service to his country. In 1880 he was candidate for president and received the support of the New York and a portion of the Ohio delegations in the democratic national convention at Cincinnati, but failed to secure the nomination. In 1884 he was elected U. S. senator to succeed George H. Pendleton and while in the senate served on the committees on education, territories and foreign relations. Upon the expiration of his term as senator March 3, 1891, he retired to private life. Industry, shrewdness and sagacity characterized his public career. A man of large wealth he has given liberally but wisely to charitable and other causes. Soon after his settlement in Cleveland he married the daughter of Nathan Perry, one of the most prominent pioneer merchants of Ohio. His eldest son, Nathan Perry, was at one time mayor of Cleveland, and another son, Oliver H., was during the civil war colonel of the 124th regiment of Ohio volunteers and was seriously wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. After the close of the war he was for several years treasurer of the Standard Oil Co. One of his daughters is the wife of William C. Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy. The other is the wife of Charles M. Bingham, a leading hardware merchant of Cleveland.



VANDENHOFF, George, actor, was born in England Feb. 18, 1820. He received a classical education and made his debut as an actor at the Covent Garden theater Oct. 14, 1839. In 1842 he removed to the United States and during the following fourteen years supported all the leading players of his time. He left the stage in November, 1856, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In the intervals of his practice he taught elocution, gave public readings and appeared occasionally on the stage, being the principal support of Charlotte Cushman during her series of farewell engagements. His acting was marked by finish and great intelligence. He wrote and published "Art of Elocution" (1846); "Dramatic Reminiscences" (1859); "Leaves From an Actor's Note-book" (1860); "Elocutionary Guide" (1862), and "A Lady's Reader" (1862). He was married in 1855 to Miss Makeah, an actress, who made her debut in Philadelphia in 1854 and in later life was a dramatic instructor. She died in New York city in 1883.

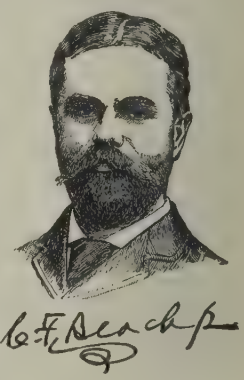
OCHS, Adolph S., journalist, was born in Cincinnati, O., March 12, 1858. He was descended from a long line of German ancestors who had figured conspicuously in the literature and finance of their native land. His father, Julius Ochs, came to America in 1844, enlisted for the Mexican war, was a Federal officer in the civil war, and was honorably discharged as captain of the 52d Ohio volunteer infantry. He removed with his family, in 1865, to Knoxville, Tenn., where he conducted a large business. Adolph was given a common school education. Printing especially attracted him, and in 1869, when the Knoxville "Daily Chronicle" was established, he was given a route as carrier boy. In October, 1873 he obtained a position as "devil" in the "Chronicle" office at a salary of $2 per week. He soon became a good printer, and in the fall of 1875 accepted a position in the job office department of the Louisville (Ky.) "Courier Journal," which he gave up within a year for one in the composing room of the Knoxville "Daily Tribune." In May, 1877, he became connected with a new journalistic venture at Chattanooga, the "Daily Dispatch," for which he was general utility man during the brief career of that paper, filling every position from "devil" to editor-in-chief. In 1878 he published a city directory of Chattanooga, which proved a financial success, and July 1st of that year, he conceived the idea of buying the Chattanooga "Daily Times," then a struggling newspaper without credit or influence and with scarcely any patronage. With $250 and sundry promises to pay he purchased a half interest and assumed complete control. He manifested a peculiar genius for journalism and from the very start his success was phenomenal. The journal developed in circulation, influence and business, and in two years he was able to buy out the remaining half interest. The "Times" had been established in 1869, and had changed proprietors almost every year. When it passed into Mr. Ochs's hands it was considered a practically worthless property. His half interest cost him but $1,150 in 1878, for the other half he had to pay $7,500, so rapidly had its value appreciated. Under his management the journal attained ultimate success in every direction, and has been so closely identified with the progressive spirit of the new South that it has won the soubriquet of "The Times—that made Chattanooga." In 1888 it sent out the first special news train ever run in Tennessee. The "Times" Building at Chattanooga, the erection of which was commenced in 1890, is one of the handsomest structures in the South, and a model printing-house. It cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. Mr. Ochs started the "Tradesman" in 1879; it has grown and prospered under his management. In 1883 he married Iphegenia Miriam, the youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati. At the meeting of the National Editorial Association at St. Paul, Minn., in 1891 he delivered an able address on the subject of interior dailies, which excited much comment through the country. He was at one time a member of the Chattanooga board of education and since 1883 has been secretary and treasurer of the

Southern Press Association. In the fall of 1891, when the southern daily newspapers organized a Southern Associated Press, he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company. He has been conspicuously identified with nearly every important public movement or enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of Chattanooga and has been twice presented by the citizens of that city with tokens of their appreciation.

MACGOWAN, John E., journalist, was born Sept. 30, 1831, in Columbian county, now Mahoning county, O. In his eighteenth year he entered Mt. Union College, Ohio, and after a three years' course entered Hiram College, where he was a classmate and friend of James A. Garfield. After graduating, he read and practiced law in Indiana, Iowa and Ohio; was prosecuting attorney of Wood county of the latter state; served in the army four years and seven months, in all ranks from private to colonel; was breveted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He then practiced law at Chattanooga, Tenn., until March, 1872, when he became attached to the staff of the Chattanooga "Times" and has ever since pursued the profession of journalism. Journalism was his natural calling; he gravitated to and fell into the profession, rather than sought and adopted it. The work with him is a labor of love. He has been the leading editorial writer for the Chattanooga "Times" since 1878, under the management of Mr. A. S. Ochs; has contributed several "war papers" to the Philadelphia "Weekly Times" series and to other publications, the most notable of which was an account of the pursuit and capture of Morgan's

command before alluded to; this sketch was reproduced in a book selected from the "Times" series, and has been treated as an authoritative chapter of the war history, by writers from both the Federal and Confederate standpoints.

BEACH, Charles Fisk, editor and lawyer, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Feb. 4, 1854. He received his preliminary education at private schools in Paris, Ky., and entering Centre College at Danville was graduated in 1877. During two years he was a tutor of Latin and Greek in the Louisville High School at the same time studying law, and in 1881 was graduated from the law school of Columbia College in New York city, and admitted to the bar at Louisville, Ky. He practiced his profession there and was at the same time connected with the staff of the "Courier-Journal" and interested in some manufacturing enterprises until 1886, when he removed to New York and devoted his attention to the practice of railway and corporation law, being associated with Simon Sterne, the well-known railway lawyer and political economist. He was the founder of the "Railway and Corporation Law Journal," in 1887, since which time he has been its sole editor. He is the associate general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Co., New York city counsel for the Grand Trunk Railroad Co., counsel for the Holland Trust Co., and for several other large corporations. He is actively interested in municipal reform, being a member of the People's Municipal League of New York city. He is also a member of the Manhattan Club, the Reform Club, the New York Southern Society, the New York City and the American Bar Associations, etc. Beside being a constant contributor to the magazines and to the press on railway, economic and legal questions, he is the author of a number of legal treatises, which have been widely discussed and commended, and have in some degree served to make him an authority on railway and corporation law.



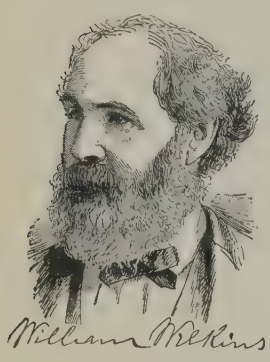
O'REILLY, John Boyle, author and journalist, was born at Dowth Castle, near the town of Drogheda, Ireland, June 28, 1844. The O'Reillys were Lords of Cavan for over a thousand years, and trace their descent from Milesius through O'Ragheallaigh whose name was anglicized into O'Rahilly, O'Reilly, Ridley, etc. The motto of the family is *fortitudo et prudentia.* and the crest an oak tree with a snake entwined. William David O'Reilly, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an able scholar and educator, and his mother, Eliza Boyle, was closely related to Col. John Allen, who distinguished himself in the rebellion of 1798, and afterwards in the French legion. Both the parents were remarkable for their literary culture and talent. At the age of nine John was apprenticed in the printing-office of the Drogheda "Argus." He subsequently became a reporter on different English papers, learned shorthand, and in other ways fitted himself for journalism. In 1860 he became a private, and later a non-commissioned officer of company 2, 11th Lancashire rifle volunteers. Returning to Ireland he enlisted in May, 1863, as a trooper in the 10th hussars, a company of men picked for their mental, moral and physical qualities. As a member of the Fenian society he was interested in the Fenian movement, and entered the English army to promulgate home rule views and spread disaffection among the Irish troops. More than thirty-one per cent. of the rank and file of that army in 1860 were Irishmen. He

materially increased the proportion of potential rebels in the ranks. In 1866 his connection with Fenianism having been discovered he was convicted of treason and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and afterwards reduced to twenty years of penal servitude. He was confined in various English prisons, the worst of which was Dartmoor, where he was placed in one of the poorest cells. Here, in 1867, he and his fellow-prisoners erected a cairn over the poorly buried remains of the French and American prisoners of war who had died there during the years 1811–16. He made several ineffectual attempts to escape, and was finally one of the sixty-three political prisoners shipped on the Hougoumont for Australia, the first lot that had been sent there since the Irish uprising in 1848. He was excluded from the amnesty granted to political prisoners in 1869. Feb. 18, 1869, he made his escape from Australia in an open boat, having previously laid his plans to be taken on board the American whaler Gazelle, under command of Capt. Gifford. The bark arrived in Philadelphia Nov. 23, 1869, and he at once presented himself before the United States district court and took out his first naturalization papers. He delivered his first lecture in Cooper Institute, New York city, Dec. 16, 1869, under the auspices of the Fenian society, and afterwards lectured successfully in Boston and other towns in Massachusetts. In 1870 he formed his first connection with the Boston "Pilot," followed the Fenian raid into Canada and described its incidents for that journal. It was not long before he was recognized among Boston journalists as an able editor-lecturer. Aug. 15, 1872, he was married to Mary Murphy, daughter of John Murphy and Jane Smiley of Charleston, Mass., natives of Ireland. In 1876 he became part owner of the "Pilot," remaining its editor and manager until his death. In 1873 his first book of poems entitled "Songs of the Southern Seas," was published, and this was followed in 1878 by "Songs, Legends, and Ballads." Both of these books passed through several editions. The New York "Critic" calls "The King of the Vape" and the "Dukite Snake" the best Australian poems in the language. He subsequently published "Statues in the Block" and "In Bohemia," volumes of poetry, and two prose works "Moondyne," a novel, and "Athletics and Manly Sport." He was an ardent advocate of home rule for Ireland, was the first recording secretary of the Catholic union of Boston, which was founded in 1873 and was one of its executive committee and finally became the leader of the Irish-American people of New England. He was one of the founders of the Papyrus Club of Boston—an organization of literary men, and one of the original members of the St. Botolph Club of that city. In politics he was a democrat, but he persistently declined office. He was awarded the degree of LL.D. by the University of Notre Dame in 1881 and was the same year elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth College. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Georgetown (D. C.) University in 1889. He made many speeches on notable occasions, and was so popular as a lecturer that he had more offers than he could possibly accept. On Aug. 3, 1889, he was chosen to deliver the poem on the occasion of the dedication of the monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, Mass. He left several unfinished poems and one completed prose work unpublished at his death, which occurred in his country house at Hull, Boston harbor. This house has historic memories, and is perhaps the oldest in Massachusetts. Soon after a memorial committee was appointed which in less than a year collected the sum of $18,000 for the purpose of erecting "a statue or other monument to John Boyle O'Reilly" in the city of Boston. It is intended also to honor the dead poet by endowing an alcove of celtic literature in the new public library of Boston. A bust has been placed in the new Catholic University of America at Washington. His grave is on the highest point of Holywood cemetery and is marked by a huge bowlder, a deposit of the great glacier, and no ornamentation interferes with the severe simplicity save on its face a single tablet on which is engraved his name. His biography has been written by James Jeffrey Roche. John Boyle O'Reilly died Aug. 10, 1890.

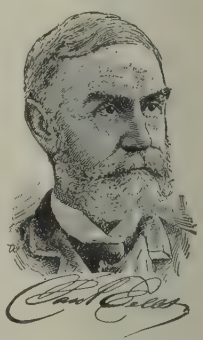
BURLEIGH, Edwin C., governor of Maine, was born at Linneus, Aroostook Co., Me., Nov. 27, 1843. His grandfather, Col. Moses Burleigh, was a representative to the general court of Massachusetts, when Maine was a province, and afterwards a member of the constitutional convention and the legislature of the state of Maine. He was also deputy land agent. Parker P. Burleigh, Gov. Burleigh's father, was state land agent for many years. Edwin was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the Houlton Academy, and first found employment in teaching school and surveying land. In 1864 he enlisted in the District of Columbia cavalry, but being prevented by illness from passing the surgeon's examination, he was appointed to a position in the office of the state adjutant-general. He next accepted the position of state land agent which the knowledge that he had obtained as a surveyor of public lands eminently qualified him to fill. From 1876 to 1878, while still land agent, he also occupied the position of assistant clerk of the Maine house of representatives. In 1880 he accepted a clerkship in the office of the state treasurer, where he familiarized himself with the state finances. After five years in this clerkship he was elected treasurer of state, and re-elected in 1887. In 1888 he was nominated by the republicans for the office of governor, to which he was elected by a large majority and re-elected in 1890 by an increased majority. Mr. Burleigh is a typical Maine citizen, genial and hospitable, personally very popular, and thoroughly devoted to the interests of the state. He possesses a large fortune which he has profitably invested in Maine lands. His two sons are graduates of Bowdoin College. One has begun a brilliant journalistic career on the Kennebec "Journal"; the other is a member of the Harvard Law School.

WILKINS, William, merchant, was born at Spartansburg, S. C., July 28, 1825. His father was of Welsh, and his mother of English descent. The family settled near Culpeper, Va., while William was still a lad. The boy was trained to farm work with field school privileges, after which, when eighteen, he taught one year. Going to

Charleston in 1845, he obtained a position with Stevens & Betts, wholesale hardware dealers, remaining in their employ until 1856, when he engaged with Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co., of New York. Enlisting at Charleston after the firing upon Fort Sumter, he served gallantly in the Confederate army as a private in Jenkins's 5th Carolina regiment, and Walker's Palmetto sharpshooters, fighting in the bloodiest campaigns and receiving a severe wound in the hip at "Seven Pines," from which he suffers to-day. Two of his brothers were killed during the struggle. He returned Dec. 25, 1865, to New York after a few months of farming and entered the employ of his old firm, now known as Coffin & Lee, curiously enough finding his clothing as he left it at his old lodgings. He started the firm of Foster & Wilkins in 1866 at Union Court House, S. C., and Wilkins, Williams & Co., now Wilkins, Poe & Co., at Greenville, S. C., in 1875, both of which are still in operation. Mr. Wilkins is a mercantile leader in his state, noted for modesty, enterprise, integrity and rare business judgment. He does the largest wholesale business, and has the finest home of any man in northern South Carolina. He married, April 30, 1867, at Greenville, Harriet D. Cleveland, a member of the distinguished family which gave to the patriot cause Benj. Cleveland, the hero of the battle of King's Mountain.



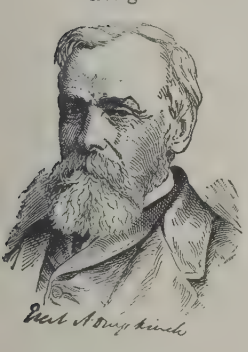
EELLS, Dan Parmelee, financier, was born at Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 16, 1825, the youngest son of Rev. James Eells and Mehitabel Parmelee. In 1804 his father removed from Connecticut to Oneida county, N. Y., and thence in 1831, he went to Ohio, locating first at Worthington afterwards at Charleston, and finally in 1836 at Amherst. Dan remained at home until fifteen years of age, when he obtained his first employment as clerk in a store at Elyria and in 1841 he went to Oberlin to prepare for college, paying his tuition out of his earnings as clerk in one of the village stores. In the fall of 1844 he entered Hamilton College, but being unable to meet his college expenses he left at the end of the sophomore year and returned to Ohio. In September, 1846, he became book-keeper for Cobb & Bishop, forwarding merchants, but he remained with them only two months. He then taught school at Amherst until the spring of 1847 when he returned to Cleveland and became book-keeper for the commission house of Barney, Waring & Co. In March, 1849, he procured a position as book-keeper in the old commercial branch of the State Bank of Ohio which he held for eight years, at the end of which he became a partner in the private banking firm of Hall, Eells & Co. This business prospered, but the directors of the Commercial Bank were anxious to regain Mr. Eells's services, and on Nov. 1, 1858, elected him cashier. He therefore withdrew from Hall, Eells & Co. and remained with the Commercial Bank until the expiration of its charter in 1865, when the Commercial National Bank was organized under the national banking law, and the business of the Commercial Branch Bank transferred to it. Mr. Eells became vice-president of the new bank and held that position until 1868 when he succeeded to the presidency on the death of W. A. Otis. Mr. Eells's connection with the Commercial National Bank and its predecessor have thus extended (with the exception of a few months) over a continuous period of forty-one years and the bank now ranks as one of the two or three largest and strongest in the state. In 1875 he established with John N. Glidden an iron-ore and pig-iron commission house under the firm name of Glidden & Eells, and in 1869 he became a special partner in the banking house of W. G. Wiley & Co., now of New York city. Strong inducements were held out to him to remove to New York and undertake the management of a prominent bank there; but he determined to remain where his business reputation had been established. Many new opportunities for investment presented themselves, and the sphere of his influence broadened. He became associated with prominent eastern capitalists, and with them originated and carried through several railroad enterprises of much importance. The principal of these were the Ohio Central Railroad and Coal Cos., the Lake Erie and Western, the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Detroit, Mackinaw and Marquette, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railways. The consolidation of the system of roads which composed the Lake Erie and Western railway was mainly the result of his personal exertions. He built the line from Muncie, Ind., to Lafayette, Ind., and combined it with that from Lafayette to Bloomington, Ill. The old Lake Erie and Louisville, running southwest from Fremont, O., was purchased, and the connecting link built between its southwestern terminus and Muncie. A through line was thus formed from Sandusky and Muncie to Bloomington. In 1879 the same capitalists purchased 12,500 acres of coal lands and formed the Ohio Central Coal Co. They also constructed the Ohio Central R. R., extending from these fields to Toledo, O. Mr. Eells was elected president of both companies. In addition to his banking and railroad enterprises he has been engaged in extensive and diversified business interests. He is president of the Mahoning Coal Railroad Co., Cleveland, O. The Lorain Mfg. Co., the Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Co., the Arkansas Valley Oil & Land Co., the Rocky Mountain Oil Co., and the Midland Rock Salt & Mineral Co., and a director in the United Express Co., the United Oil Co. of Colorado, the Forepaugh Mining Co. of Colorado, the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Co., the Chicago and Aurora Smelting & Refining Co., the Chicago Drop Forge & Foundry Co., the Calumet Iron & Steel Co. of Chicago, and, in Cleveland, of the Otis Steel Co., Limited, the Woodland Ave. & West Side Street Railroad Co., the King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Co., the Cleveland Gaslight and Coke Co., the Cleveland Electric Light Co., the American Wire Co., and the Cleveland Storage Co. Mr. Eells is widely known as the friend of charitable and religious work and he is a trustee of the Bethel Relief Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, of Cleveland, O., the Cleveland Humane Society, Oberlin College, Lake Erie Seminary, at Painesville, O., and Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. He is treasurer of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, has been for many years president of the Cleveland Bible Society, and a member of the Board of Aid for Colleges and Seminaries of Learning of the Presbyterian Church,



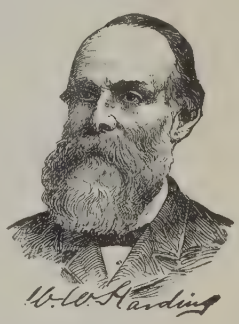
from its organization. He is an active member of the Second Presbyterian church of Cleveland, of which he has long been an elder. He has been twice married, his first wife being Mary M. Howard, eldest daughter of the late Col. George A. Howard, of Orwell, Ashtabula Co., O. By her he had two children, Howard Parmelee and Emma Paige, the latter the wife of Arthur St. John Newberry. His second wife is Mary Witt, daughter of the late Stillman Witt of Cleveland. Of five children by this marriage only one survives, Stillman Witt, born in 1873.

BUSHNELL, William H., author, was born in Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., June 4, 1823, of good New England and Knickerbocker stock. He was educated at the University of the City of New York, and followed for a time the law, the profession of his father. Finally, after much journalistic experience, he settled in Washington, D. C,, where he now resides. Mr. Bushnell has been a prolific prose writer and his name is well-known in literary circles. As a delineator of Indian characters he has been compared with Fenimore Cooper. Still, varied and entertaining as are his prose writings, he will probably be best remembered as a poet. Mr. Bushnell's wife is one of the most brilliant conversationalists in the capital. She writes under the *nom de plume* of "Helen Luqueer." Their united literary life is not unlike that of Howitts and the Brownings.

DUYCKINCK, Evert Augustus, author and editor, was born in New York city, Nov. 23, 1816. His father was a leading bookseller and publisher and the boy was sent to school and afterwards to Columbia College where he was graduated in 1835. He studied law with John Anthon and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. He then passed a year in Europe and decided to devote himself to literature rather than law, having already made contributions to some of the literary periodicals. In 1840 with Cornelius Matthews he commenced publishing a monthly entitled "Arcturus." It lived for two years. "Literary World" with which Mr. Duyckinck's name became chiefly identified was a weekly critical journal started in 1847 of which he was in charge for the first two years. He then withdrew for a time but resumed his connection with it in company with his brother George L. Duyckinck an arrangement which lasted until its discontinuance in 1853. The principal literary work with which Mr. Duyckinck's name is associated is "The Cyclopedia of American Literature," a comprehensive work in two large volumes containing personal and critical notices of American authors and selections from their writings from the earliest period of the history of the country accompanied and illustrated by portraits and fac-similes of autographs. This work received the highest commendation on its appearance and has ever since held a prominent place in American literature. In 1865 Mr. Duyckinck added a supplement to the volumes, bringing them up to that date. He also published "The Wit and Wisdom of Sidney Smith," 1856; "Poems Relating to the American Revolution," 1865; "History of the War for the Union," three vols. 1861-65; "National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," two vols., 1866; "History of the World from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," four vols., 1870; "Memorials of Francis L. Hawks," 1871; and "Biographies of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America," two vols., 1873-74. At the time of his death Mr. Duyckinck was engaged with William Cullen Bryant in the preparation of an edition of Shakespeare which remained in manuscript. His funeral was attended by the most eminent literary people of New York. The remains were taken to the Sleepy Hollow cemetery, at Tarrytown, N. Y., and buried on a spot which had been selected by Washington Irving and Mr. Duyckinck. Mr. Duyckinck died Aug. 13, 1878.



HARDING, William W., journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830. He came of a family of publishers. His father, Jasper Harding, opened an establishment in Philadelphia for book and job printing in 1829 and the next year he began the publication of "The Pennsylvania Inquirer." In 1835 he turned his attention to the manufacture of printing paper the price of which was at that time very high, erecting a building for a paper mill on Second street and subsequently moving his printing office to it. The establishment was stocked with the latest machinery and it frequently happened that within six hours the rags placed in the mill were circulated in the shape of morning newspapers. He was also well known as the publisher of Harding's Bibles, the typographical appearance of which he continually improved. In 1840 needing greater water-power for his mill he erected a factory in Trenton where he continued to manufacture paper until 1869. On his father's retirement in that year William W. Harding succeeded to the business. He aimed to improve the "Inquirer," abolished the plan of credit subscriptions, introduced a stereotyping department, and changed the form of the paper from two pages to four. Its circulation increased very rapidly during the civil war. He also established a paper mill at Manayunk on the Schuylkill river. From his youth he has been connected with books and periodical publications. His first service was with George S. Appleton for whom he worked from 1845 to 1851. Mr. Harding established a store in Dock near Third street for the constantly increasing sale of his Bibles and albums and in 1872 removed to a more commodious building at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets. He has however been found every day at his desk in the "Inquirer" office exercising a personal supervision over all its departments. As a recreation he has pursued the study of chemistry and he is also something of an inventor, having patented several appliances from which he derives a considerable revenue.



PARKMAN, Francis, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1823. On the paternal side his family for several generations has been prominent and influential. His great-grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, was the first Congregational minister at Westboro, Mass., his pastorate there continuing from 1724 to 1782. His father was Francis Parkman, who became minister of the North church at Boston, Mass., in 1813, and took a high stand in the Unitarian denomination. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from John Cotton (q. v.). When eight years old he was sent to live with his maternal grandfather at Medford, Mass., on the borders of the Middlesex Falls. He fitted for college at what was known as the Chauncey Hall School, Boston. At this time he began to have literary tastes and aspirations in ad-

dition to the love of nature and a passion for hunting which had previously been developed in him. Entering Harvard College in 1840, it was during his freshman year there that he conceived the project of writing a historical work on the old French and Indian wars, or the seven years' war. During the college course his vacations were spent in boating and hunting. In November, 1846, he published an interesting account of one of these trips in "Harper's Magazine." A fall in the college gymnasium in 1843 compelled a suspension of study, and he visited Europe, returning, however, in season to be graduated with his class in 1844. He then studied law, but at the end of two years abandoned that for the profession of letters, which he has since followed. That he might qualify himself for writing in this special line of history, upon the investigation of which he had determined, he not only read widely, but visited all the scenes of the American border Indian struggle in the states of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. More than that, he set out in the spring of 1846, on a trip to the then far West that he might obtain a personal knowledge of Indian character and habits. There, in the neighborhood of the Black Hills, he spent weeks among the Dacotahs, the worst of the many tribes then roaming the wilderness. He joined them in the hunt, went with them on the war-path, lived in their tents, partook of their fare and became as one of them until he thoroughly understood their ways and ideas. But the strain proved by far too much for him; his health was permanently ruined by it, and he returned home an invalid for life. In 1847 he published an account of the trip in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which now appears among his works as "The Oregon Trail; Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life." This has been pronounced one of the most fascinating of his works. "The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War after the Conquest of Canada" was published in 1851. "This is one of the best written histories that has been produced by the recent literary talent of America" said the London "Athenæum." After its completion he was obliged to devote his energies to the recovery of his health and purchasing a house at West Roxbury, Mass., on the banks of Jamaica Pond he devoted the acres around it to flowers and plants mastering every detail of horticulture and becoming one of the most expert horticulturists in Massachusetts. He was president for two years of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and for a short period (1871–72) held the professorship of horticulture in the Bussey Institution (the agricultural and horticulture department of Harvard University) near his home. The *lilium Parkmanni*, a brilliant variety of the lily originated by Mr. Parkman, has attracted great attention in England. In 1860 he prepared a "Book of Roses," an exposition of the best methods of the cultivation of those flowers containing as well faithful descriptions of the best varieties. It was published the same year. His health having been much improved he resumed historical studies, going in 1858 to Europe to gather materials for an elaborate history of France and England in America. This visit has since been more than once repeated and for the same purpose. "The Pioneers of France to the New World," appearing in 1865, was the first of the series of volumes in which this has been given to the world. This was followed by

F. Parkman

"The Jesuits in North America" (1867) which the London, England, "Spectator" declared to be candid and impartial with an insight into character unclouded by any mists of prejudice. Then appeared "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West" (1869); "The Old Regime in Canada" (1874); "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIX" (1877); and "Montcalm and Wolfe" (1884). Of the "Montcalm and Wolfe" the New York "Nation" wrote: "It is a book which will take its place as a masterpiece in military history—the best account of the most important war in our colonial period." In the republication of his collected works these are now followed in chronological order by "The Conspiracy of Pontiac" already noted. These volumes have their place alongside those of Bancroft and Prescott and Motley. Mr. Parkman has been an occasional contributor to magazines, mainly on subjects connected with his historical studies. He married Catharine, daughter of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, Mass., in 1850. She died in 1858, leaving him two daughters. Mr. Parkman died Nov. 8, 1893.

SOUTHWORTH, Emma (Dorothy Eliza Nevitte), novelist, was born Dec. 26, 1819 in Washington, D.C., where she received an excellent education. An early marriage with Frederick Southworth resulted unfortunately, and she was compelled to become a teacher in the public schools of Washington in order to support herself and an infant boy and girl. She commenced her career as an author by writing short stories for the Baltimore "Visitor." Her first serial story, "Retribution," was published in the "National Era" of Washington in 1847. It was afterwards republished in book form and attracted much attention. Henry Peterson, publisher of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," then the leading story paper of the country, was impressed by her growing power and invited her to become a contributor to his columns. She accepted his invitation, and for several years contributed to the "Post" serial stories which Mr. Peterson afterward reprinted in book form. When Robert Bonner purchased the New York "Ledger" he secured her exclusive services as a contributor to that journal, and this arrangement continued for more than thirty years. From 1857 to 1860 she resided in England. For many years she was a resident of Georgetown, D. C., but in 1876 removed to Yonkers, N. Y., where she purchased a pleasant home in which she has since resided. During her long and exceedingly prolific career as an author she has written and published sixty-eight novels. The most popular of these are "The Deserted Wife," "The Mother in-Law," "Curse of Clifton," "The Discarded Daughter," "The Lost Heiress," "Ishmael," "Self-Raised," "Only a Girl's Heart," "The Trail of the Serpent," and "The Hidden Hand." The latter in a dramatized version was for many years exceedingly popular on the English and American stage. Mrs. Southworth's stories are located for the most part in Maryland and Virginia. They display great ingenuity in the construction of plot and character, and good descriptive powers. They all have a distinct moral purpose. Previous to the civil war Mrs. Southworth was an ardent abolitionist, and by her writings greatly aided that cause. She is a woman of refined sensibilities, and a brilliant conversationalist, and is greatly beloved in private life.

E. D. E. Southworth

MULFORD, Prentice, journalist, and author of the White Cross Library series, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., April 5, 1834. He had a strong love of the sea from childhood, and when about seventeen made his first voyage in the clipper Wizard, from New York to San Francisco. After some years of nautical adventure he drifted into the California gold mines. In the book, "Prentice Mulford's Story," his experience as mariner, stock-raiser, politician, lecturer and "Forty-niner," are described in his own humorous, inimitable style. He drifted gradually into the occupation of writer, but was twenty-nine before a line of his writing was published. In his own words, he wrote then "because it was a necessity to put his thoughts on paper." His first article, a racy account of the yearly overflow of the Tuolumne river, appeared in the "Union Democrat," of Sonora, Tuolumne Co., Cal. The article struck a sympathetic chord throughout the entire county, for four-fifths of the population had had similar experiences. For nearly three years he wrote for the "Democrat" over the signature of "Dogberry." In 1866 he accepted a position on the "Golden Era," then the leading weekly literary paper of San Francisco, which he filled creditably for a year, resigning upon the departure of the publisher, Mr. Lawrence, for the eastern states. Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr, and other writers now of wide reputation, were contributors to the "Era" at that period. He became an occasional contributor to various papers, and wrote a good deal for the "Dramatic Chronicle," a theatre programme sheet, and the seedling from which John De Young raised the San Francisco "Chronicle" in 1870. In 1868 he had a call to edit the "Stockton Gazette," a democratic campaign paper. He edited it for five months with good pay, then grew tired of the work and returned to San Francisco. In 1872 he raised $500 from the business men of San Francisco to carry him on a mission to England "to advance by writing and talking the good and glory of California." The San Francisco "Bulletin" also engaged him as correspondent. He spent two years in England, and after his return to America drifted to New York, and acted a while there as a Sunday evening lecturer, even preaching once from a Unitarian pulpit, and finally took a place on the editorial staff of the New York "Graphic," then under the management of Mr. David Croly. He suggested the condensed column of local and general matter under the heading "The History of a Day." He filled the position six years, except for a six months' absence in Europe, and left it in 1883, having become thoroughly disgusted in chronicling in short metre the eternal round of murder, scandals and accidents. From his post on the "Graphic" he retired to a New Jersey wilderness, seventeen miles from New York, and built a small house with his own hands at a cost of $40. He spent six months in it, recuperating and "getting acquainted with himself." His book, "The Swamp Angel," gives the comic side of that experience from his own genial, philosophic standpoint. In 1884 he went to Boston, and in 1886 started the White Cross Library publication in an upper room of a building in Tremont Row. He had just enough money to print the first edition, and no subscription list. But he had faith in his ideas, as embodied in his writings. "Thoughts Are Things" was his watchword. The force of thought and silent power of mind was the lever by which his project must be moved. Means and agencies from unexpected quarters came to further the business, which has been from the first, on a self-sustaining basis. The White Cross system of occult thought was the flowering of Mr. Mulford's life. There are now five bound volumes, each containing a year's issue originally in pamphlet form, and a sixth volume to close May, 1892, will complete the series. "Force and How to Get It," "The God In Yourself," "The Doctor Within," "How to Push Your Business" are among the titles of these essays. "Prentice Mulford was a strange and peculiar man in many respects. He was a man of thought—one who refused to take in ideas of life and death second-hand, but delved for himself in the mines of speculative inquiry. He respected no creed or dogma because of its age, rejected no doctrine because it was the butt of scoffers and the target of ridicule. He believed this life but a few days' journey towards a higher development. He had a philosophy and religion of his own, recognized and shared by many at the time of his unexpected taking off. He believed in thought-power as the controlling factor of human action. He sang with Bulwer, 'There is no death.' Calmly and fearlessly he sought to read the mystery of the future beyond the grave." He was found dead May 27, 1891, in a small boat anchored off Long Island, having apparently passed away in sleep.

JACKSON, Helen Hunt ("H. H."), author, was born at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 18, 1831. From her father, Nathan Willy Fiske, professor of languages and philosophy in Amherst College, she inherited a vigorous mind, which was united with the buoyant nature of her mother. She was educated at Ipswich Female Seminary, and at the school of Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, of New York city. At twenty-one (Oct. 28, 1852) she was married to Capt. (afterwards Maj.) Edward B. Hunt, an engineer in the United States army, and brother of Gov. Hunt, of New York. He was killed eleven years after their marriage, Oct. 2, 1863, while experimenting with a submarine gun of his own invention. Their first child, a son, died at the age of eleven months, and the only remaining child, Warren Horsford, familiarly called "Rennie," died two years after the death of the father, April 13, 1865. Mrs. Hunt's grief was so intense that the boy on his dying bed made her promise that she would not kill herself. "Lifted Over," her first well-known poem, was written three months after Rennie's death, and published in the "Nation." Her first prose sketch, entitled "In the White Mountains," appeared in the "Independent" of Sept. 13, 1866, and for this journal she wrote 371 articles. She worked rapidly, writing usually with a lead-pencil on large sheets of yellow paper, but she corrected her work carefully. In 1870, after spending a year in Germany and Italy, her first book, "Verses," was published, she, like most beginners, paying for the stereotype plates. "Spinning" was the most popular poem in the book. "Bits of Travel" (prose sketches) was published in 1873, and "Bits of Talk about Home Matters" the same year. Her health failed and she visited Colorado. In October, 1875, she married William Sharpless Jackson, a banker of Colorado Springs, and a member of the Society of Friends. Here her home was filled with flowers and books. "Bits of Talk for Young Folks" and "Mercy Philbrick's Choice," were published in 1876; "Het-

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ty's Strange History," 1877; the latter two in the "No Name" series. "Bits of Travel at Home" appeared in 1878; "Nelly's Silver Mine," 1878; "The Story of Boon," a single poem, 1879; and in 1880 she edited "Letters from a Cat," written by her mother. Mrs. Jackson now became deeply

interested in the Indians, and left her home to spend three months in the Astor Library of New York in writing her "Century of Dishonor," 1881, a copy of which she sent to each member of congress at her own expense. The government appointed her a special commissioner with Abbott Kinney to examine and report on the Mission Indians of California She worked herself ill and went to Norway for rest "Mammy Tittleback's Stories" appeared in 1881; "The Training of Children," 1882; "The Hunter Cats of Connoriea," 1884; "Ramona," 1884; "Zeph," 1886; "Glimpses of Three Coasts," 1886; "Sonnets and Lyrics," 1886; "Between Whiles," 1887; the last four being published after her death. In June, 1884, Mrs. Jackson was injured by a fall in her Colorado home. She was carried to Los Angeles, Cal., for the winter, and later to San Francisco, where she died soon after. She had no fear of death. She said, "It is only just passing from one country to another, my only regret is that I have not accomplished more work; especially that it was so late in the day when I began to work in real earnest. But I do not doubt we shall keep on working." She was buried near the summit of Cheyenne Mountain, four miles from Colorado Springs, in a place of her own choosing, but the reckless vandalism of tourists were such that the body was removed to a grave in Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs, where it now rests. She was a woman of great force and attractiveness of character, and her work, both in verse and prose, is clear, strong, sympathetic and ennobling. She died Aug. 12, 1885.

WOODBERRY, George Edward, author, was born in Beverly, Mass., on May 12, 1855. He is descended from a family settled in New England for many generations. He attended Phillip's Exeter Academy and entered Harvard College in 1872. Ill health compelled him for a time to relinquish his studies, but he re-entered college in 1875 and was graduated in 1877 taking highest final honors in philosophy. His commencement essay "Relation of Pallas Athene to Athens" was later published in book form. In 1877 and 1878 he filled the chair of English and history in the University of Nebraska. In the latter part of 1878 he took up his residence in New York and became one of the editors of the "Nation." In 1869 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., continuing his work for the "Nation" and contributing also to "Harper's Magazine" and the "Atlantic Monthly." From 1880 to 1882 he was again professor of English in the University of Nebraska. In 1882 he published a "History of Wood Engraving" which has become an authority upon the subject with which it deals. The following two years he spent in Beverly devoting his entire time to literary work. "The North Shore Watch; a Threnody," was published in 1883, and in 1884 he contributed to the American men of letters series a Life of Edgar Allan Poe that at once attracted notice by its proofs of close and careful research and its evidences of fine and sound discrimination. In 1885 and again in 1889 he visited Italy. In 1888 he was the literary editor of the Boston "Post." In 1890 he published "The North Shore Watch and Other Poems" and "Studies in Letters and Life," collection of essays. His verse is filled with a deep and tranquil charm and his critical essays revealed a sound, healthy, penetrating and widely informed intellect. See also "Geo. E. Woodberry," a sketch by Lindsay Swift in "The Book Buyer" for February, 1891.

WOODWORTH, Samuel, poet, was born at Scituate, Mass., Jan. 13, 1785. He was the youngest son of a farmer and revolutionary soldier and had but few educational advantages, as according to the memoir prefixed to his poems in 1861, no school was taught in his native villiage except during the three winter months, and as a mistaken idea of economy always governed the selection of a teacher, he was generally as ignorant as his pupils. Some juvenile verses which he wrote, attracted the attention of Rev. Nehemiah Thomas, the village clergyman, who gave him a writer's instruction in the classics and endeavored to raise a sum of money sufficient to support him at college, but without success. He was soon after apprenticed to a printer (which trade was his choice), Benjamin Russell, the editor of "The Columbian Sentinel," published at Boston, Mass. He continued with Mr. Russell for a year after the expiration of his indentures and then removed to New Haven, Conn., where he commenced a weekly paper, "The Belles Lettres Repository," of which he was "editor, publisher, printer and (more than once) carrier." The latter duty was probably lightest of all, as this periodical after exhausting the cash received in advance was discontinued at the end of the second month. Several of Woodworth's poems first appeared in "The Complete Coiffeur, or an Essay on the Art of Adorning Natural and of Creating Artificial Beauty," by J. B. M. D. Lafoy, Ladies' Hair Dresser, 1817, a small volume of about 200 pages, one-half of them being occupied with a French translation of the other half. In 1809 Woodworth left New Haven, and after a short residence in Baltimore, Md., removed to New York city and during the next year was married. In 1812 he conducted a quarto paper (weekly) entitled "The War," and a monthly Swedenborgian magazine "The Halcyon Luminary and Theological Repository," both of which were unsuccessful. In 1816 he contracted to write a history of the late war (1812–15) in the style of a romance, to be called "The Champions of Freedom." This work was commenced in March and its two volumes were ready

G. E. Woodbery

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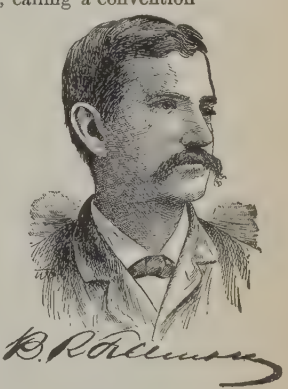
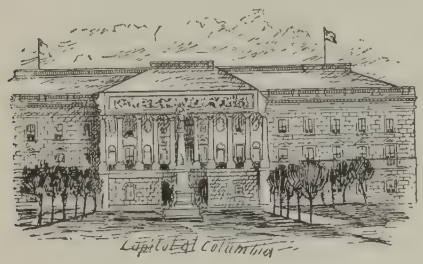
for delivery in the succeeding October. A small volume of his poetical contributions to various periodicals was published in New York in 1818, and another in 1826 In 1823 he began with George P. Morris the publication of the New York "Mirror," with which he was connected for a year. In 1829 he edited "The Parthenon." He was a frequent contributor to newspapers, and his patriotic songs of the war of 1812-15 were widely popular. Mr. Woodworth was also the author of several dramatic

pieces, mostly operatic, which were produced with success. "The Forest Rose" still keeps possession of the stage by virtue of the amusing Yankee character who is one of the *dramatis personæ*. During the latter years of his life Mr. Woodworth suffered from paralysis. A complimentary benefit was given to him at the National Theatre in Leonard street, New York, at which the celebrated comedian William E. Burton made his first appearance in that city, which produced a substantial result. Of all Mr. Woodworth's writings, his fine lyric "The Old Oaken Bucket" is by far the best. This will always hold its place among the choicest songs of America. His collected poems were published in two volumes by his son with a memoir by George P. Morris in 1861. He died at New York city, Dec. 9, 1842.

TILLMAN, Benjamin Ryan, governor of South Carolina, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., Aug. 11, 1847. His ancestors had removed from Virginia at an early day, and were active whigs during the revolution. He received his education at an "old field" school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented by a severe and prolonged illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returning in 1868, married Miss Starke of Elbert county, Ga., and devoted himself to farming. During the troublous days of "reconstruction" he aided in the attempt to secure "white supremacy" in the unfortunate conflicts between the races at Hamburg and Ellenton, and shared the toils and perils of the crisis of 1876, which resulted in the election of Wade Hampton as governor. Later, as commander of the "Edgefield Hussars," he acquired his well-known title of captain. He was also chairman of the democratic organization of his county; but, except such occasional service, he took no active part in politics. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests in his state, and he began to study the larger questions connected therewith and to draw his conclusions. Yet he refrained from expressing them till August, 1885, when before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville he made his first public address. With marked insight and boldness he set forth the causes of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. The latter included: the reform of the agricultural department of the state college, and of the board of agriculture; the establishment of an experimental farm and of farmers' institutes. The boldness of his utterances startled the conservative and official classes, and a war of denunciation was begun against the innovator, who was contemptuously styled the "Agricultural Moses." He accepted the name and the challenge, and answered his critics in the Charleston "News and Courier" in a series of letters, remarkable alike for their charm of style, their vigor of logic and of satire and their keen dissection of public affairs. The farmers and the plain people, usually indifferent to politics, read them eagerly and became profoundly interested; a fact which gave rise to the saying that Tillman created a "third estate" in South Carolina. In April, 1886, a speech delivered by him before a great farmers' convention in Columbia inaugurated the "farmers' movement" in earnest. A platform was adopted reiterating the Bennettsville demands, and adding others for an industrial school for women and for a separate agricultural college, which last became the principal subject of agitation, and took the first place in Tillman's efforts. He declared it his highest ambition to be a trustee of such a college; and in 1887 he secured the modification and final draft of the will of Thos. G. Clemson, to whom he had paid a visit by invitation which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill, the home of John C. Calhoun. In 1886, and again in 1888, Tillman steadily refused office. In the latter year, however, though not as a candidate, he took a brief part in the canvass for governor at the request of the farmers' association, and secured the election of a legislature which by a narrow vote accepted the Clemson bequest. Thus, without self seeking, he had become the leader of a popular movement which had advanced far beyond his original aims. Meanwhile the organization of the farmers' alliance furnished a strong reinforcement. The struggle was felt by those engaged in it to be for the people and against undemocratic methods and measures. In January, 1890, the farmers' "shell manifesto" was issued, calling a convention in March to suggest nominees to the next democratic convention. Tillman, amid unbounded enthusiasm was "suggested" for governor, and a struggle began within the lines of the democratic party. The canvass for the nomination was of unexampled bitterness. Opposed by two distinguished citizens, Gen. Brailton and Attorney-General Earle—each of whom, strange to say, he had in former years sought to nominate for governor—as well as by the most influential newspapers, Tillman, without previous training in debate, sustained himself with singular nerve and skill, invariably commanding attention and applause. The tide of popular enthusiasm in his favor was so great that he was nominated by a vote of 269 to 40 in the democratic convention held in September. A month before the election occurred the "Haskell movement," led by Judge A. C. Haskell, and representing a small but influential section of the opposition. On the ground of alleged irregularities in the convention, and of grave charges against Tillman and his friends, a ticket was nominated and an appeal made to the

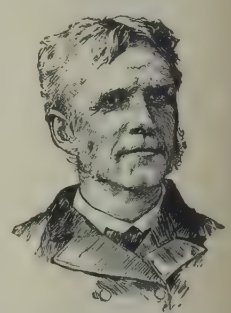


colored voters for support. But this movement met with no popular response. The negroes held aloof or voted for Tillman, who was elected by a majority of nearly four to one, while both houses of the legislature proved to be overwhelmingly in his favor. Then the reform first agitated in August, 1885, was effectually inaugurated. The leader of the movement, although an unknown farmer, had accomplished a peaceful revolution and reached at one bound the highest office in the state, a most remarkable illustration of the possibilities of American citizenship and his own ability. Gov. Tillman was



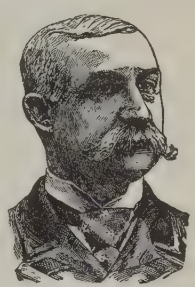
installed in office on the 4th of December, 1890. His inaugural address was a statesman-like document, free from all bitterness and full of the spirit of general reform. His administration has been highly satisfactory to his fellow-citizens. The Clemson Agricultural College, of which he is the acknowledged founder, is nearing completion with accommodations for 600 boys, and over 750 applications for admission on file. The Industrial School for Girls, another of his pet schemes, has enlisted the support of all classes and has every promise of being put in operation at an early day. Lynch law, against which he took a decided stand in his inaugural, has disappeared from the state, and this farmer, whose first official experience commenced as executive of a state, bids fair to occupy a high place among the distinguished men of South Carolina.

ARMSTRONG, Samuel C., educator, was born Jan. 30, 1839, on the island of Manu, one of the Hawaiian group, where his parents were missionaries. His father, Rev. Richard Armstrong (q. v.), was minister of public instruction for the Hawaiian kingdom, and, until his twentieth year, the son was in close relations with its educational problem, which was very similar to the negro problem in this country, the two races having the same weak points and needing the same drill in labor habits, and training in character. In 1860, after his sophomore year in "Oahu College," he came to this country and entered Williams, where he was graduated in 1862. He then joined the army as a captain in the 125th regiment of N. Y. volunteers, and served gallantly during the war—two and a half years in command of a regiment of colored troops—until he was mustered out of the service, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general, in November, 1865. Impressed with the capacity and needs of the negro, he then sought service in the Freedman's Bureau, and in March, 1866, was sent by Gen. O. O. Howard to Hampton, Va., to look after the hosts of "contrabands" who were there assembled. At this period a large number of negroes had gathered on the shore of Hampton Creek, near Hampton Roads, as the proximity of Fortress Monroe afforded them protection. The custom of returning runaway slaves to their owners to work for them at home, while they fought us in the field, had for two years and more been abandoned; but no definite plan of providing for them had been adopted. Gen. Butler's device for reconciling humanity and policy with supposed constitutional obligations had first been put in operation here, where it was that the runaway was called "contraband of war," and, as such, confiscated. But what was to be done with men and women who had been slaves in the Confederacy, but could not by any possibility be slaves in a free commonwealth, had as yet to be determined. And so it happened that a great company—several thousands—of colored people were assembled at Hampton in huts, and fed by rations from the United States government. The government had other and weightier problems upon its hands, and left this for future solution. Most men would rather be taken care of than take care of themselves, and so the negro was fast becoming pauperized. Reports of the fact that there was a lazy man's paradise at Hampton Roads, where a contraband could get rations for nothing, and perhaps a tent, with the hope of forty acres and a mule, spread rapidly, and the extemporized camp grew without any expense for recruiting. Such was the state of affairs when Gen. Armstrong was detailed to take the camp in charge, and see what could be done with it. He quickly grasped the situation; saw that the worst thing that could be done for the negro was to make a beggar of him, and the kindest thing was to apply rigorously the law, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," and he proceeded to apply it. He gave notice to all concerned that on a special day the rations would cease; he provided transportation for such as chose to go off North, or to the southern fields which were waiting for laborers; he aided by counsel and direction all those who were willing to work, and applied strenuous measures to those not willing to do so; and when the appointed day came, put before the diminished number who still remained the alternative to work or hunger. They chose work, and so what had threatened to be a permanent encampment of paupers gradually disappeared. But Gen. Armstrong was not only a good soldier and practical man of affairs, he was also a Christian philanthropist. The need of education for this people was brought home to him by the sights he had seen during the months in which he was solving this problem, and how to educate the negro he had learned in the Sandwich Islands. At Hampton a school for little children was already established. Gen. Butler had himself seen, as the camp grew, the necessity of doing something for the pickaninnies, and had constructed a building where 300 youngsters were housed and taken care of, and taught their letters. The school remains to this day, having been adopted by the state of Virginia as a part of its common school system, and it now bears the name of that friend of the negro, John G. Whittier. Gen. Armstrong saw the opportunity for a larger work; he saw the necessity of providing labor for such of his encampment as were willing to labor, but knew not how to get the chance; and so, with no money, and with no other endowment than that on which rests the famous school of Geo. Müller—namely, faith—he laid the foundations of the now celebrated Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. He aimed from the outset to make of it a great non-sectarian institution for the education of colored teachers to go among the emancipated slaves: and education by self-help was to be its fundamental idea. On these lines he has worked, and his suc-



cess has been astonishing. He is an educational genius, and also a rare combination of unaffected piety, practical philanthropy, and hard-headed business sagacity. His teachers have caught his enthusiasm, and do their work for very moderate pay, some of them for no pay at all; a partial support is received from the labors of the students, who, however, are credited with all they earn; but when all the moneys realized from these and from public sources are put down on one side, and necessary expenses on the other, the deficit every year amounts to about $60,000. This deficit is raised by voluntary contributions. But he has no machinery for raising it, no denominational constituency to which he can appeal, no regular donors on whom he can rely for deficiencies. He goes on with the work in the assurance that the school will not be suffered to fail so long as it fulfills the purpose for which it was organized. And this faith has not been disappointed. The fixed property of the institute, of over half a million of dollars, has all been paid for by popular contributions, and the annual deficit is as regularly provided for by voluntary gifts as if he held for it the best commercial security in the country. And this has held good upwards of twenty years. The economical character of the work is sufficiently evidenced by a simple statement; the number of pupils, 600; the annual cost, $100,000: being an average cost for each pupil, including food, lodging, tuition, interest account, in short, every expenditure, of $166 a year. The general principle of the institution is to give neither education nor support without some equivalent. The pupils all contribute something to their own support by their industry. They at the same time learn two valuable lessons—self-help, and practical efficiency in some industrial employment. Every Monday is a holiday, but any student may work on that day if he so desires, and most of them do so. One day in the week is set apart for industrial employment, the school being divided into companies, each company taking a certain day. This leaves four days in the week for study. But in addition to this, about two hundred of the scholars attend a night school, and devote every day in the week to labor. To make this plan possible a variety of industries has been organized; there is a large planing and saw mill, a printing-office, a knitting-room; a shoe-shop, and a large farm, besides incidental work has to be done about the buildings and the grounds to keep them in order. The laundry work and table service are done by students, as are the sewing and clothes making; and each student takes care of his own room. Both sexes attend the same school; and no evil results from coeducation, though it necessitates very close supervision. Each student is credited with the market value of his work, payable in education, not in cash. In his "Bible-class" department Gen. Armstrong has done what President Eliot has tried in vain to do at Harvard; he has established an undenominational theological school. Of course it is evangelical—did one ever hear of a negro preacher being unevangelical?—but ministers of various orthodox beliefs attend it, and give instruction in it—Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian. The clergymen of the neighboring village of Hampton take part in the work—in incidental illustration of the interest which the South feels in the education of the colored people. Occasionally a disputed question in theology comes up, and the arguments on both sides are given by their respective advocates; but, as a rule, disputed questions are passed by; the great principles of christian theology constitute the subjects of instruction. There are some pupils studying for the ministry, but a majority of the theological students are already ministers who are glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to enlarge their Biblical and theological knowledge. A brief statement of the present condition of the institution will give an idea of the extent of its work, and its beneficent character. It has nearly 700 boarding students, averaging seventeen years of age, and drawn from thirteen states and territories, and its primary department contains 350 children. Of the older pupils, 150 are western Indians, the remainder negroes, a little less than half of whom are young women. There are about 100 teachers and employees, nearly equally divided between the academic and industrial departments. The negro students partly pay their own way, earning yearly about $50,000, by farming, work in the various workshops and in domestic employments. The Indians are aided by the general government, at the rate of $167 a year apiece for 120 Indian pupils, and Virginia makes the institution an annual grant of $10,000 for doing the work of a state agricultural college for negroes. It is not in any sense a government institution, but is controlled by a board of seventeen trustees, and for its support it looks largely to the free-will contributions of the people, from whom it has received during the past year $60,000 towards its current expenses. It has sent about 900 competent negro teachers into the Southern States, and has returned 300 fairly trained Indians to the West. The great majority of both races have done well as teachers, farmers, and in mechanical employments, and quite a number have secured a higher education, and are now making their mark in the professions. Gen. Armstrong died May 11, 1893.

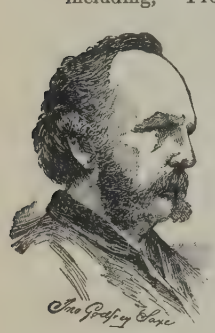
BELDING, Milo Merrick, silk manufacturer and merchant, was born at Ashfield, Mass., April 13, 1833. The first house built in that town was placed on the farm owned by his father. His American ancestor was Richard Belding, who resided at Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1640, and received a grant of land in New London, Conn., in 1650. Milo commenced his commercial career at the age of nineteen by selling: first, jewelry, and afterwards, silk thread in his native town. From this small beginning he built up the largest silk manufacturing house in the world, and became one of the most prominent and successful business men in New York city. His father and two brothers removed to Patterson's (now Belding) Mills, Mich., in 1858 and in 1860 Milo commenced shipping them small invoices of silk thread. In 1863 his brother invited him to join in starting a silk-house in Chicago. In 1864 a silk manufactory was established at Rockville, Conn., and a silk-house in New York city, which became the chief emporium for the distribution of the products of the factory throughout the country. Branch houses were subsequently established at Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Paul and San Francisco, and other factories with largely increased facilities, were erected at Montreal, Canada, and Belding, Mich., and Northampton, Mass. The firm which is capitalized for $1,500,000 employs upwards of 2,800 hands, and their factories consume daily more than 2,000 pounds of raw silk. At Belding, Mich., the western homestead of the family, 900 acres of land were purchased, upon which one of the most thriving and enterprising towns of the West, with a popula-



M. M. Belding

tion of 3,500 inhabitants has been built up. In all these undertakings Mr. Belding, as president of the company has been the controlling spirit. He has promoted other business enterprises of almost equal magnitude, among which is the St. Lawrence Marble Co., at Gouverneur, N. Y. He is president of the Livonia Salt & Mining Co., at Livonia, N. Y., where salt is obtained by mining instead of evaporation, one of the largest and most successful plants of the kind in the country. He is also interested in large tracts of land containing upwards of 75,000 acres in North Carolina and Tennessee, and in the extensive iron mines of that section. He assisted in organizing the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. of New York in 1887, and was elected its president, which position he still holds. With but little previous experience he displayed marked ability as an underwriter, and under his able management the company has taken a leading position in the insurance world, and has met with uniform success in the midst of strong competition. For many years Mr. Belding has been recognized as one of the leading merchants and financiers of the metropolis, and both in public and private life he is known as a man of unimpeachable integrity.

SAXE, John Godfrey, poet, was born at Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816. He entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1835, but left during his freshman year; graduated from Middlebury College, Vt., in 1839; studied law at Lockport, N. Y., and at St. Albans, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1847-48 he was superintendent of common schools for Chittenden county, Vt. In 1850 he bought the Burlington, Vt., "Sentinel," and conducted it for six years. During 1850–51 he served as states attorney for his county. In 1856 he was appointed U. S. deputy collector of customs. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the democratic party, for governor of Vermont, in the years 1859 and 1860. In 1872 he returned to Albany, N. Y., and became an editor of the "Albany Evening Journal." Middlebury College gave him LL.D. in 1866. Prior to this he had won a name in literature, and as an attractive lecturer, his facility as a writer of humorous verse being his distinguishing characteristic. In 1846 he published a volume of poems, including, "Progress, a Satire," and a number of shorter pieces, many of which had previously appeared in "The Knickerbocker Magazine." He contributed also, to the pages of "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," and "The Atlantic Monthly." He read a poem "The Times" before the Boston, Mass., Mercantile Library Association in 1849, which was published in the larger edition of his poems which was printed in 1852. Mr. Saxe often appeared before the public as the poet of college and other anniversaries, "well armed with the light artillery of jest and epigram." In the summer of 1855 he delivered a brilliant poem on "Literature and the Times," at the second anniversary of the Associate Alumni of the Free Academy in New York. A new volume of poetry was issued by him in 1860. Its chief contents were "The Money King," delivered at Yale College, in 1854. "The Press," recited before the literary societies of Brown University, and several humorous narratives, with a collection of lyrics. The previous volumes of his poetry had at that time passed through sixteen editions, and at the date of his death this number had been increased to forty in this country and in England, several of them being complete collections of his works. The life of Mr. Saxe was wholly devoted to literature and to popular lecturing for many years prior to his decease, but in his closing days the poet who was wont to evoke mirth from the gravest themes became a victim to confirmed melancholy. After a brief residence at Brooklyn, N. Y., he lived in seclusion at his son's house in Albany, N. Y., refusing to receive any company, and died there March 31, 1887.



COFFIN, Charles Carleton, author and journalist was born at Boscawen, N. H., July 26, 1823. He attended the district schools and the academy at Boscawen, besides doing the ordinary work of a farmer's boy and had one term's tuition at the Pembroke (N. H.), Academy. He was an omnivorous reader using all the advantages for that exercise within his reach. Even "The Federalist" was read before he was fourteen years of age. It was one of his pastimes to listen to the tales of soldier life told by the veterans of the American revolution. Not possessing good health, he early obtained a surveyor's compass, studied surveying, and took a position on the engineering corps of the Northern Railroad and subsequently upon the Concord & Portsmouth, and the Concord & Claremont roads. In the meantime he wrote for the Concord, N. H., newspapers, and his fugitive political contributions were reprinted in Littell's "Living Age." His studies in engineering led him towards scientific culture and activity. He constructed, in 1849, the telegraph line between the Harvard College observatory and Boston, by which uniform time was first given to the railroads leading from the latter city. He also had charge of the construction of the telegraphic fire-alarm in Boston. But his strongest tastes led him towards journalism, and from 1850 to 1854 he wrote constantly for the press. In the latter year he was employed upon the Boston "Journal" and also became Charles J. Coughlin's assistant in the editorship of the Boston "Atlas." In 1858 he traveled widely through the country, and described with clearness and vivacity notable events of the day in the "Journal." When the civil war broke out, he left the editorial department of this paper, and became its traveling correspondent adopting his middle name, "Carleton," as a *nom de plume*, and by that signature he has since then been widely known. As an army correspondent he was prompt, full and clear, and many of his opinions and prejudgments, the fruit of extensive observation and experience, were justified by subsequent events. After the close of the war he sailed for Europe as the correspondent of his newspaper and described for its columns the Austro-Italian war. At the close of a year and a half he visited Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and the Oriental countries, returning by way of San Francisco to Boston. After another twelvemonth of letterwriting to the "Journal," he lectured extensively in the United States. He has written many books, including some for boys. Amherst College gave him the degree of A.M. in 1870. He has made various addresses before congressional committees upon topics affecting the social and industrial welfare of the country and has twice represented the city of Boston, where he resides, in the legislature. He published "The Great Commercial Prize," advocating a Pacific railroad in 1858.

BURNETT, Swan Moses, physician, was born at New Market, Jefferson Co., Tenn., March 16, 1847. His early education was obtained at the academy in his native place. An accident to his knee when he was twelve, which left him lame for life, prevented his taking an active part in the civil war. He began the study of medicine with his father, who was a country practitioner. In the winter of 1866–67 he attended the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, O. In January, 1869, he was put in charge of a hospital of the state guards in Nashville, Tenn., which he left in the autumn to enter Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. He was graduated from this latter institution in 1870, and located in Knoxville, Tenn. In 1873 he was married to Frances Eliza Hodgson. Having determined to give exclusive attention to ophthalmology, the study of which he had begun with Dr. Hermann Knapp in New York, he went to Europe in 1875 with Mrs. Burnett and studied in London with Bowman and Critchett, and in Paris with Wecker, Abadie and Sichel. On his return in November, 1876, he located in Washington and began there the practice of ophthalmic and aural surgery. He founded the eye and ear clinic at the Central Dispensary in 1878, and became ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Garfield Hospital, the Providence Hospital, and the Children's Hospital in that city. He is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, and of most of the scientific societies of Washington, and was president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in 1890. His contributions to medical literature have been extensive, the titles of his papers, including translations, reaching 150. They are principally on topics relating to ophthalmology or otology. He published a "Treatise on Astigmatism" in 1887, and in 1880 advanced a theory of color perception in opposition to that of Young-Helmholtz. He has made studies on the influence of race (particularly the negro) in the causation of diseases of the eye and ear. He has been on the editorial staff of the "Archives of Ophthalmology and the Archives of Otology," published by Dr. H. Knapp in New York and Weisbaden, since 1879, and is a contributor to the "American Journal of Ophthalmology." He was one of the collaborators on the "National Medical Dictionary," edited by Dr. J. S. Billings, and is a contributor to the "Handbook of Therapeutics," edited by Dr. H. A. Hare. He was made lecturer on ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the Georgetown University in 1877, was made clinical professor in 1883, and full professor in 1885. He established a postgraduate school of ophthalmology in 1881. In 1890 the University of Georgetown conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D.

BURNETT, Frances Hodgson, author, was born Nov. 24, 1849, in Manchester, England, where she spent the first fifteen years of her life. In her childhood she developed a talent for improvising stories, and while at school wrote poems and began to write novels. After the death of her father, her mother brought the family to America in 1865 and settled at New Market, a village in eastern Tennessee twenty-five miles from Knoxville. A year later they removed to Knoxville where, at the age of sixteen, she completed a story which she had planned and partly written in her thirteenth year. She sent it to a Boston periodical. It was accepted and an early insertion promised, but as the editor offered no remuneration for it she reclaimed it and sent it to "Godey's Lady's Book" where it was published in 1867, paid for and followed by other interesting short stories. Soon afterward she wrote frequently for "Peterson's Magazine." The turning point in Miss Hodgson's literary fortunes was "Surly Tim's Trouble," an exquisitely pathetic English dialect story which appeared in "Scribner's Monthly" in 1872 and attracted great attention. She was immediately invited by the editor to furnish more stories which she did. In 1873 Miss Hodgson married Dr. Swan M. Burnett, of Knoxville, and after a visit to Europe they removed to Washington, D. C., which has since been their residence. The next work of importance by Mrs. Burnett was "That Lass o' Lowrie's," which was published in "Scribner's Monthly" and obtained popularity, especially when it appeared in book form in 1877. It is a Lancashire story, abounding in humor and pathos and illustrated that the bent of her genius directed her observation in childhood toward the miners in her native country, with whose dialect and character she then became thoroughly familiar. It went through many editions in this country and in England and has been repeatedly dramatized. In this story as in many of her subsequent ones, Mrs. Burnett showed that she possesses an impassioned mind, which conceives with tenderness as well as strength. Only such a mind could have conceived Jean Lowrie, the heroine of the story, who in the simplicity of her character and thorough womanhood is alike charming and alike noble. "Haworth's" was published in two magazines as a serial and appeared in a volume in 1879, "Louisiana" in 1880, and "A Fair Barbarian" in 1881; and "Through One Administration" in 1883. In all three the steady growth and change of her intellect are most interesting. None of them as a whole can rank with "That Lass o' Lowrie's," but all of them contain thoughts and show methods that mark a higher aim and more conscious and controlled power. "Haworth's" is Mrs. Burnett's favorite among her creations. Pathos and humor blend more harmoniously in this book than in anything she has written except her story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which has been a great success and is one of the sweetest stories for children in the English tongue. It is piquant, amusing, instructive, beautiful and not unnatural, and it has an excellent moral. This story was first published as a serial in "St. Nicholas" and appeared in book form in 1886. The number of copies sold has been enormous. A dramatized version of it by its author has won extraordinary success both in England and America. Mrs. Burnett won a suit against an unauthorized dramatization of "Fauntleroy" in England. The decision of the court in this case for the first time, gave authors of works published in that country the control of dramatic right in their stories. Reade and Dickens spent thousands of pounds with no avail in contesting for this right. For succeeding in accomplishing such a ruling of the court the authors of England presented Mrs. Burnett with an address and accompanied it with the gift of a beautiful diamond bracelet. In 1882 "Esmeralda" one of her short stories was produced at the Madison Square Theater, New York. The play was the

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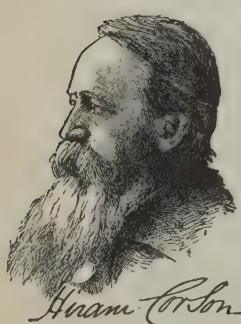
joint authorship of Mrs. Burnett and William Gillette. She placed the "Showman's Daughter" on the stage at the Royal Theater in London in 1891. "Sara Crewe or What Happened at Miss Minchin's," published in 1888, and "Little Saint Elizabeth," in 1890, are very popular stories for children. The other published works of Mrs. Burnett are: "Theo," a love story, Philadelphia and London, 1877; "Surly Tim and Other Stories," London, 1877; "Dolly," love story, London, 1877, republished under the title of "Vagabondia" in Boston, 1883; "Pretty Polly Pemberton," London, 1878; "Our Neighbor Opposite," London, 1878; "Miss Crespigny," London, 1878; "Kathleen," 1878; "Kathleen Mavourneen," London, 1879; "Natalie and Other Stories," London, 1879; "The Tide on the Moaning Bar," London, 1879; "Lindsay's Luck," London, 1879. "Jarl's Daughter and Other Stories," Philadelphia, 1879.

CORSON, Hiram, educator, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1828. His early studies were pursued under the direction of his father, and were almost exclusively mathematical. Four years were then mainly devoted to the study of Latin and Greek. From 1850 to 1856 he was connected with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., and made an extended study of English, French and German literatures. In 1859 he removed to Philadelphia, and for six years lectured upon English literature and kindred subjects, in the institutions of that city and elsewhere. In 1864 he received the degree of A.M. from Princeton College, New Jersey. In March, 1865, he was elected professor of moral science, history and rhetoric in Girard College, at Philadelphia, and thus became *ex-officio* vice-president of the college. In August, 1866, he accepted a professorship of rhetoric and English literature offered him by Dr. Henry Barnard, the newly elected president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. In 1870 he was elected professor of rhetoric, oratory and English literature at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. By reason of the great increase of students in the university, a separate department of English philology and rhetoric has recently been established, and Prof. Carson is now professor of English literature. His department has been organized into an efficiency which gives it prominence in the university. Prof. Carson has contributed extensively to journals and reviews, articles connected with his line of study, and has published many essays upon English poets and poetry, displaying especial force as an interpreter and commentator on the works of Robert Browning. His "Hand-Book of Anglo-Saxon and Early English" (1871) was characterized by the New York "Nation" as "a useful contribution to the means of study in a field which is attracting much, but deserves to receive far more, of public interest and favor." He was among the earliest lecturers engaged at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. In June, 1887, he read before the new Shakespeare Society in University College, London, a paper on the development of Shakespeare's works as a chronological test. He has been instrumental in establishing a large number of Browning clubs in the United States, and has also been lecturer on English literature at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md. His published works are mainly critical and glossarial notes on early English literature, of which he has made a specialty.



JOHNSTON, Richard Malcolm, author and editor, was born in Hancock county, Ga., March 8, 1822. His grandfather was the son of an Episcopal clergyman, and a Virginian who emigrated to Georgia when it was comparatively new ground. On the side of his mother, Catharine Davenport, his ancestors were also Virginians. His father became a large planter, beginning with a farm of 500 acres, which, by gradual purchase, he increased to 2,500 acres. The early years of the boy were spent upon this farm, and here he received the impressions which determined his tastes for life. He was graduated from Mercer University, Ga., in 1841, with the first honors of his class. He taught for a year, and then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Sparta, Ga., in 1843. In 1857 a judgeship in the northern circuit of the state, and the presidency of Mercer University were unanimously tendered him. He declined both these offices, preferring to accept a professorship of *belles-lettres* in the State University, offered to him at the same time. This position he held until the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. He then established a select classical school at Rockly, Ga., which became famous in the southern states. In 1867 he moved his school to Chestnut Hill, two miles north of Baltimore, Md., where it is now known as Pen Lucy Institute. Hundreds of young men have gone into active and useful life from his training. He has published "Georgia Sketches" (1864); "Dukesborough Tales," under the pseudonym of Philemon Perch (1871 and 1883); "Old Mack Langston" (1884); "Two Gray Tourists" (1885); "Mr. Absalom Billings and other Georgia Folk" (1888), and in connection with William Hand Browne, "A Historical Sketch of English Literature" (1872); and the "Life of Alexander H. Stephens" (1878). Of this last book the New York "Nation" said: "Mr. Stephens's biographers have performed their portion of the work very creditably. They have kept themselves in the background and allowed their hero to tell his own story in his own way."

HAYNE, Isaac, soldier, was born in South Carolina, Sept. 24, 1745. At the beginning of the revolution he lived on his own plantation. He had an ample fortune and owned extensive iron works which were afterwards destroyed by the British. Early in the war he entered the service and became a captain of artillery. He was also elected a member of the state senate. A young officer having been promoted over him, he thought himself ill-treated, threw up his commission and served as a private soldier during the siege of Charleston. At the capitulation of that city, May 12, 1780, he was taken prisoner but was allowed to return home on parole. In 1781, he was forced to return to the city of Charleston under his parole and was threatened there with imprisonment unless he declared his allegiance to the crown. His wife and several of his children being at the time ill with small-pox (of which soon after his wife and one of the children died), in order to gain permission to return to them, Hayne signed the declaration on condition that he should not be called upon to bear arms in support of the royal government. Later, in violation of the agreement which had been made with him, he was summoned to Charleston to fight under the British flag. Instead of doing this, he joined the American army and was placed in

command of a regiment of militia with which, in July, 1780, he made an attack on a British detachment a few miles from Charleston and succeeded in capturing Gen. Andrew Williamson, a former patriot who had joined the British. The commandant in Charleston, fearing that Williamson would be shot as a traitor, ordered out his entire force to capture Hayne. The latter was surprised and fell into the hands of a body of cavalry. He was taken to Charleston, thrown into prison and, after a nominal inquiry, but without trial, was ordered by Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour, to be hanged for bearing arms against the British government. Although the citizens of Charleston pleaded for his life and his children begged for it on their knees, this sentence, as illegal as it was brutal, was carried into effect. This high-handed act created such excitement among the Americans, that Gen. Greene publicly announced (Aug. 26th) his intention of making reprisals. The grounds of resentment were that Hayne was not a spy but either a prisoner of war or a British subject. If a prisoner of war, he could not be executed for his lawful conduct in the exercise of arms; if a British subject, he had a right to a formal trial, which he did not receive. In 1813, Lord Rawdon, who had in the meantime become Earl of Moira, endeavored to clear himself in a letter to Gen. Henry Lee. This letter was made the subject of analysis and criticism in February, 1828, in a paper written by Robert Y. Hayne, great-nephew of the patriot, contributed to the first number of the "Southern Review." He died in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 4, 1781.

FANEUIL, Peter, founder of Faneuil Hall, Boston, was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1700. He was of Huguenot descent. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1690 his father and uncle, Benjamin and Andrew Faneuil, came to New York, where they founded the settlement of New Rochelle, thus perpetuating the name of their old country home. They removed to Boston the following year, where they conducted a lucrative mercantile business. Peter also became a merchant, and one of Boston's most influential citizens. As early as 1717 the people of Boston considered at town-meeting the advantage of a market, with regular days of sale and established prices. Year after year, however, the country people defeated the plan as they preferred to sell from house to house, and only to the highest bidder, in accordance with a custom prevailing from the beginning of the colony. Consequently in stormy weather the town often suffered for lack of food, and the poor could not supply their needs. This subject was a fruitful cause of dissension at the town-meetings until 1734, when an appropriation of £700 was made and markets opened; but the buildings in less than four years owing to the contumacy of the country folks were either used for other purposes or torn down. Although the popular discontent with this state of things increased the citizens were never able to obtain another appropriation for a market. To end the dissension and lower the outrageous prices of provisions Mr. Faneuil offered in 1740 to build a market-house and give it to the town. Such was the power of the opposition, however, that his offer was accepted by a majority of only seven votes, on condition that the hucksters should continue the old custom if they chose. Mr. Faneuil spent two years in building what was considered the most elegant structure in the town. It included not only stalls for a market on the first floor, but on the second a town-hall and public offices. It was opened to the public in 1742. The next year its donor died, and the first use made of the hall bearing his name was for the delivery of a funeral oration in his honor by the famous schoolmaster, John Lovell, who pronounced the building "incomparably the greatest benefaction ever yet known to our western shore." As a market the hall was a failure, for the hucksters lived up to the letter of their privilege and continued to sell from house to house. At the end of 1760, two months after the event, word reached the colony of the death of King George II., and on Dec. 30th the accession of his grandson was duly celebrated with the blare of trumpets from the balcony of Faneuil Hall. The forts in the harbor fired a salute, and later in the day a state dinner was served in the hall. This was the last time the colony officially recognized the accession of a king of England. In 1761 a fire nearly destroyed Faneuil Hall, only the walls remaining; but it was at once rebuilt, and in it were held the famous meetings before and during the revolutionary war, which gave it the name of the "Cradle of Liberty." The citizens held a revolutionary meeting there in 1768 to consider the means of resisting the power of arms which then threatened the independence of the colony, a large body of troops having arrived from England. While in session they were informed by the governor that their meeting was a "very high offense," and they were ordered to go to their homes, but refused. Later, when the citizens declined to lodge the soldiers, a regiment quartered itself in the hall for several weeks. With the exception of the capitol at

Washington, Faneuil Hall is probably the best known building in the United States. Its historic walls have often resounded to the eloquent utterances of patriots and statesmen whose lives have obtained them deathless fame. Its name has come to be synonymous with freedom and the advancement of humanity, and it has proved itself peculiarly worthy of its dedication "to the interests of truth, of justice, of honor, and of liberty." Peter Faneuil died in Boston March 3, 1743.

HEYWARD, Thomas, signer of the Declaration of Independence was born in St. Luke's parish, S. C. (where his father had a large estate), in 1746. He was carefully educated at home, read law in an office at Charleston, went to London for further studies which he pursued diligently in the Temple, and spent some time in a tour of Europe. Returning to this country much impressed and offended by the prevalent British contempt for colonists he began practice, married a Miss Matthais and gained eminence as an advocate of freedom. He was a member of the first assembly that was exempt from royal influence and of the first committee of safety in his province. Sent to congress in 1775 he affixed his name to the Declaration and kept his seat until 1778. After this he served his state both on the bench and in the field, received a wound at Beaufort, and as judge of the South Carolina court sentenced certain tories to death while Charleston was invested by the British army. He took part in the defense of the city, and on its fall in May, 1780 was

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carried with his friends to St. Augustin. Returning after a year's imprisonment he found that his lands had been ravaged and his slaves taken away. He exercised his office as judge until 1799, and in 1790 helped to frame the constitution of his state. His last years were spent on his paternal estate. He deserves honor as one of the "aristocrats" who, favored by every circumstance of birth, education and fortune and lacking the usual inducements of selfish ambition, broke through the prejudices of their order, saw and chose the advanced ground of republican principles, sacrificed their ease and risked their all as freely as the poorest in the cause of liberty. He died March 6, 1809.

HENDERSON, James Pinkney, first governor of Texas and senator, was born in Lincoln county, N. C., March 31, 1809, of an old and honorable family one of whose members was distinguished in the early settlement of southwest Kentucky. James was classically educated, was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age and speedily became prominent. In 1835 he removed to Mississippi but had scarcely located there when he resolved to join the Texans in their struggle for liberty. He aided in raising a company of volunteers but arriving in Texas in advance of the company soon after the battle of San Jacinto he was commissioned by President Burnet to return to the United States to recruit more volunteers. In North Carolina he raised a fine company which he took to Texas at his own expense arriving in November, 1836, just after Gen. Houston became president. The latter appointed him attorney-general, and at the end of December was made secretary of state. In 1837 he was appointed envoy to England and France with power to secure a recognition of Texan independence and effect treaties of amity, navigation and commerce. His bearing and talent won respect for Texas at those courts. He became a special favorite of Gen. Lewis Cass, then American minister to France, and received much aid from him. In Paris in 1839 he married Frances E. Cox of Philadelphia, an accomplished young lady who long survived him. In February, 1840, he returned to Texas and received ovations for his great success as a diplomat. He then located as a lawyer in San Augustine. He stood second to no man in Texas in his ability as a lawyer and in the size of his practice. In 1844 he was appointed minister to the United States to join Isaac Van Zandt, the resident minister, in negotiating a treaty of annexation. This treaty the U. S. senate refused to ratify. A year later annexation was secured by the joint resolutions of the American congress, March 1, 1845. In 1845 Mr. Henderson was one of the delegates to the convention which formed the state constitution for Texas, and in November of the same year he was elected the first governor. He was installed in office Feb. 19, 1846. In the following May the Mexican war began and Texas soon had four regiments in the field. By authority of the legislature Gov. Henderson took the field in person and was enrolled under Gen. Zachary Taylor, as a major-general in the United States army. As such he achieved distinction in the three-days battle of Monterey and was voted a sword by congress. With Jefferson Davis and one or two others he was commissioned to negotiate the terms of capitulation with the Mexican commander, Don Pedro de Ampudia. Returning to Texas after the war he completed his term as governor but declined a re-election and resumed his law practice. He was then in poor health for several years and declined all official preferment; but the legislature at the close of 1857 unanimously elected him to succeed Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, deceased, in the U. S. senate. He accepted with reluctance and, after a brief stay in Cuba for his health took, his seat, but only for a few days as he was obliged to go to Philadelphia for treatment. He died June 4, 1858.

HALSEY, Charles Storrs, educator, was born at Cambria, Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1834. He is descended from Thomas Halsey, who came from England and was in 1640 one of the original settlers of Southampton, Long Island. He is the son of Rev. Herman Halsey, who was born in 1793, the year in which Williams College was incorporated, and who was graduated from that institution in 1811, and is now (January, 1891,) its oldest living graduate. Charles was educated at the academy in the neighboring village of Wilson, and at Williams College, from which he was graduated with the valedictory honor in 1856, in the same class with James A. Garfield. Immediately after his graduation he began teaching as principal of Macedon Academy, Wayne county, N. Y., where he continued until 1859.

Charles S Halsey

Since that time he has been successively principal of the Collegiate Institute, Newton, N. J. (1860–62), a second time principal of Macedon Academy (1862–65); associate principal of Canandaigua Academy (1865–72); principal of the high school at Burlington, Vt., (1872–75), and principal of the Union Classical Institute, Schenectady, N. Y. He is the author of a "Genealogical and Chronological Chart of the Rulers of England, Scotland, France, Germany and Spain" (1873), and an "Etymology of Latin and Greek" (1882).

REAM, Vinnie, sculptor, was born in 1850 in a log-cabin on the banks of the Mississippi river in Wisconsin, then a territory, of which her father was the treasurer. Her childhood and early youth were spent partly in that state and partly in Missouri and Arkansas, often in real danger and always with scanty opportunities for education. Nevertheless, those very surroundings could not fail to stir and develop her gift of observation. Thus, when the family, driven away by the civil war, settled in Washington, where the father secured a position in the treasury, she found her mental powers far from untrained. She obtained a clerkship in the postal department and, having some leisure, she began to look around her as her tastes dictated. One day, while watching the elder Mills modeling in his studio, she suddenly exclaimed: "I can do that, too!" and went away provided with a lump of clay. A few days later the clay was returned to Mr. Mills modeled into the head of an Indian, and that sculptor was forced to confess that, for a long time, he had not seen a stronger and more vivid expression of character. Thereupon Miss Ream gave up her clerkship and entered upon a systematic training in the art of modeling. Two years after she was commissioned by Congress to make a life-size statue of Lincoln, for which she was to have $5,000 when it stood in plaster, and $5,000 more when put into marble. In 1871 the completed statue was unveiled in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. It is six feet four inches high. The head is unquestionably a striking piece of realistic portraiture, and

the pose of the figure is very cunningly devised—a long cloak, such as Lincoln often used, being made to hang in folds from his arm to the ground. The statue met with a storm of adverse criticism which generally included the insinuations that Miss Ream had not made it herself. The force of this insinuation was nullified, however, by the fact that she modeled equally characteristic busts of Horace Greeley, Senator Sherman, Long John Wentworth, and others. After finishing Lincoln's statue she went to Europe, where she received many orders, her bust of Liszt and her "America" or "The Four Sisters" (North, South, East, West) being much talked of.

. **GRAY, Francis Calley,** lawyer, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1790, the son of William Gray, a prominent shipping merchant of Boston and Salem, and at his death in 1825, the wealthiest man in Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Harvard, private secretary of John Quincy Adams during his mission to Russia, member of the Massachusetts state legislature, president of the Boston Athenæum and fellow of Harvard for ten years. By his will he made Harvard heir to 3,000 rare engravings, $50,000 to be devoted to a museum of comparative zoology, and $25,000 for additions to the library The state legislature made appropriations for the museum fund and private subscriptions were made for the same object. The museum was housed in 1859 under the curatorship of the distinguished naturalist Louis Agassiz. Besides an address Mr. Gray published a work on "Prison Discipline" (1847) and the Massachusetts "Body of Liberties" (1841) which he had discovered in manuscript. Gray's Hall, one of the buildings of Harvard College, was named after him. He was father of Justice Gray of the United States supreme court. He died in Boston, Mass., in 1856.

WHEELER, Francis Brown, educator and clergyman, was born at North Adams, Mass., Sept. 9, 1818. His father, grandfather and four uncles were honored clergymen. Francis was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842, and Jan. 22, 1845, at the completion of his theological studies, was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Jericho Centre, Vt. During his pastorate there he was superintendent of common schools in Chittenden county, and on May 29, 1850, became pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon, Vt., and on Dec. 6, 1854, of that at Saco, Me. He subsequently accepted an invitation from the First Presbyterian church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and entered upon its pastorate May 12, 1859, in which relation he has continued. In 1868 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D., and the University of Vermont did the same in 1888. In 1878 he was one of the board of visitors of the U. S. West Point Military Academy. Dr. Wheeler has been a frequent writer for the religious and secular press, and many of his sermons and hymns have been printed, some of the latter finding their way into published collections.

Francis B. Wheeler

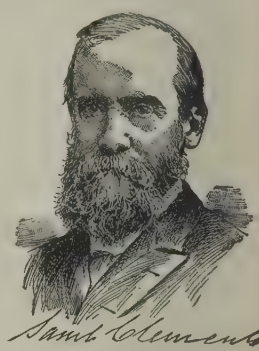
LAMB, Martha Joanna Reade Nash, author and editor, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829, the daughter of Arvin Nash and Lucinda Vinton and granddaughter of Jacob Nash and Joanna Reade. She was descended through her father from the earliest founders of New England, one of whom came to America in the Mayflower, in 1620, and from the ancient English families of Nash and Reade, the same as those of the historian, Rev. Dr. Nash, and Charles Reade, the novelist. From her mother she inherited Huguenot blood, her French ancestors settling in America about 1640. She developed precocious talents and wrote poetry and stories before she was ten years old. The achievement of her education was a pastime to both herself and her teachers, so rapidly did she master one line of study after another, including the higher English branches and several languages. She excelled in mathematics and while yet a child became an enthusiast in historical research. She was married in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb, resided a few years in Ohio, and eight years in Chicago in which city she was a prominent figure in many charities, being one of the founders of the Home for the Friendless and the Half Orphan Asylum and the secretary of the first Sanitary Fair, the success of which was largely due to her executive ability. Since 1866 she has resided in New York city devoting her genius to historical and literary production. Her grand distinguishing work, "The History of the City of New York," in two monumental volumes occupied fifteen years in its preparation (1866–81) and is pronounced by competent, critics the best history of any great city in the world. Of this work the "Nation" said: "The author has spared no labor in research and from many original sources has gathered a great variety of details and has woven them into a distinct continuous history." The editor of the "Edinburgh Review" commenting on it said. "No country has produced a more splendid record of the annals of a great city; but it does still greater honor to the research, the literary skill and good taste of the author, who has given a strong historical interest to the earliest years of a city which will probably last as long as Rome, and equal one day the extent of London." It is a mine of information, which is freely used by all who write about the metropolis too often without a recognition of the labor which produced it. In the meantime Mrs. Lamb produced eight volumes for children (1869–1870); "Spicy," a novel that chronicled the Chicago fire in living colors (1873); "Lyme, a Chapter on Chief Justice Waite and His Home" (1876); "State and Society in Washington" (1878); "The Coast Survey" (1879), published in "Harper's Magazine"; fifty-seven short stories for weekly and monthly periodicals (1876–82); "The Homes of America" (1879); "Memorial of Dr. J. D. Russ" (1880); "The Christmas Owl" (1881); "Snow and Sunshine" for children (1882); "The American Life Saving Service" ("Harper's Magazine," 1882). In May, 1883, Mrs. Lamb was made editor-in-chief of the "Magazine of American History," which position she still holds. During this period of nine years she has written "Wall Street in History" (1883); "Historical Sketch of New York" for the tenth Census (1884); upwards of one hundred notable historical papers for leading magazines to be collected into volumes hereafter, among them being: "Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency of the Nation," "The Van Rensselaer Manor (1884); "The Framers of the Constitution;" "The Manor of Gardiner's Island;" "Major-General John A.

Martha J. Lamb

Dix" (1885); "The Van Cortlandt Manor-House;" "Historic Homes in Lafayette Place;" "The Founder, Presidents, Homes, and Treasures of the New York Historical Society" (1886); "Historic Homes of Our Presidents;" "The Manor of Shelter Island" (1877); "The Inauguration of Washington" (1888); "The Story of the Washington Centennial" (1889); "Formative Influences;" "The Golden Age of Colonial New York" (1890); and many others of equal value. Mrs. Lamb has been elected to membership in twenty-six historical and learned societies in this country and Europe. She interests herself in charitable and educational enterprises and holds the highest position in social and literary circles. Mrs. Lamb died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1893.

McLEAN, John Ray, journalist, was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1849. His father, Washington McLean, was a large manufacturer and an influential leader in Ohio politics who often shaped the policy and selected the candidates of the democratic party, but never consented to accept office. "Wash." McLean and James J. Farran, formerly congressman and mayor of Cincinnati, under the firm name of McLean & Farran, obtained control of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" early in the fifties, and made it at once an important factor in politics. Its job-printing office was at that time the largest in the world and it obtained the contract for printing the playbills for the presentation in Covent Garden, London, of the "Sea of Ice," this being the first work of the kind done in America for Europeans. John McLean studied at Harvard College, where he was very fond of athletic sports. Later he went abroad and traveled two or three years in Germany and France. On his return he entered the employ of the "Enquirer" as office-boy, and gradually worked his way up through every position in the business office until he became thoroughly familiar with its details. Then he accompanied the reporters in quest of news until he had also mastered that branch of the business. His father having given him an opportunity to learn journalism in all its branches sold him his interest in the "Enquirer" (1873). John A. Cockerill, who was its editor, took a trip to Europe in 1877, and Mr. McLean assumed the editorship and management. In 1881 he bought out the interest of Mr. Farran, thus becoming sole proprietor. The present policy and prosperity of the paper are due largely to his energy and enterprise. During his management the circulation has increased from 16,000 to over 90,000. In politics Mr. McLean has been a firm supporter of the democracy of Ohio, but has not hesitated to declare his want of faith in what is usually denominated as "civil service reform." When George H. Pendleton was a candidate for the U. S. senate Mr. McLean made a strong fight against him in his paper on account of his civil-service views, and the result was that Pendleton was defeated. Mr. McLean's wealth has kept pace with his increasing influence, and he is now reputed to be worth several millions, the greater part of which came from his newspaper business.

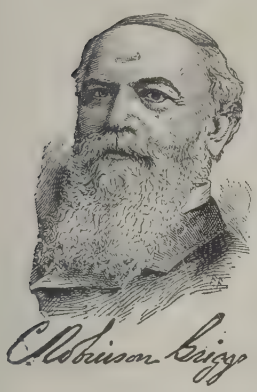
CLEMENTS, Samuel, clergyman and educator, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1825. While quite young, he entered a wholesale mercantile house, but soon turned his attention to study, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1848. His theological education was obtained at the Theological Seminary of the E. P. church, at Alexandria, Va., and he was ordained deacon in 1851, and presbyter, in 1852. He had church charges at Washington, Pa. and Trenton, N.J., and then took a tour of some length in Europe. His other rectorships were at Passaic, N. J., Gambier, O., and at Clifton, near Cincinnati, O. He removed to Philadelphia in 1870, and had the care for a year of a missionary training-school. At the end of that time, he was led to establish, near that city, Cheltenham Academy, a military school for boys, where hundreds have been educated for lives of usefulness. His influence over his boys was phenomenal, and his success in training them of a marked character. Dr. Clements was a man of the highest type of Christian character; he was liberal toward all good causes and work, and was greatly interested in the promotion of temperance measures, being driven in a carriage from his house to the polls, during his last illness, that he might vote for constitutional prohibition. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon (O.) College in 1878. He died Dec. 9, 1888.



CLEMENTS, Emma Newbold, wife of the preceding, was the eldest daughter of William L. Newbold of Philadelphia. She entered heartily, with her husband, upon the arduous work of establishing the academy with which he was so long identified, assisting especially in the religious instruction there given. She became greatly interested in the temperance reform, in 1884; has been the president of two local unions of the W. C. T. U., and one of its national superintendents, and is now state superintendent for Pennsylvania of the department of evangelistic work and of Bible readings of that organization. She has given Bible readings and lectures upon the topics connected with the work of the Union, and has also been a *collaborateur* upon the "English Philological Dictionary," in process of preparation by Dr. Murray of London, England.

GRIGGS, Clark Robinson, railroad president, was born at North Adams, Mass., March 6, 1824. He is descended from George Griggs, who came from London, England, in the ship Hopewell, and settled in Boston, where his daughter Sarah married William King, in 1654. Joseph, the great-grandfather of C. R. Griggs, served in the revolution as corporal of Capt. Roger Enos's company in Colonel Spencer's Connecticut regiment, was at the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and was afterward a member of Washington's body-guard. He removed from Union, Conn., to Brimfield, Mass., in 1780, with a family of four children. On the maternal side C. R. Griggs is descended (probably) from William King, an early settler of Boston, Mass., Rev. Jonas King, who was both missionary and consul to Greece, being a cousin of C. R. Griggs's mother. C. R. Griggs received only a common-school education, and commenced his business career as an apprentice in a boot and shoe factory. In 1847 he became connected with the house of J. B. Kimball & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of Westboro, Mass., as sub-contractor or manager of one branch of the business, in which position he continued for fifteen years. Soon after

its organization, he became identified with the native American party, and represented his town in the Massachusetts legislature in 1857–58, being associated at that time with such men as Banks, Burlingame and Wilson. Owing to failing health he gave up business in 1858, and removed to Champaign county, Ill., where he purchased a farm and engaged extensively in stock-raising. At the breaking out of the war he joined the 25th Illinois infantry, but, being unable to enter the ranks because of the loss of three fingers of his right hand, he became sutler of the regiment and went with it to the front, participating in the campaigns of 1861–63, which included the battle of Pea Ridge and other important engagements. Soon after reaching Memphis, Tenn., he was made sutler at Fort Pickering, purchased a steamer, and obtained a permit from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton to carry on a trade on the Mississippi river in every class of goods not contraband of war; he was one of the very few of whom no complaint was ever made, in that he conducted a strictly honest trade. Just before the close of the war he returned to Illinois and engaged again in farming and stock-raising on a large scale. In 1867-68 he represented his district in the state legislature, and during that time secured the passage of a bill establishing an industrial university at Urbana, Champaign Co., although several other counties contested for the honor. The same year he organized the company and constructed the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., serving as its president for four years. He was one of ten who built in 1868–69 the Midland Pacific railroad, from the Missouri river to Lincoln, Neb., which was not only the first railroad built in the latter state, but the first attempt to construct a Pacific railroad; one of four who built the Peoria and Springfield and the Springfield and Northwestern railroads; and one of ten who built the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Extension railroad to Havanna on the Illinois river. He was for three years president of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western R. R. Co., and held positions in other companies.



C. Allison Briggs

RANDOLPH, Edmund, jurist, was born in Richmond, Va., June 9, 1820; the youngest son of Peyton and Maria (Ward) Randolph, and the grandson of Edmund Randolph, the statesman and first attorney-general of the United States. His mother figures conspicuously in John Esten Cooke's "Stories of the Old Dominion." He was graduated at William and Mary College, and in law at the University of Virginia. After some years' practice at New Orleans, where he was clerk of the United States circuit court, he became in 1849 one of the early settlers of California, took part in organizing the state government, and rose to distinction at the bar. Although never afterward a candidate for office, he took an active part in politics and was a popular orator. He had some brief connection with W. Walker's filibustering plans in Nicaragua, and was to have been chancellor of the new state there. He was the chief counsel for the United States government in the famous case of the Almaden mine, which involved immense interests. The case was won by his efforts, though the decision was not given until after his death at San Francisco. His widow received $12,000 from the government in addition to the fee paid him. He died Sept. 8, 1861.

CLARK, Thomas March, second P. E. bishop of Rhode Island, was born at Newburyport, Mass., July 4, 1812, son of Thomas March and Rebecca (Wheelwright) Clark. His mother was a direct descendant of Rev. John Wheelwright, brother-in-law of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, with whom he was banished from Massachusetts colony for heresy. The family were stanch Presbyterians for many generations. He received his early education in academies at Newburyport, Framingham and Andover, Mass., and entered Amherst College in 1827, but in the following year transferred his allegiance to Yale, where he was graduated in 1831. For some two years following he acted as principal of the newly-established Lowell high school, and during this period he made his first attempts at literary composition, making numerous contributions to the pages of the "New England Magazine." On resigning his position in the high school, he studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, and in 1835 was admitted to the Presbyterian ministry. For some months he was temporarily in charge of the Old South Church of Boston, but at the close of the year he changed his connection to the Episcopal church. He was ordained a deacon in St. Paul's Church, Boston, Feb. 3, 1836, and to the priesthood by Bishop Griswold, becoming the rector of Grace Church, Boston, then newly consecrated. After six years in this charge, he accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, and remained there four years, then returned to Boston to become assistant minister of Trinity Church, on the Greene foundation. In 1850 he became rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., this being his last charge previous to his elevation to the episcopate of Rhode Island. He was consecrated to that office, Dec. 6, 1854, in Grace Church, Providence, of which, at the same time, he became rector. This charge he held until in 1866 a new provision for the support of the bishop enabled him to resign it. During the civil war he served on the U. S. sanitary commission, and also as chaplain of the 1st light infantry regiment of Providence, and in memory of his labors on their behalf the light infantry afterwards presented Grace Church with a chime of bells, on condition that they should always be rung on the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie. Bishop Clark paid two visits to Europe, where he preached in many of the continental mission churches. In the course of his life he was a voluminous writer, publishing articles in many magazines and over 600 in the New York "Ledger" alone, as well as independent works: "The Formation of Character, a series of Lectures to Young Men"; "Preachings and Prayers for Aid in Private Devotion"; "Charges to the Clergy"; "Reminiscences" of his life (N. Y. 1894), and "Primary Truths of Religion." This last was reprinted in London, and translated into Chinese for use in missionary schools. Bishop Clark received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity College, Hartford; that of D.D. from Union College, Schenectady, and Brown University, and LL.D. from Cambridge University, England. He was married, in 1838, to Caroline Howard of Boston.

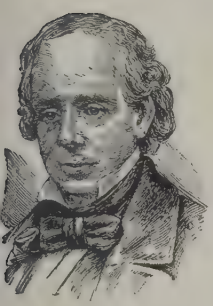
Thomas M. Clark.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

POPE, Albert Augustus, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 20, 1843. He was a son of Charles Pope, merchant, and Elizabeth Bogman, and traces his genealogy back for eight generations, through well-known New England families of Pope, Pierce, Cole, Stubbs, Neale and others, to John and Jane Pope, his g. g. g. g. g. grandparents. Albert received a rudimentary education in the public schools of Brookline, adjacent to Boston, until his sixteenth year. Reverses of fortune had overtaken his father previously, however, and the boy began his mercantile experience and gave his first promise of success in finding his own spending money and contributing to that of the family from the time he was nine years old. This he did first by offering his services to the neighboring farmers and then by obtaining contracts for vegetables to be delivered at the houses of neighbors, and buying his vegetables and filling such contracts at a profit. It is familiar now to see men doing by imitation what the boy did then by invention and enterprise. Later he was trained for a few years in a business house in Boston. When nineteen years of age he volunteered in the Union army, and went to the front as second lieutenant of the 35th Massachusetts infantry, Aug. 22, 1862. His promotions to first lieutenant March 23, 1863, and to captain April 1, 1864, are sufficient evidences of his ability and valor as a soldier. He was employed upon important detached services, and acted as commander of his regiment on many occasions in the absence or disability of the colonel. Among the special services rendered by Capt. Pope was the organization, within twenty-four hours, of a provisional regiment of artillery from the convalescent camp at Alexandria, with which he advanced to the defence of Washington, assuming command of Fort Slocum and Fort Stevens, with forty-seven pieces of artillery. He served in the principal Virginia campaigns and with Burnside in Tennessee, and was with Grant at Vicksburg and with Sherman at Jackson. He commanded Fort Hell before Petersburg, and in the last attack led his regiment into the city, at the age of twenty-one years. He was brevetted major "for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.," and lieutenant-colonel "for gallant conduct in the battles of Knoxville, Poplar Springs Church and front of Petersburg," March 13, 1865. At the close of the war, not finding the promised opportunities in the business house which he had left as a volunteer, Col. Pope went into business for himself in the manufacture of slipper decorations and as a dealer in shoe manufacturers' supplies, developing and carrying on for many years a successful business as a merchant; in 1877, however, he founded as an adjunct to his business the Pope Manufacturing Co., a corporation for which he furnished the capital and of which he became and has ever since continued the president and manager, and through which he has shown his marked ability as an organizer, promoter and manager of large business interests, his fertility and strength as a financier, and his confidence and surefootedness in his own resources. This company was organized for the making and selling of small patented articles and machines; but within a year Col. Pope had formed his judgment and his resolution to stake all its future upon the bicycle, and made his company the pioneer and the leader in the manufacture and introduction into use in America of bicycles and tricycles. Not only was there no demand for these vehicles, but there was a distrust about them in the minds of business men and manufacturers, and a public prejudice against them almost everywhere, and municipal ordinances against them in many cities and towns, left by the failure, a few years before, of the velocipede business as started and wrecked by the carriage makers. Col. Pope, however, justly earned his title of "The founder of American bicycle industries," not by any tricks of advertising, but by a persistent education of the public through the press, the highway, the park, the exhibition, the fair, the picture gallery, the lecture room and the club house, and by a sound system of manufacture, his company put out the best possible product for its uses, and a liberal but firmly controlled method of managing the business, whereby it should gain a natural and growing strength and receive no dissension. This business established, Col. Pope personally became one of the prominent pioneers in the movements for better public roads throughout the United States, and has from the first contributed liberally of his means and his personal influence and eloquence to the advance which that movement has made. Col. Pope is president and director in numerous other manufacturing and banking corporations besides his own. Amongst his other enterprises he founded the magazine "Outing." He married, Sept. 20, 1871, Abbie, daughter of George and Matilda (Smallwood) Linder, of Newton, Mass., and they have four sons and one daughter.

SEDGWICK, Catharine Maria, author, was born Dec. 28, 1789, at Stockbridge, Mass. She was the daughter of Theodore Sedgwick, who was speaker of the house of representatives, and afterward senator. At the time of his death he was one of the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Miss Sedgwick's first book was "New England Life," which was published in 1822. She intended it for a religious tract, but in the writing it expanded and took on its present form. It was received with praise for its vigor and clearness of style, and diction, and censure for its unfavorable picture of New England Puritanism. Her second work, "Redwood," followed in 1827, which met with great success, was republished in England, and was translated into French and Italian. From the time of its publication Miss Sedgwick held the same rank among female writers that was accorded to Cooper among those of the other sex. She next wrote "Hope Leslie; or, Early Times in America," which met with remarkable success, and has remained her most popular story. She then wrote in quick succession: "Clarence: A Tale of Our Own Times;" "Le Bossu: One of the Tales of Glauber Spa," and "The Linwoods; or, Sixty Years Since in America." In 1835 she collected in one volume the shorter tales which had appeared in magazines, and in 1836 began her stories of common life, "The Poor Rich Man, and the Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," and others. Her "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home" were the records of a European trip in 1839. She wrote the "Life of Lucretia M. Davidson" for Sparks's "American Biography," and was a frequent contributor to annuals and periodicals. She had a vigorous intellect, her style was clear and strong, and her diction particularly pure. She was thoroughly American in thought, and her novels contain faithful transcripts of local customs and manners, which make them valuable pictures of the time in which she lived. An interesting autobiography, "Life and Letters of Catharine M. Sedgwick," was edited by her friend Mary E. Dewey, and published in 1871. Miss Sedgwick died July 31, 1867.

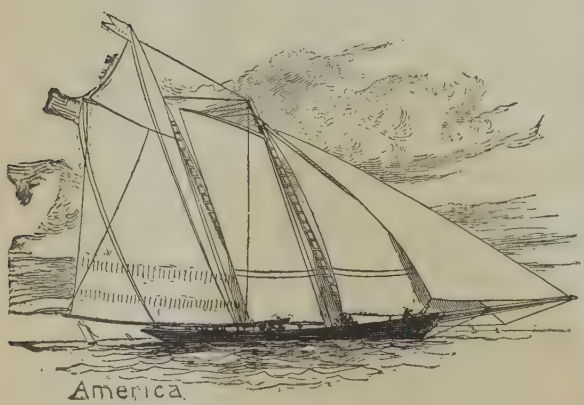
Alfred A. Wolf



STEVENS, John Cox, yachtsman, was born in Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 24, 1785. He was the son of John Stevens, the pioneer of railroad-building in the United States, and the brother of Robert Livingston Stevens, the great ship-builder. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1803, and in 1809 married Maria C. Livingston. He lived during his earlier years on his estate at Annandale, and on the Livingston manor. He became in his youth an enthusiastic patron of yachting; founded the New York Yacht Club in 1845; was elected its first commodore and held that office for many years. In 1846 George Steers built for him the sloop-yacht Maria, which proved the fastest vessel of her class and period, and this led Stevens and several of his friends to give Steers an order for a schooner, to be sent abroad to contend with the best products of the English designers. The America was accordingly built in the spring of 1851, taken to Havre and there put in racing trim. Then she sailed for Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, a favorite rendezvous of English yachtsmen, where Com. Stevens posted a challenge to sail the America against any English vessel for from 1,000 to 10,000 guineas. The only condition of the challenge was that there should be not less than a six-knot breeze, but no one answered it; and so, after the America had met and easily defeated the Titania, owned by Robert Stephenson, Com. Stevens decided to enter her in a regatta to be sailed for the Royal Yacht squadron's cup. The race took place at Cowes, and the contestants numbered eighteen—nine being schooners and nine cutters. The course was around the Isle of Wight, and the America, of 170 tons burden, distanced her closest competitor, the Aurora, a cutter of forty-seven tons burden, by twenty-eight minutes. The America did not contest again in British waters, and returned to the United States champion of the world. The cup won was retained by Com. Stevens and the other owners of the America until July 8, 1857, when it was transferred to the keeping of the New York Yacht Club. The conditions of the transfer were that "Any organized yacht club of any foreign country shall always be entitled through any one or more of its members to claim the right of sailing a match for this cup with any yacht or other vessel of not less than 30 or more than 300 tons, . . . and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by yacht clubs of all foreign countries . . . shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries." The America's cup has since been the prize contested for in six international matches. The last years of Com. Stevens were passed in New York city. He died in Hoboken, N. J., June 13, 1857.

SCHUYLER, George Lee, yachtsman, was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 9, 1811. He took up his residence in New York about 1830, and, becoming interested in yachting, was one of the projectors and owners of the yacht America, which, in 1851, won the world's championship. Mr. Schuyler and his associates decided to make the cup won by the America a perpetual challenge-cup, and for that purpose placed it in the keeping of the New York Yacht Club. However, the cup was not challenged for until 1870, when the English yacht Cambria, owned by James S. Asbury, was brought to America, and on Aug. 8, 1870, took part in a forty-mile race, in which fifteen yachts, including the America, contended. This race was won by the American yacht Magic, which beat the Idler by 11 minutes, 9 seconds. In August, 1871, Mr. Asbury, who in the meantime had ordered the construction of the Livonia, again challenged for the cup. The centre-board yacht Columbia having been selected to defend it, the first race was sailed on Oct. 16, 1871, and was won by the American boat by 27 minutes, 4 seconds. Another race occurred on Oct. 18th, and the Livonia was again defeated by 4 minutes, 35 seconds. A third race was sailed Oct. 19th, and the Columbia, owing mainly to bad management, was distanced 15 minutes, 10 seconds. On Oct. 22d the Livonia contended with the Sappho, and lost by 30 minutes, 21 seconds. A second race was sailed between the Livonia and Sappho on Oct. 23d, and the latter won by 25 minutes, 27 seconds. This closed the series of races, and the cup, despite a protest entered by Mr. Asbury, remained in America. In April, 1876, Charles Gifford, vice-commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, challenged the New York Yacht Club for possession of the America's cup, and named the Countess of Dufferin as the challenging vessel. The challenge was accepted, and the schooner-yacht Madeline selected to defend the cup, it being stipulated that, if necessary, three races should be sailed. The first race took place on Aug. 11, 1876, and the Madeline won by 10 minutes, 59 seconds. The second race was sailed on Aug. 12th, and the Madeline beat the Countess 27 minutes, 14 seconds. The America, which took part in the second race, also beat the Countess 19 minutes, 9 seconds. On May 16, 1881, Capt. Cuthbert, part proprietor of the Countess,

challenged for the cup, and named on his own behalf the sloop-yacht Atalanta, which was then being constructed at Belleville, Ontario. The challenge was accepted, and the Mischief, having won two out of three of the trial races, was chosen to defend the cup. The first race was sailed on Nov. 9, 1881, and the Mischief won by 28 minutes, 30 seconds. In the second and final race, on Nov. 10th, the Atalanta was again defeated by 38 minutes, 54 seconds. On Dec. 15, 1882, the New York Yacht Club returned the America's cup to Mr. Schuyler, as the sole surviving donor, and on Feb. 2, 1883, it was reaccepted by the club under a new deed of gift. The conditions of the new deed were that "any organized yacht club of a foreign country, having an ocean water course, . . . should always be entitled, through any one or more of its members, to the right of sailing a match for the club, with a yacht or other vessel propelled by sails only, and constructed in the country to which the challenging club belongs, against any one yacht or vessel, as aforesaid, constructed in the country of the club holding the cup. . . . The yacht or vessel to be of not less than thirty or more than 300 tons. . . . The challenging party to give six months' notice in writing, and the day of the proposed race to be not less than seven months from the date of the notice. . . . The challenged party not to be required to name its

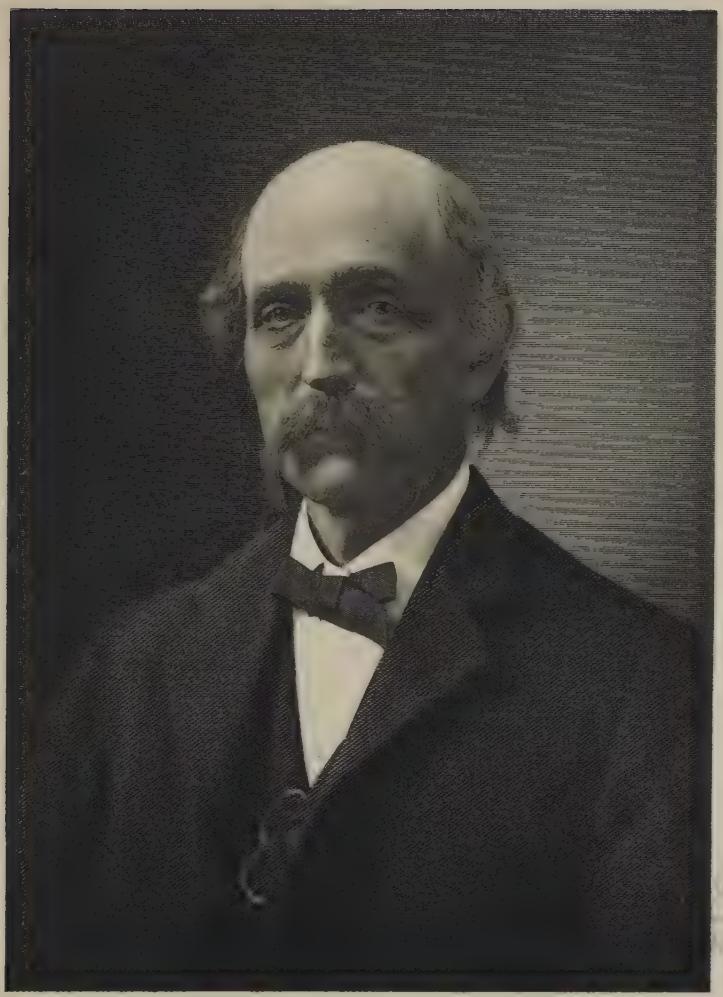

America.

representative until the time agreed upon for the start. . . . No vessel defeated in a match for the cup to be again selected by any club for its representative until after the expiration of two years from the time such contest has taken place. . . . . The cup to be the property of the club and not of the owners of the vessel winning it in a match, and the conditions of keeping it open to be sailed for to forever attach to it, making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries." Under the new conditions the cup has three times been successfully defended by American yachts. In the race between the Thistle and Volunteer, in 1887, Mr. Schuyler acted as referee. Mr. Schuyler gave much time to literary pursuits, and was the author of "Correspondence and Remarks Upon Bancroft's 'History of the Northern Campaign in 1777,'" and the "Character of Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler." He was twice married, both of his wives being granddaughters of Alexander Hamilton. He died off New London, Conn., during the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, on July 31, 1890.

STEERS, George, yacht designer, was born in Washington, D. C., in July, 1820. He was the son of an Englishman who learned the trade of shipbuilding at Dartmouth, and emigrating to the United States in 1819 found employment in the Washington navy yard. In 1823 he removed to New York city and took charge of the first dry-docks ever constructed in America. Subsequently he was employed to raise the frigate Hussar, sunk in the East river, and also constructed a semaphoric telegraph between New York city and Sandy Hook, which was used until superseded by the electric telegraph. Four of his sons, James, Henry, Philip and George, learned the shipbuilder's trade. George, in 1834, built, without aid, a sail-boat which won a prize offered by Com. Stevens, and having served an apprenticeship in the yard of Smith & Dimond in New York, formed, in 1845, the firm of Steers & Hathorne. During the following four years he designed and constructed a large number of sailing vessels and small steamboats. He was brought into prominence by the success of the Mary Taylor, a pilot-boat which he designed with great care and in which he embodied several new and important principles. Previous to that time it had been held that the centre of displacement should be forward of the beam, but Mr. Steers held that the greatest speed could be obtained only by the uniform displacement of the water along the lines of a vessel, and this theory, carried out in the construction of the Mary Taylor, made her the fastest craft of her size and time. Following his first success, he built the Una, a sloop-yacht of wonderful speed, and in 1849, having in the meantime entered into partnership with his brother James, was selected to design and build the yacht America, which, at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1851, won the championship of the world. Mr. Steers's other notable successes as a designer of vessels included the pilot-boat George Steers, the sloop-yacht Julia, now the Nirvana, which was the victor in many important races; the U. S. frigate Niagara, which was employed in laying the first Atlantic cable, and the Collins line steamer Adriatic, the fastest transatlantic vessel of her time. In September, 1856, Mr. Steers was thrown from a carriage in New York city and so seriously injured that he died a few hours later.

PAINE, Charles Jackson, yachtsman, was born in Boston, Mass., on Aug. 26, 1833. He is a great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the declaration of independence. Charles Jackson was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1853, among his classmates being Charles N. Eliot, Robert S. Rantoul and Justin Winsor. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to the bar but has never practised. He married the daughter of John Bryant, an eminent Boston merchant, and by inheritance and successful ventures in railroad enterprises became in early life the possessor of a large fortune. On Oct. 8, 1861, he entered the Union army as captain in the 22d Massachusetts infantry and served with it until Jan. 14, 1862, when he was promoted to be major of the 30th Massachusetts regiment. On Oct. 2, 1862, he was commissioned as colonel of the 2d Louisiana regiment and served with it until March 4, 1864, when he resigned. He commanded a brigade during the siege of Port Hudson in the summer of 1863. In March, 1864, he joined Gen. B. F. Butler in Virginia

Chas. J. Paine



Chas. J. Paine

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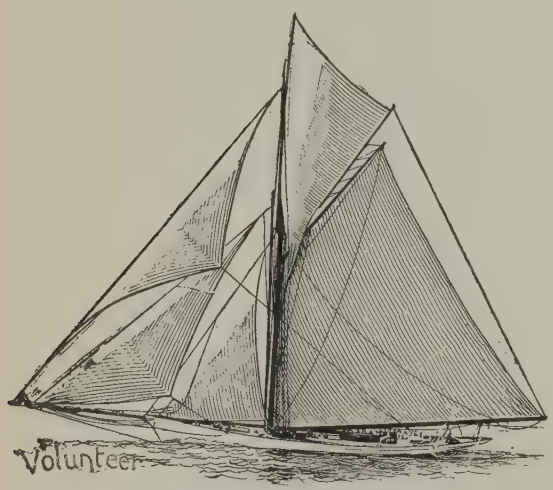
and in the following month took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff. On July 4, 1864, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and led a division of colored troops in the attack on Newmarket, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. He participated in the capture of Fort Fisher in January, 1865; subsequently served under Gen. W. T. Sherman in North Carolina, and after the surrender of Lee commanded the district of Newbern. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his services at Fort Fisher, and on Jan. 15, 1866, was mustered out of the service. Gen. Paine early took an ardent interest in yachting and became a master of yacht-designing and sailing. In 1877 he purchased the Halcyon, then a slow sailing vessel, and so improved her that she became one of the fastest craft of her kind, ranking with the Grayling and Montauk. In 1885 Gen. Paine formed the syndicate that built the Puritan and also served at the head of the committee which had charge of her during the races of that year. Later he became sole owner of the Puritan but soon after sold her to Com. Forbes. In 1886 he built the Mayflower which defeated the Galatea, and in 1887 the Volunteer which successfully contested the America's cup with the Thistle. The Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer were all designed by Edward Burgess, but that gentleman during his lifetime frequently testified to the generous and helpful part which Gen. Paine took in their construction. In February, 1888, the New York Yacht Club, of which Gen. Paine is a member, in recognition of his triple successful defence of the America's cup, presented him a silver cup commemorating his victories. Gen. Paine lives in Boston and has a summer residence at Weston, Mass.

BURGESS, Edward, yacht designer, was born in West Sandwich, Mass., June 30, 1848. His father was a wealthy merchant and the most extensive trader with the West Indies in New England. The son was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1871 and then traveled for some time in Europe, but financial reverses having overtaken his father, he returned to Harvard in 1873 as instructor in entomology, and served in that capacity until 1883. He was also, from 1873 until 1888, secretary of the Society of Natural History of Boston, edited its publications and at different times published several brochures on entomology. At the age of ten Mr. Burgess developed a great fondness for yachting; studied naval architecture during his travels in Europe, and for his own amusement, before he was compelled to become a teacher as a means of support, designed several cutters that were successful. In 1881, his health failing, he took to yachting as a means of recreation and then determined to make yacht-designing his life-work. In October, 1883, with his brother Sidney he opened an office in Boston. The brother soon withdrew and Mr. Burgess continued the business alone. At the outset the future seemed forbidding, but he possessed an indomitable will and hopefully faced all obstacles. His first order was for the yacht Mandina in 1884, and in the spring of 1885 he received a commission from a syndicate of Boston gentlemen to prepare the plans for a yacht to contest with the English yacht Genesta (whose owner had issued a challenge) in a race for the America's cup. He performed his task with the greatest care, making use of all possible sources of information, and the result was the Puritan, completed in June, 1885, which made him at once the foremost yacht-designer of his time. The Puritan was a centre-board yacht, combining the best features of the English and American types most in favor when she was designed. Her length over all is 94 feet; beam, 22 feet 7 inches; draught, 8 feet 8 inches; displacement, 105 tons, and racing measurement, 83.85. In three trial races of forty miles for the honor of defending America's title to the cup, the Puritan defeated the Priscilla, owned by James Gordon Bennett, by 11 minutes, 12 seconds; 5 minutes, 14 seconds; and 1 minute, 11 seconds respectively, and was accordingly selected to represent America in the international contest. The Genesta, her competitor in this contest, was a cutter 96.40 feet long; 15 feet beam; 13 feet draught; 141 tons displacement and 83.50 racing measurement. Up to 1885 she was the fastest English yacht ever sent to America. The first race took place on Sept. 14, 1885, over a thirty-eight-mile course and the Puritan, allowing the Genesta 28 seconds, won by 16 minutes, 19 seconds. The second race occurred on Sept. 16th, over a forty-mile course. The Puritan allowed the Genesta 31 seconds, and won by 1 minute, 38 seconds. J. Beavor-Webb, designer of the Genesta, had also entered the cutter Galatea for the America's cup, and after the splendid victories of the Puritan, Mr. Burgess was commissioned by Gen. C. J. Paine to build a sloop to compete with the new-comer. Profiting by his experience in building the Puritan, he was able to greatly improve upon his former work, and the Mayflower, launched in May, 1886, was in every way superior to her predecessor. She is a centre-board sloop, and her length over all is 100 feet; beam, 23 feet 6½ inches; draught, 10 feet; displacement, 128 tons, and racing measurement, 87.99. The Galatea, her prospective competitor, was a steel cutter of the following dimensions: Length over all, 102.60 feet; beam, 15 feet; draught, 13.50 feet; displacement, 157.63 tons and racing measurement, 86.87. In the trial races of 1886 the Mayflower defeated the Puritan, her closest rival, by 10 minutes, 50 seconds, over a thirty-eight-mile course, and by 3 minutes, 47 seconds over a thirty-mile course, and was at once selected to defend the America's cup. The first race took place on Sept. 7th, over a thirty-eight-mile course, and the Mayflower, allowing the Galatea 38 seconds, won by 12 minutes, 2 seconds. The second race was over a forty-mile course on Sept. 11th. The Mayflower allowed the Galatea 39 seconds, and won by 29 minutes, 9 seconds. In the fall of 1886 the owners of the Scotch cutter Thistle challenged the America's cup, and Mr. Burgess was again called upon by Gen. Paine to design a sloop for its defence. The Volunteer was accordingly built in the spring of 1887. She differed from the Mayflower in that she had less beam, more bilge and a lower centre of gravity. Her length over all was 106.23 feet; beam, 23 feet 2 inches; draught, 10 feet; displacement, 130 tons, and racing measurement, 89.35. The Thistle, designed by Geo. L. Watson, the leading naval architect of Great Britain, had a length over all of 108.50 feet; beam, 20.35 feet; draught, 13.80 feet; displacement, 138 tons, and racing measurement, 89.20. Launched in April, 1887, before coming to America, she met and defeated all the crack English yachts. In the trial race of 1887 the Volunteer defeated the Mayflower over a thirty-eight-mile course, 16 minutes, 2⅜ seconds, and was selected to sail against the Thistle. The first cup race took place Sept. 27th over a thirty-eight-mile course and the Volunteer defeated the Thistle by 19 minutes, 23¾ seconds. In the second race of forty miles on Sept. 30th, the Volunteer again distanced its competitor by 11 minutes, 48¾ seconds. Thus for three successive years, yachts designed by Mr. Burgess successfully defended the America's cup against all comers. He was given a public recep-

tion in Boston on Oct. 7, 1887, and until his death, with reputation firmly established, his services were in constant and active demand. The vessels designed by him during a period of seven years numbered 206, including cutters, sloops, yachts, catboats, schooners, steam yachts, fishing vessels, pilot boats and working schooners, and among these, besides those already named, the following were especially successful: Merlin, Titania, Gossoon, Quickstep, Wild Duck, Fancy, Sapphire, and Jathniel, in yachts; Carrie E. Phillips, in fishing vessels, and John H. Bultrick, in the merchant service. In 1888 he originated the 40-foot class of cutters, and in 1890 with the Gossoon, which defeated Fife's Minerva, made himself its champion. Had he lived, it is confidently believed that he would have produced a cruising-boat in the 46-foot class. When he died he had just begun to employ his genius in the service of commerce, and promised to produce a fleet of merchant vessels without rivals. His death resulted from an attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Burgess's fame was more extended than that of any American designer of vessels who had preceded



him. His ambition and industry were in keeping with his ability and scientific attainments, and it was his glory to have produced a craft wherein speed and safety are so skillfully combined as to render it unrivaled in the one respect and the equal of any in the other. In private life Mr. Burgess was modest, simple and unaffected, and won and easily retained friends. He married Caroline Sullivant, member of an eminent Virginia family, and was the father of two children. He was a member of the U. S. naval board to award prizes for the designs of cruisers and battle-ships in 1887, and in 1888 was appointed chairman of the Board of Life Saving appliances in the U. S. Life Saving Service. He was also secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club at the time of his death, which occurred in Boston, Mass., July 12, 1891.

SMITH, Archibald Cary, yacht designer, was born in New York city Sept. 4, 1837. He received a high-school education, and subsequently served an apprenticeship at the boat-builder's trade. The sailboat Comet, which he designed and constructed in 1860, participated in numerous races and for a number of years stood at the head of her class. In 1863 Mr Smith became a student of painting under the direction of Maurice F. H. de Haas, and until 1871 devoted his time to painting yachts and marine views. In the year last named he prepared the designs for the iron cutter Vindex, which was built for Robert Centre of New York. The Vindex, which was built at Chester, Pa., embodied several new theories in naval construction, developed great speed and aroused unusual interest among yacht owners and experts. Prompted by his success, Mr. Smith decided to abandon painting and give his time and attention to yacht-designing. A list of the yachts he has since designed includes the Mischief, which in 1881 successfully defended the America's cup against the Canadian sloop Atalanta; the Priscilla, which contended with the Puritan in 1885, and the Meteor, Katrina, Banshee, Cinderella, Kestrel, Rover, Whim, Dream, Oriole, Norma, Fortuna, Harbinger, Carlotta and Iroquois. He was for some time measurer for the New York Yacht club, and has frequently lectured on naval architecture.

COFFIN, Roland Folger, yachtsman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1826. He was descended from a family of sailors, and after receiving a common-school education adopted the same calling. From 1850 until 1860 he served as captain of the ship Senator, and from 1861 until 1863 was an acting master in the U. S. navy. In 1869 he became marine and yachting reporter on the New York "World," and held that position until his death. He witnessed all but one of the races for the America's cup, and for many years was a recognized authority on the subjects of which he had made himself master. He was the author of: "An Old Sailor's Yarns" (1878 and 1882); "The America's Cup "(1885), and a "History of American Yachting" (1886). He died on Shelter Island, N. Y., July 17, 1888.

SAMUELS, Samuel, seaman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1825. He went to sea as cabin-boy at the age of eleven, and in 1846 became captain, among his different commands being the Dreadnaught, the fastest sailing packet of her time. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded the U. S. steamship John Rice, and in the latter year had charge of the quartermaster's department in New York. In 1865, as commander of the McClellan, he took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1866 he commanded the packet steamer Fulton, plying between New York and Havre, and in the winter of 1866–67 was captain of the yacht Henrietta in her race from New York to Southampton against time. He also commanded the yacht Dauntless in her transatlantic races with the Cambria in 1871, and the Coronet in 1887. In 1872 he was chosen president of the Samana Bay Co., it being understood at the time that the U. S. government would be granted a naval station on the bay. Lands were given to the company by the Dominican government and a settlement made in 1873, but in 1874 the settlers were expelled. In 1878 and 1879 he was general superintendent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in San Francisco. Since 1881 he has been connected with the U. S. Steam Heating and Power Co., of New York city. He is the author of "From Forecastle to Cabin" (1857).

BUSH, Rufus T., merchant, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., the son of a well-to-do farmer of that section. During his early childhood, the family removed to Holly, Orleans Co., where he attended the district schools, and worked upon the farm. In 1851 his father removed to Detroit, Mich. There he grew to manhood, with a distinctly western character. In 1855 he entered the Lansing (Mich.) High School in which he remained for three years; took a course at the Michigan Agricultural School, and then for two terms went to the Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti, from which he was graduated with honors. At Ypsilanti he became acquainted with Sarah M. Hall, who was also

being prepared for educational work. They were married after leaving the institution, and together entered upon their work of teaching. This occupation not harmonizing with Mr. Bush's progressive ideas, he abandoned it and located in Chicago with a capital of $200 of borrowed money. His first venture was the selling of sewing machines in which he continued successfully for some years. Abandoning this at an opportune moment he invested his rapidly accumulating capital in other enterprises, one of which, the introduction of wire clothes-lines, considerably increased his fortune. Later he became a partner with Walter P. Denslow, who had for some time been carrying on the petroleum oil manufacture with inadequate capital. They struggled along in the face of reverses, such as the frequent destruction of their works by fire, until their brands of refined oil, the "Peerless" and "Premium Safety," had acquired a reputation in every foreign port as among the very best. Their great success led to a partial merger of the Bush & Denslow Manufacturing Co. into the Standard Oil Company, and left Mr. Bush with an ample fortune, which he had leisure to enjoy. Naturally of a social disposition he made good use of his opportunities. His sailing yacht, the Coronet, built without limit as to cost, was a model of elegance in construction and design. None but the best materials were put into her, her masts alone costing $1,000 each in the log. Mr. Bush made his first trip in her to Europe, accompanied by his family and a few friends. The voyage satisfied him of the seaworthiness and speed of his craft, and he threw out a general challenge to all America to race the Coronet across the ocean for $10,000. The challenge was accepted by the owner of the Dauntless. The Coronet won the race, reaching Queenstown nearly a day ahead. Mr. Bush donated the Hall Memorial Library, supplied with more than 1,000 volumes, to Ridgeway, Mich.; wrote a short, pithy volume of European travel; started, as a matter of recreation, the "Illustrated American Magazine" which was a literary and artistic success in his hands. He disposed of it offhand when he found the labor of conducting it beyond his strength. He sailed round the world in the Coronet, stopping in Hawaii, Japan, Siam and India. He was of a cheerful, kindly nature, and so great a lover of home that it has been said of him "while at home in the world, his world was at home." Immediately after his death his large estate was incorporated by his widow and his two sons, by advice of counsel, into a convenient form for effective management under the title of The Bush Co., Limited. Of this company on its first organization, Irving T. Bush became president, Sarah M. Bush, vice-president, and Wendell T. Bush, secretary and treasurer. It invests largely but conservatively in the best quality of improved New York city and Brooklyn real estate, and is the proprietor of the Bush International Docks of South Brooklyn. Mr. Bush died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1890.

KIRKLAND, Samuel, missionary, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1, 1741. He was the son of Rev. Daniel Kirtland, but changed the name to agree with the old spelling of it. In early youth he entered Dr. Wheelock's school at Lebanon, Conn., and began his preparation to be a missionary among the Indians. He was much beloved for his gentleness and kindness of manner in school, and afterward at Princeton College, where he received his degree in 1765, although he left the college before completing his education, dwelling with the Seneca Indians from 1764 to 1766. In June of the latter year he was ordained at Lebanon as a missionary to the Indians, under the sanction of the Scotch Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen. Two months later he took up his residence among the Oneidas, at their council-house, a little southwest of Fort Stanwix (now Rome), N. Y. There he built a house with his own hands, and labored day and night for the good of the Indians. His health broke down, however, on account of toil and exposure, and in 1769 he went to Connecticut, where he remained for a time enjoying necessary rest. In the autumn he married a niece of Dr. Wheelock, who, a year afterward, accompanied him into his field. She remained for a time at the house of Gen. Herkimer, at the little falls of the Mohawk, where, in 1770, she gave birth to twin sons, one of whom became President Kirkland of Harvard. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland then began together their missionary labors, which lasted until the beginning of the revolution, when the insecurity of frontier life caused Mr. Kirkland to remove to Stockbridge, in western Massachusetts. He labored, however, through all the period of the ensuing war, not only for the spiritual benefit of the Indians, but in endeavors to keep the Six Nations neutral, but was successful only with the Oneidas, the influence of Sir William Johnson and other agents of the British being greater than his. Washington wrote to congress in 1775: "I cannot but intimate my sense of the importance of Mr. Kirkland's station, and of the great advantages which have and may result to the united colonies from his station being made respectable. All accounts agree that much of the favorable disposition shown by the Indians may be ascribed to his labor and influence." Mr. Kirkland was chaplain at Fort Schuyler for some time, and in the same capacity accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his expedition from Wyoming against the Senecas in 1778. After that he was at Fort Schuyler and vicinity, acting as chaplain, or with his family at Stockbridge, until peace was declared. He then received a liberal grant of land from congress in consideration of his services, and in 1788 from the Indians and the state of New York a large and valuable tract, on which was founded the present town of Kirkland. Mrs. Kirkland died in 1788. The bereaved husband resumed his religous duties among the Indians, and in 1790 accompanied a delegation of Senecas to Philadelphia, being rewarded therefor by the conversion to Christianity of the great chief "Corn-Planter." In 1791 Mr. Kirkland made a census of the Six Nations, and at the same time succeeded in founding an institution of learning for the education of American and Indian boys, which was incorporated in 1793, under the title of the Hamilton Oneida Academy. This was the origin of Hamilton College. His life was written by his grandson, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, and published in Sparks's "American Biography." He continued his labors among the Oneidas until his death, which occurred in Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1808.

HEARN, John Tevis, journalist, was born at Shelbyville, Ky., June 15, 1843. He studied at Shelby College, and early showed a fondness for journalism. In 1866 he started the Shelby "Sentinel," and conducted it until 1872. During the next fourteen years he was connected with various journals, and twice stripped of his accumulations. In 1886 he founded at Knoxville, Tenn., the "Evening Sentinel," which he has ever since managed with success, using the only Webb perfecting press in that section.

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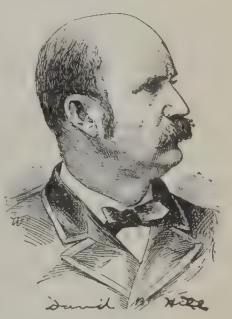
TAINTOR, Henry Fox, manufacturer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 30, 1833, the son of Charles Taintor, one of the pioneers of that place. His American ancestor, Charles Taintor, who emigrated from Wales in 1643, was one of the early settlers of Fairfield, Conn. Certain genealogists state that the family of Le Tentereur emigrated from France to England to escape religious persecution, and that the present name is derived from that source. On the maternal side, Mr. Taintor is descended from the Musiers, a French family, who, to avoid persecution, fled to Holland after the revocation of the "Edict of Nantes." Mr. Taintor's education was received at the local schools at Buffalo, and at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y. He was partially disabled by a wound received from the accidental discharge of a pistol, when quite young. In 1856 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged in railroad enterprises. Removing after six years to New York city, where he has since resided, he became associated with Samuel J. Tilden and others in the financial management and reorganization of western railroads. In 1871, when Mr. Tilden undertook with others the task of overthrowing the "Tweed Ring," he sent for Mr. Taintor, whom he recommended to the comptroller of the city and county for the great and difficult task of ferreting out and proving the alleged frauds. While the general fact that the community had been and was being robbed of millions, was notorious, to establish the evidence judicially, so that the conspirators might be brought to justice and stolen funds recovered, was in itself exceedingly difficult, and required rare courage and ability. The difficulties were increased by the employment of lawyers of eminent ability by the defence. To this duty, Mr. Taintor was appointed by Hon. Andrew H. Green, comptroller, who succeeded the notorious Connolly. The instructions and powers conferred by the comptroller were broad and ample, and in the form of a *carte blanche* to pursue investigations wherever developments from time to time should lead. This authority was, when necessary, supplemented by the powers of grand juries. These joint authorities, though cumbersome and unadapted to the purpose, were generally sufficient to extract evidence from those who, from various causes, were inimical to such proceedings. In spite of threats of personal harm, defective laws, apathy, and the most determined and organized opposition from many sources, it was proven by evidence thus gathered and arranged under Mr. Taintor's direction, that under liberal special legislation provided in 1868, giving the comptroller power to "adjust" claims against the city and county, Connolly, then filling that office, did "adjust" and pay so-called claims of about $6,500,000 against the city, and a like amount against the county, a total of about $13,000,000, and that nearly all of this was divided amongst tradesmen and officials on a regular agreed basis, similar to that which partners in legitimate business would adopt in dividing their profits. Whether Connolly's associates were dissatisfied with the results attained by him under the supreme powers conferred on him by these special laws which were passed solely for the purpose of perpetrating fraud, or whether he preferred a divided responsibility for future iniquities is immaterial; but subsequent legislation associated with the comptroller, as a board of audit, Mayor Hall and William M. Tweed, commissioner of public works, which board thus constituted allowed and paid further claims against the county of $6,000,000 which was divided among the claimants. This time, however, the officials received a larger, and the tradesmen a smaller proportion, than under the previous steal. Besides the $19,000,000 thus judicially established as almost entirely fraudulent, evidence was gathered to show that about $11,000,000 more, taken from the public treasury by corrupt officials and methods, was so totally fictitious, or so impregnated with fraud as to be classed in the category of stolen funds. The fact that the vouchers had been almost totally destroyed rendered the proof of the frauds doubly difficult. Owing to the subsequent scattering of the officials and of their ill-gotten gains, the net results to the community in the way of recovery of money were comparatively meagre, though the evidence was complete. Between a million, and a million-and-a-half was recovered, and judgments were secured against Tweed in 1876 and Connolly in 1877, of $6,635,000 and $8,534,000 respectively, the largest amounts ever entered in this country in like actions. The evidence secured was made use of by the city corporation in many defensive actions. The task was one which required the closest and most unremitting application, absolute accuracy in minutest details, peculiar ingenuity in unraveling intricate or establishing vague evidence, and in framing results, and a courage in pursuit of, and in stating truths that recognized neither friend nor foe. Such courage could only be born of a conviction on the part of him who displayed it, that his character and record were invincible under any attacks that the desperation, malignity and vindictiveness of a horde of corrupt officials and satellites might devise and execute. During these years, detectives in the employ of the conspirators often dogged Mr. Taintor's footsteps, and his life was frequently in danger. Skillful means were also used to get possession of the valuable documents and evidences of fraud in his custody. Prophecies of social destruction were made, but to no effect. He followed where the duty of the hour led, fearlessly and honestly. Though always a republican in politics, Mr. Taintor's closest associations in these public affairs were with democrats of great prominence and influence. Gov. Tilden afterward urged upon him an honorable and high appointment in the state government. He was also pressed to accept the auditorship of the city and county, but he declined all these offices. He never sought reward by political advancement, resting satisfied with the verdict of approval accorded him by the best elements of society, whose good will and respect he secured, and has since retained. In 1869 he married the oldest daughter of William Chesebrough Noyes, of New York city. He has for several years been engaged in a manufacturing business. He is a member of the Union League Club and other organizations.

ROBBINS, Ashur, senator, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1757. He was graduated from Yale in 1782, was a tutor in Rhode Island College, 1783–90, became a lawyer, and, after a few years at Providence, settled at Newport in 1795, where he rose to eminence at the bar. He became U. S. district attorney in 1812, was in the legislature, 1818–25, and in December, 1825, was sent to the senate to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. James De Wolf. He was re-elected in 1827 and 1833, and retired in 1839. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1835, published a few addresses, and died at Newport in his eighty-seventh year, Feb. 25, 1845.

HOAR, George Frisbee, senator, was born at Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826. He was educated at the Concord Academy and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1846. He then studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester, Mass., where he became city solicitor and president of the trustees of the city library. In 1851 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature and in 1856 to the state senate. In 1868 he was elected a representative to the forty-first congress, and he was successively re-elected to the three following congresses, but declined a renomination to the forty-fifth. He was then chosen United States senator from Massachusetts, in which body he has now (1891) served fourteen years. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1874 to 1880, presided over the Massachusetts state republican conventions of 1871 and 1877, 1882 and 1885, was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1876 at Cincinnati, and of 1880, 1884 and 1888 at Chicago one of the managers of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876, a member of the electoral commission in the same year, and president of the republican national convention at Chicago, in 1880. Mr. Hoar has had large experience of public life, and he is a gentleman of great readiness in debate, of ample accomplishment, and of unbending principle, courage and independence. There is no one of our public men whose ability is more generally conceded or whose inflexible honesty is more universally acknowledged. He has occupied many important public positions outside of politics and has taken an especial interest in educational institutions and projects, having been at various times regent of the Smithsonian Institution, trustee of Leicester Academy and of the Peabody Museum of Archæology, president and vice-president of the American Antiquarian Society and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Historical Society, and the Historic-Genealogical Society. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by William and Mary, Amherst, Yale and Harvard.

HILL, David Bennett, senator, was born at Havana, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1843. His ancestors were from New England. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and in 1862 went to Elmira, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and in that year was appointed city attorney. He soon gained a considerable practice and became prominent in his profession. Having developed a taste for politics, he began to take an active part in the different campaigns, becoming a recognized leader of the local democracy. In 1868 he was a delegate to the democratic state convention and two years later was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1871. During his first term he introduced a bill abolishing the contract system in the state prisons, which passed in the assembly but was lost in the senate. He was a member of the committee on the judiciary, railroads, and privileges and elections. The legislature of 1872 was the celebrated reform legislature, its reputation resulting from the exposure of the ring frauds. In the assembly there were only twenty-six democratic members out of 128, one of whom was Samuel J. Tilden. The judiciary committee was composed of seven republicans and two democrats, the two democrats being Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hill. Mr. Tilden instantly recognized the remarkable abilities of his young colleague and there quickly sprang up between them a warm political and personal friendship which continued to increase during the lifetime of the former. Under Mr. Tilden's leadership the judiciary committee was called upon to investigate the scandalous and corrupt conduct of the ring judges in New York city and young Hill's energy was found of the greatest assistance to the plans of his leader. The committee reported in favor of the impeachment of Judge Barnard, Judge Cardozo having resigned in order to escape, and Mr. Hill was elected by 104 votes out of a total of 110 in the assembly to be one of the managers of the prosecution before the senate. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Tilden a member of the commission to provide a uniform charter for the cities of the state, of which William M. Evarts, Judge Hand and other prominent citizens were members. The pressure of professional engagements, however, induced him to decline to serve. In 1877, he was made chairman of the democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in the Elmira common council and at the expiration of the term in 1882 was elected mayor of the city, leading his ticket largely and winning the contest by a majority of nearly 400 over one of the strongest and most popular republican candidates for the office ever put in the field, whose majority at the previous term had been 500. His administration of the city government was a brilliant one, being signalized by several important reforms which not only gave him additional strength locally but extended his reputation throughout the state. In September 1882, he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the democratic state ticket and at the election in November he was successful. Two years later, when Gov. Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885, he was elected governor for the full term of three years, this election being a recognition by the party leaders and indeed by the rank and file of the democratic party in the state, of his claims as an earnest political worker and a competent administrator of the government. In 1888 Gov. Hill was a candidate for re-election and was elected in the face of the defeat of Grover Cleveland, who headed the democratic ticket as candidate for president of the United States. For a number of years Mr. Hill was proprietor of the Elmira "Gazette," the leading democratic organ of the "southern tier," but he retired from his connection with it some time previous to his election to the mayoralty of Elmira. He was also at one time counsel for the state associated press. He is a bachelor, a fact which has certainly left his hands to some extent untrammeled, and enabled him the more readily to give his time entirely to political affairs. Mr. Hill's administration of the governorship of the state has been notable for its indorsement of the idea of freedom of worship, its opposition to the contract-labor system in relation to state prisons, and its vetoing of the census bill of 1885, on the ground that it should have provided merely for an enumeration of the inhabitants. The result of this veto was that no decennial census was taken of the inhabitants that year, and that the constitutional requirement for an enumeration of the inhabitants every ten years was disregarded for the first time in the history of the state. He was



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also strenuous in his opposition to certain features of the Australian ballot system until such a plan was devised for its application to the state of New York as in his opinion would be constitutional and would not disfranchise any citizen of the state allowed by the constitution to vote. Gov. Hill is in the prime of life, possessing a strong, nervous and vital constitution. In habits he is frugal and temperate; he does not use tobacco or liquor in any form and is not fond of society, though his manners are democratic and cordial. He is rather sparely built and a little below the average height. He is one of the shrewdest and ablest politicians in the country. He is frequently spoken of as a candidate for the presidency. In the spring of 1891 he was elected U. S. senator, this being the first time in ten years that there had been a democratic majority in the state legislature. Some of Gov. Hill's professional undertakings had to do with large sums of money. For instance, he was leading counsel for the contestants in the Fiske-McGraw suit against Cornell University, in which over $1,500,000 in controversy was lost to the university. He was in 1885 elected president of the state bar association, of which he had been a member since its inauguration. Without in the least neglecting his official duties he has found time to travel throughout the country and has made a satisfactory impression; in the South and particularly in Atlanta, the southern political center, he was received with unusual enthusiasm. During the election campaign of 1890 Gov. Hill went to Ohio speaking with great success in the doubtful district of ex-Congressman McKinley. There is very little doubt that Gov. Hill's influence in this canvass, into which the republican party threw some of its very best speakers and political workers, was largely instrumental in bringing about the success of John G. Warwick, the candidate opposed to Maj. McKinley. It is not often in the political history of even this country that an instance can be found of a man so young as Gov. Hill advancing so rapidly and steadily in public preferment.

FERRY, Elisha P., governor of Washington, was born at Monroe, Mich, Aug. 9, 1825. He studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1845 at the age of twenty years. In 1840 he removed to Waukegan, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and was honored by his fellow-citizens with an election to the mayoralty when the city was incorporated. In 1852 and again in 1856 he was presidential elector for the district in which he resided, and in 1861 he was a member of the Illinois constitutional convention. From 1861 to 1863 he was bank commissioner in that State. During these years he was also a member of Gov. Yates's staff, as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. He resided at Waukegan until July, 1869, when he removed to the territory of Washington of which he was appointed surveyor-general the same year. In 1872 he was appointed governor of the territory, and reappointed in 1876, in both instances being appointed by President Grant. He served as governor until November, 1880, when he removed to Seattle and became a member of the law firm of McNaught, Ferry, McNaught & Mitchell. In September, 1867, he retired from the practice of law, and entered the Puget Sound national bank as vice-president. On Sept. 4, 1889, he was nominated by the republican party for governor of the state, and on Oct. 1st, was elected to that office.

MANDERSON, Charles Frederick, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1837, and received his education in the schools of his native city. At the age of nineteen he removed to Canton, Stark Co., O.; studied law there and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was elected city solicitor of Canton in the spring of 1860 and was re-elected the next year. On the day of the receipt of the news of the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted as a private with Capt. James Wallace of the Canton Zouaves. Receiving permission with Samuel Beatty to form a company of infantry they raised a full company in one day in April, 1861, Manderson being chosen first lieutenant. In May, 1861, Beatty, the captain, having been made colonel of the 19th Ohio infantry Manderson became captain of company A. He took his company into West Virginia with McClellan's army and participated in one of the first battles of the war, Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. During three years' service he rose rapidly through the grades of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 19th Ohio infantry, and on Jan. 1, 1864, over 400 of his regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. He was in command of his regiment after the battle of Shiloh, being frequently mentioned favorably in the official reports and participated in all the campaigns of the middle west, including Shiloh, Stone's river, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga and the conflicts of the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. While leading his demi-brigade in a charge upon the enemy's works at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864, he was severely wounded in the spine and right side, and the ball being unextracted and much disability arising therefrom he was compelled to resign the service in April, 1865. Previous to his resignation, however, he had been breveted brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant, long-continued and meritorious service during the war of the rebellion." Returning to Canton, O., he resumed the practice of law; was twice elected district attorney of Stark county, and in 1867 came within one vote of receiving the Republican nomination for congress in a district conceded to be republican by several thousand majority. In November, 1869, he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he quickly became prominent in legal and political affairs. He was a member of the Nebraska state constitutional conventions of 1871 and 1874, being elected without opposition by the united action of both political parties. He served as city attorney of Omaha for over six years, achieving a signal success in the trial of important municipal cases which gave him prominence and high rank as a lawyer. In 1882 with other citizens he organized the Omaha Savings Bank of which he has for some years been president, and which has been most successful as the result of conservative management. He has been active in the grand army of the republic and for three years was commander of the military order of the loyal legion of the District of Columbia. He was elected U. S. senator to suc-

ceed Alvin Saunders, his term commencing March 4, 1883 and was re-elected to the senate in 1888 without opposition. As a senator he has been chairman of the joint committee on printing and an active member of the following committees: claims, private land claims, territories, Indian affairs, military affairs and rules. Many valuable reports have been made by him from these committees and he has been a shaping and directing force in much of the legislation of value relating to claims, the establishing of the private land claims court, the government of the territories, the admission of the new states, pensions of soldiers, aid to soldiers' homes, and laws for the better organization and improvement of the discipline of the U. S. army. In the second session of the fifty-first congress he was elected by the senate its president *pro tempore*, which had been previously declared by the senate to be a continuing office. He is a sound thinker and a pleasing and convincing speaker, while independence and self-reliance have distinguished his private and public career. In 1865 he married Rebecca S., daughter of Hon. James D. Brown, of Canton, O.

EAGLE, James P., governor of Arkansas, was born in Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1837, of German ancestry. Marcus Eagle (Egle), of an ancient German family, emigrated from Switzerland in 1743 and settled in Lancaster county, Penn. About the year 1780, Phillip Eagle, the grandson of Marcus and the great grandfather of Gov. Eagle, settled in North Carolina. In 1829, James Eagle, the father of Gov. Eagle, settled in Tenn., whence the family moved in 1839 and settled in Pulaski now Lonoke county, Ark. Young James was reared on a farm and did a full share of such work as falls to the lot of a poor farmer's son in a new country. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Arkansas regiment in the state service; but he was quickly transferred to the 2d Arkansas mounted riflemen, commanded by Col. James McIntosh, which was soon dismounted. In the autumn of 1861, he was elected second lieutenant and in the spring of 1862 captain of his company and in the summer of 1863 he was promoted to major of his regiment. By an act of the Confederate congress in the early spring of 1865, Reynolds's brigade of Arkansas troops, to which his regiment belonged, was consolidated into one regiment under the name of the 1st Arkansas mounted riflemen, dismounted, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of this consolidated regiment. He was in the battles of Homney creek, Elk Horn, Farmersville, Richmond, Ky., Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Dug Gap, in all the battles from Dalton, too, and including Peachtree creek in front of Atlanta, where he was wounded; and assisted in building the field works in that campaign. He was also in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville, N. C., and many others of less importance. He was made a prisoner in the battle of Murfreesboro and was for months in Camp Chase and Fort Delaware prisons. On his return to Arkansas in 1865, he found that his home had been broken up by the ravages of war. He went to work at once, built himself a cabin in which to live, and cultivated the farm so successfully that he was soon able to purchase additional sections, and now owns a fine estate of several thousand acres of the best land in the state. In illustration of his determination to succeed, it should be mentioned that he attended school for a year and a half after the war in despite of broken fortune and the fact that he was thirty-five years of age at that time. In 1870 he was ordained to the ministry by the Missionary Baptist church. His labors in that capacity have been confined to the districts where his denomination was either unable to procure or unable to pay a minister and it has been his pleasure to refuse any remuneration for such services. For ten successive years he was president of the Arkansas Baptist state convention and chairman of the executive board of that body. His political career began in 1872, when he received an unsolicited and unexpected nomination from the democratic party for the state legislature, to which he was elected. He was in the called session of 1874, and was elected by that body a member of a board of three, chosen to adjust the claims growing out of the Brooks-Baxter war. He was also a member from his county of the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of Arkansas and represented his county in the legislatures of 1877 and 1885. In the latter session he was chosen speaker of the house. In the summer of 1888 he received the nomination of his party for the governorship of Arkansas and was elected by a good majority. In the summer of 1890 he was renominated without opposition and was again elected by an increased majority. Jan. 3, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Kavanaugh Oldham of Madison county, Ky., who is known throughout the state as a cultivated and charming woman.

WILLEY, Norman Bushnell, governor of Idaho, was born at Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y. March 25, 1838. His father being a farmer, his early years were passed in the usual pursuits of a rural life, while his education was such as the country schools and the neighboring academies of that time afforded. At the age of twenty his love of adventure asserting itself, in October, 1858, he turned his face towards California, the El Dorado of the period. He at once repaired to the mining districts of the state, settling near Dutch Flat, a prominent town of Placer county where he followed mining as an occupation with the usual successes and reverses incident to that mode of life. In 1864 he removed to Idaho, where new fields of adventure and exploration were being opened, and from that time to the present he has lived at Warren, Idaho. His active participation in public life commenced with his election to the house of representatives of the seventh session of the territorial legislature, 1872–73. He afterwards held numerous county offices and was again elected a member of the council of the tenth session, in 1878–79. He was chosen president of that body, somewhat memorable in the political annals of Idaho as the first legislative assembly where a vigorous stand was made against the Mormon control of the territory. With the admission of Idaho as a state on July 3, 1890, a new intellectual and material vigor seemed to be infused into its citizens, so that at the first state election in October of that year, men of energy and influence were placed in nomination for the state offices by both political parties. Mr. Willey was nominated for lieutenant-

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governor upon the republican ticket, and was successful by more than the average majority for that ticket, but the governor elect, George L. Shoup, being chosen to the U. S. senate by the convention which met in December, Mr. Willey became governor upon Mr. Shoup's resignation. Gov. Willey possesses an extensive knowledge of the mining affairs of the state, his long experience and mature judgment placing him in the front rank of the mining men of the Pacific coast.

HUMPHREY, Lyman Underwood, governor of Kansas, was born in Stark county, O., July 25, 1844. His father, Col. Lyman Humphrey, a gentleman of English descent and a lawyer of distinction, died when the subject of this sketch was but eight years old. At the outbreak of the civil war young Humphrey, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in company I, 76th Ohio infantry, a regiment famous for its bravery and splendid record as well as for the eminent men who belonged to it, men who have since honored their country in various public positions. Private Humphrey was promoted first lieutenant, acting as adjutant of his regiment and commanding a company for a year before he was out of his minority. He participated in the battles of Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, and the several engagements near Chattanooga, and the campaign around Atlanta, being under fire for weeks in that single campaign; in Sherman's march to the sea, the capture of Savannah and many other important events. He was twice wounded, once at Pittsburgh Landing, and again near Chattanooga. He was with the regiment in the campaign through the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville and in the capture of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. During his four years of active service he was never absent from his position in the army for a single day; and even when wounded near Chattanooga, he refused to leave the field and continued in the battle until the end. When the war closed Col. Humphrey attended Mount Union College, O., and then the University of Michigan. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and soon after removed to Independence, Kan., where he became connected with the southern Kansas "Tribune," which he assisted in making one of the leading republican newspapers of southern Kansas. After disposing of his interest he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1876, Lawyer Humphrey was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, serving on the judiciary and other important committees, and in 1877 he was selected by the republican state central committee for lieutenant-governor, to fill a vacancy, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1878 he was re-elected by a majority of over 40,000. In 1884 he was elected state senator from Montgomery county, rendering acceptable service in that position, and in 1888 he was nominated for governor from a dozen candidates and went before the people and made an intelligent and vigorous canvass, receiving at the election more than 72,000 majority over his democratic opponent, the largest popular majority ever given a candidate for governor in Kansas. In 1890 he was unanimously renominated for governor by the republican party and elected by a handsome plurality, notwithstanding the uprising of the farmers' alliance and people's party, which defeated Senator John J. Ingalls and five republican candidates for congress. As soldier, citizen and public official, Gov. Humphrey has exhibited those rare traits of character which have endeared him to all patriotic, law-abiding people. He has been a liberal contributor to churches and benevolent institutions. He is a public speaker and writer of ability, and during his residence in Kansas has given much of his time during campaigns to the discussion of public questions. He has been as firm an advocate of republicanism since the war as he was loyal to his country in its hour of peril. He is a great reader, and has given much time to literary pursuits. While in the army his studies were pursued when not engaged in battle or on the march.

WOOD, George Bacon, physician, was born at Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., March 13, 1797. He was brought up in the Society of Friends, and is said to have planned in youth all that he afterwards accomplished, including his seven visits to Europe. Graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and in its medical school in 1818, he won attention by some lectures on chemistry in 1820, and in 1822 became professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. This chair he exchanged in 1831 for that of materia medica, and in 1835 was appointed to the same post in the University. His collection of rare foreign plants, gathered by himself at great expense, was freely used for the benefit of his pupils. In 1850 he took the chair of the theory and practice of medicine, which he resigned in 1860. He was also physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1835–59, was long president of the College of Physicians, and in 1859 was elected president of the American Philosophical Society. Equally eminent as a lecturer and as an author, his books contributed largely to his fame and fortune. "The Dispensatory of the United States," prepared by Dr. Wood and Dr. F. Backe, appeared in 1833 as an octavo of 1073 pages, and had attained by 1879 a sale of 150,000 copies; the thirteenth edition, 1870, contained 1830 pages. Dr. Wood's "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine," 2 vols., 1847, was used in the University of Edinburgh, and reached a sixth edition in 1867; his "Therapeutics and Pharmacology," 2 vols., was published in 1856; his "Introductory Lectures and Addresses on Medical Subjects," in 1859; and his "Historical and Biographical Memoirs, Essays and Addresses," in 1872. The last includes a "History of the University," 1827, and "Memoirs of Drs. S. G. Morton, 1853, and F. Backe, 1865." Dr. Wood did much to advance the repute and prosperity of his alma mater, alike by his lectures for a quarter of a century, his able researches and writings, and his later benefactions. In 1865 he founded and endowed five chairs to constitute an auxiliary faculty of medicine: hygiene, medical jurisprudence and toxicology, zoology and comparative anatomy, mineralogy and geology, and botany. The Pennsylvania Hospital was remembered in his will by the establishment of the Peter Hahn ward. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1858, and died in Philadelphia, March 30, 1879.

STEELE, George W., governor of Oklahoma territory, was born in Fayette county, Ind., Dec. 13, 1839. He was educated in the common schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Feb. 1861, but has never practiced. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Federal army, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the following month. He was made captain in September, 1862, major in February, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in June, 1863, serving during the last three years of the war in the army of the Cumberland. On Feb. 23, 1866, he was commissioned first lieutenant, 14th U. S. infantry, and acted as regi-

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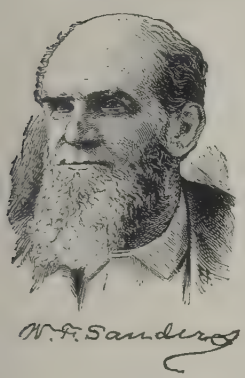
Lyman U. Humphrey

mental quartermaster mainly on the frontier until Feb. 1, 1876, when he resigned and retired from the service. He was chosen as a republican to represent the 11th Indiana district in congress in 1880, and was re-elected in 1882, 1884 and 1886, but was defeated in 1888, when a candidate for the fourth time, on account of a gerrymander which made his district democratic. He was a member while in congress of the committee on military affairs. He resides in Marion, Ind. May 15, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison governor of Oklahoma territory.

SANDERS, Wilbur Fisk, senator, was born at Leon, N. Y., May 2, 1834. At the age of twenty, having previously taught school for several years, he began the study of law at Akron, O., where he was admitted to practice in 1856, and where two years later he married Harriet P. Fenn, of Talmage, O. During the early years of the war he served with bravery and distinction in the Federal army, but he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health in 1863. He decided to settle in Montana, and commenced the practice of his profession at Bannack in that territory, but soon removed to Virginia City, where he at once came into great prominence as a defender of the actions of the vigilantes who hanged without trial many of the bandits and desperadoes who then terrorized the territory. In 1868 he removed to Helena. In 1872, 1874, 1876 and 1878, he was a member of the territorial legislature, and in 1864, 1867, 1880 and 1886 the republican candidate for delegate to congress. When the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. was organized, he became one of the principal attorneys for that corporation. In 1890 he was elected as a republican to the U. S. senate, being the first senator chosen from the newly-created state of Montana. His title to his seat was contested, but without success, and he duly took his place in the senate where his ability, shrewdness and eloquence at once opened to him a conspicuous position in the counsels of his party. Mr. Sanders is brave, morally and physically. His oratorical powers are of the first order and he frequently displays genuine eloquence. His honesty, vigor and resoluteness have never been impeached.



W. F. Sanders

JONES, Thomas Goode, governor of Alabama, was born in Macon, Ga., Nov. 26, 1844. He was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute when the civil war broke out, and at once entered the Confederate army as a private, before he was seventeen years old, and was afterwards appointed to the staff of Gen. Gordon, who more than once had occasion to compliment him on his fearlessness and the value of his services. At the close of the war he engaged in planting, at the same time studying law. His planting operations resulting disastrously, he gave his whole time to the law, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar, at which he soon built up a lucrative practice. He was not one of those who spent their time in lamenting the "lost cause." While not abating his convictions that the South, under the existing conditions, rightfully took up arms, he accorded equal fidelity to principle to the people of the North, and advocated a feeling of fraternity as the best means to heal the wounds of the strife. At the great gathering of ex-Confederate soldiers on Memorial day at Montgomery in 1874, the magnanimous expression he gave to these sentiments brought him prominently before the country. He took great interest in municipal affairs and was an active and useful member of the city council of Montgomery from 1875 to 1885, one of the most trying periods of that city's history. From 1870 to 1880 he was reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Alabama, in which position he gave great satisfaction. He has aided materially in all efforts for the elevation of the bar, and is the author of the "Code of Ethics" adopted by the Alabama state bar association. In 1886 he was elected a representative to the state legislature from Montgomery county. He was re-elected and made speaker of the house at the next session, but declined further renomination as involving too great a sacrifice of his business interests. He was colonel of the 2d regiment of Alabama state troops from 1880 to 1890, and was in command during the Posey and Hawes riots at Birmingham. On both occasions he distinguished himself for coolness and good judgment in maintaining the peace under very trying circumstances. In 1890, notwithstanding the fact that he was opposed to the sub-treasury plan and other schemes advocated by the farmers' alliance, which had a large following in the democratic convention, he was nominated for governor and on Aug. 4th of that year was elected by a large majority.

HAWLEY, Joseph Roswell, senator, was born at Stewartsville, N. C., Oct. 31, 1826. His father was a Baptist minister, who removed to Cazenovia, N. Y., when his son was very young, and soon afterwards took up his abode in Farmington, Conn. Joseph R. Hawley was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1847, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Hartford in 1850, since which time he has made Hartford his home. In 1855 he married Harriet Foote, of Guilford, Conn. She died in March, 1886 leaving no children. In November 1887 he married Edith A. Hornor, of Philadelphia. They have two bright little girls. The practice of law having no charms for Mr. Hawley, he gravitated to journalism, and in 1852 became the editor of the "Charter Oak," an abolition journal, which was merged with the "Evening Press," an organ started in 1856 to support the new republican party. Mr. Hawley became its editor and part owner in 1857. In 1861 he was among the first to enter the service of the Union in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for a campaign of three months. When he left for the field of strife Charles Dudley Warner became editor and part owner of "The Press," Mr. Hawley continuing his interest in the paper. In 1867 "The Press" was consolidated with the Hartford "Courant," the oldest journal in the country, which had been established in the year 1764. Gen. Hawley became editor and owner of one-fifth part of the "Courant" and its valuable plant. The first company raised in Hartford for service in the war was started April 17, 1861, in Mr. Hawley's office, which was filled by the enlistments during that day and evening. Mr. Hawley was chosen first lieutenant and was promoted to captain before going into camp. He continued in command of the company during the three months' term and on entering the three years' service he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Connecticut regiment, Gen. Terry commanding. In 1862 he was appointed colonel and in 1864 he was

Jos. R. Hawley

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commissioned as brevet major-general. During his service from 1861 to 1865 he was at the siege of Charleston and in many battles including Fort Morris, Fort Wagner, James Island, Portocaligo, Olustee, bearing himself bravely at all times. He was with the army of the James at Richmond and Petersburg. At one time he was military governor of Wilmington, N. C., and Gen. Terry's chief of staff after the occupation of Richmond. Coming home from the war with an honorable record, Gen. Hawley was elected governor of Connecticut in 1866. In 1868 he was president of the republican national convention that nominated Gen. Grant. He was chosen to congress as a republican from the first district of Connecticut in 1872, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of J. L. Strong, and in 1873 was chosen for a full term. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1881 as a republican to succeed William W. Eaton, democrat, and was re-elected in 1887. He was president of the centennial commission in 1876. Gen. Hawley is a man of fine presence, able in debate and conscientious in the advocacy of his principles. He is stubborn in support of what he believes to be right. This trait of his character was conspicuously apparent in one of the state elections in Connecticut two or three years after he came to Hartford. He was a pronounced abolitionist when abolitionists were unpopular. It was on the first Monday of April, and a cold northeast storm of snow and hail was raging. He stood on the city hall steps and distributed ballots all day securing only fifty-three votes out of a total of 2,500. But he worked as devotedly for these fifty-three votes in support of his honest convictions as he would have done had his party been popular and in the majority. He is fair in political controversy, and is respected by his fellow-citizens as an honorable partisan, whose character is above reproach. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by Hamilton College and Yale University.

BLAIR, Henry William, senator, was born at Campton, N. H., Dec. 6, 1834. His Scotch-Irish ancestors were among the first settlers in the beautiful Pemegewassett valley of his native state. Both his parents were teachers. His father died when he was two years old and his mother two years later. She is credited with being gifted with remarkable mental endowments. At the age of eight the son was taken into the family of Richard Bartlet, of Campton, where he lived nine years and during that time attended school in winter and worked on a farm during the summer. He then attended Holmes' Academy at Plymouth for two years and afterwards taught school several sessions. Owing to his limited means he was not enabled to complete a college course. In 1856 he began the study of law under the instruction of William Leverett, was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in 1859 and then associated with his preceptor in the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was elected county solicitor of Grafton county. He filled the office for a time and then enlisted as a private in the 15th New Hampshire. Before his regiment left the state he was promoted to captain and was sent to Louisiana. Soon after his arrival there, owing to the disability of his superior officers, he was left in command of his regiment. In the seige of Port Hudson in May, 1863, he was severely wounded in the right arm by a Minie ball and was conveyed from the field to a hospital. In disregard of his surgeon's orders he joined his command in the ill-fated charge on the enemy June 14 and in less than a month after receiving the first wound was shot in the same arm which disabled him for a considerable time. He returned to Concord with his regiment as its lieutenant-colonel. After the war he formed a partnership with Alvin Burleigh in the practice of law at Plymouth. In 1866 Col. Blair began his political career as a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and was re-elected in 1868. He was elected to the forty-fourth congress in 1874, re-elected in 1876 and declined a renomination in 1878. He served on the committee on railroads and the committee on accounts. In 1879 he was elected to the U. S. senate and re-elected in 1885 serving until March, 1891, when he was appointed by President Harrison U. S. minister to China but did not go to that post owing to the opposition of the Chinese government to him on account of the position he had taken on Chinese legislation in congress. In the senate he served on the committees on education and labor, agriculture, transportation, routes to seaboard, election frauds, and exodus of colored people. He was chairman of the committee on education and labor. Soon after entering the senate he introduced a bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of distilled liquors in the United States after 1890. This gave him a wide reputation and placed him in the front rank of temperance advocates in this country. He was the author of the "Blair Common School Bill," which he introduced into the forty-seventh congress. It was passed by the senate in 1884, appropriating $77,000,000 to be apportioned among the states in proportion to their illiteracy. The bill was again passed by the senate in the forty-ninth congress but was never concurred in by the house. In the support of this measure he made an elaborate speech in the senate. Senator Blair was married Dec. 20, 1890, to Eliza Nelson of New Hampshire. She devotes much of her time to benevolent work.

Henry W. Blair

ABBETT, Leon, governor of New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1836. His great-grandfather was an English Quaker, who emigrated to Montgomery Co., Pa., about the middle of the eighteenth century. His father, Ezekiel Abbett, was a prosperous hatter, and married Sarah M. Hawwell, member of a prominent New Jersey family. Leon Abbett was graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1853, the valedictorian of his class. He at once began the study of law in the office of John W. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. After practicing about a year in Philadelphia, he removed to Hoboken, and gained admission to the bars of New York and New Jersey. He became the partner of William J. A. Fuller, of New York, and remained such until the death of the latter in 1889. His industry, ability and eloquence speedily gave him prominence among the leading lawyers of the country. In New Jersey he was retained in many important cases, and became a recognized authority in all cases involving municipal and constitutional law. In 1862 he married Mary Briggs of Philadelphia, and in the following year entered public life as corporation attorney of Hoboken. In 1864 he was elected as a democrat to represent Hoboken in the legislature, and was re-elected in the following year. During both terms he was chairman of the democratic assembly caucus. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City, and represented the first assembly district of that city in the legislature from 1868 to 1870, being speaker of the house in 1869–70. In 1869 Mr. Abbett was president of the board of education of Jersey City, and in 1872 a delegate-at-large to the democratic national con-

vention at Baltimore, and one of its secretaries. In 1876 he was again a delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention at St. Louis. He was also during this period corporation counsel for the city of Bayonne and the town of Union, and subsequently acted in the same capacity for Jersey City until 1883. In 1874, while on a visit to Europe, he was nominated for state senator. He was elected and served three years, being chosen president of the senate in 1877. In 1878 he was appointed by Gov. McClellan a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and later he was selected by Gov. Ludlow as a member of a commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. In 1883 he was nominated for governor of New Jersey by the democrats, and was elected by a majority of 6,809 votes. In 1887 he was the democratic caucus candidate for U. S. senator, but after a prolonged struggle was defeated by the union of four of the democratic members of the legislature with the republicans. His defeat under such circumstances only increased his popularity, and in 1889 he was again nominated for governor by acclamation and elected by a majority of 14,253. In his first inaugural address in 1884, Gov. Abbett called attention to the tax system of New Jersey by which the railroads of the state were practically exempted from taxation, and demanded its immediate reform. The legislature in obedience to this demand, in April, 1884, passed a series of tax laws which imposed a tax on railroads and other corporations, and to a large extent equalized the burden of taxation. The courts upheld the new laws, and since that time no direct tax has been imposed upon the individual property holders of New Jersey. Gov. Abbett then forced from the Morris & Essex Railroad Co. the surrender of an alleged irreparable contract with the state, exempting the road from taxation, even compelling it to pay into the state treasury $235,000 for back taxes. At the same time he induced other railroads to relinquish their claims to exemption under alleged irreparable contracts. During his first term the labor laws of the state were also wisely amended at his suggestion, and a series of acts for the better governing of municipalities passed. In his second inaugural message, the governor urged the passage of a ballot reform law, and his recommendations were promptly adopted by the legislature. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the democratic national convention of 1880. During his incumbency of the gubernatorial chair he has also attended to his large practice at the New York bar. He is a man of democratic habits, wonderfully accurate in gauging public opinion, and exceedingly popular with the people of his state. His name has been frequently mentioned as a democratic nominee for president. He resides in Jersey City, and has been a widower since 1879. He has three children, two sons and one daughter. Both of his sons are lawyers. Gov. Abbett is a prominent free mason, and for a number of years has been grand representative of the grand lodge of Ireland in New Jersey. He is commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and during the cruising season no boat is more frequently seen in New York waters than his steam yacht New Jersey.

QUAY, Matthew Stanley, senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York Co., Pa., Sept. 30, 1833. His Scotch-Irish ancestors settled in Chester county of the good old Quaker state in 1715, and his father, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, moved from Dillsburgh to Beaver in 1840. Matthew was named after Gen. Matthew Stanley, an eminent citizen of Brandywine Manor, Chester Co. He was graduated with distinction from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1850, at seventeen years of age, after which he traveled, taught school, lectured, studied law under the afterwards Supreme Court Judge Sterret and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was appointed prothonotary in 1855 and elected in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant-commissary-general of the state, private secretary to the famous war executive, Gov. Curtin; colonel of the 134th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers (nine months service); in 1862, military state agent at Washington; major and chief of transportation and telegraphs and military secretary to Gov. Curtin from 1863 to 1865. He acted as state representative from 1865 to 1868 and as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, as secretary of the republican state executive committee in 1869; secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, delegate-at-large to the republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888; editor of the Beaver "Radical" and the Philadelphia "Recorder," chairman of the republican state committee 1878–79; secretary of the commonwealth 1879–82; state treasurer in 1885; U. S. senator in 1886, and member and chairman of the national republican executive committee in 1888. Col. Quay proved his personal courage upon the battle-field, fighting through the fierce carnage of Fredericksburg after his resignation as colonel of his regiment had been received, and in general orders was complimented for his gallantry and received the unusual distinction of a congressional medal. He had also a genius for organization and management that quickly displayed itself and drew him to important positions of administrative power and responsibility. As state assistant commissary-general, in the creation and handling of food supplies; as the confidential head subordinate of that transcendent war governor, Curtin, in conducting the army arrangements of his great state, and as Pennsylvania state agent and chief of transportation and telegraphs at the national capital, supervising mammoth instrumentalities of war, he showed the phenomenal power of leadership that afterwards won him national recognition as one of the most successful political managers this country has ever known. Cool, serene, far-seeing and resourceful, fertile in expedients, holding his impulses and his forces thoroughly in hand, firm as a rock on any line of policy and unquailing under either opposition or calumny, he has planned and carried to success as the head of republican committees, state and national campaigns doubtful and difficult, winning by his masterful ability the election of Governors Hartranft and Hoyt of Pennsylvania, and of Benjamin Harrison as president, in the last case clutching victory from almost certain defeat. He is a consummate diplomat, seeing the unwise, avoiding the impracticable, full of tact in flanking

M S Quay

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breakers and healing divisions and dropping unwise programmes. His practical mind and even temper handle party crises with rare wisdom. Mr. Quay is in action a sort of Talleyrand, strong in a certain finesse of political strategy, skilled in the best art of party management. Socially he is an exceedingly agreeable and wholly unpretentious gentleman, and a loyal friend.

STOCKBRIDGE, Francis Brown, senator, was born in Bath, Me., April 9, 1826. After receiving a common school education, he became a clerk in a wholesale house in Boston, where he remained four years. In 1847 he removed to Chicago and opened a lumber yard in that city. In a short time he became interested in the management of several large sawmills in Michigan, and ever since has dealt largely in lumber at St. Ignace and Black river. In 1869 he was elected to the Michigan house of representatives, and in 1871 to the Michigan senate. On account of the ill health of his wife, he declined the appointment of minister to The Hague tendered him by President Grant, and also refused a nomination as governor of the state for the same reason. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a republican in 1887. Since 1863 he has resided in Kalamazoo, Mich. Manufacturing, mining, railroading and lumbering, have all claimed a share of his attention. He died in Chicago, Apr. 30, 1894.

Francis B. Stockbridge

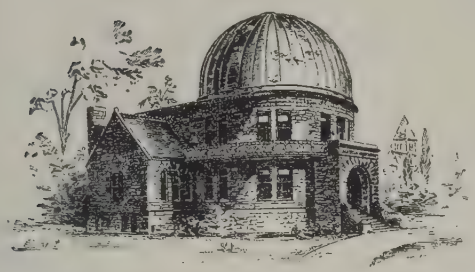
FLEMING, Aretas Brooks, governor of West Virginia, was born in Harrison county, Va. (now Marion county, W. Va.), Oct. 15, 1839. His father was a successful and enterprising farmer and a leading citizen of his county, and his mother the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, who emigrated from New England to western Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century. His early boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of his county. He afterwards taught school, first in the country districts and later at Glenville, Gilmer Co. In 1859 he entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued the study of law, and in 1862 he began the practice of his profession. The young lawyer displayed so much ability that in 1863 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of his county, and re-elected in 1865. In this trying time—during and immediately following the war—he discharged his duties with marked fidelity and wise conservatism. After this first public service he continued to practice law, becoming in 1866 the partner of Alpheus F. Haymond, one of the ablest lawyers of the state, and for many years president of the supreme court of appeals. In 1871 and again in 1874 he was elected to the house of delegates, where he was both active and efficient, serving on the judiciary and other important committees, and in the session of 1875 acting as chairman of the committee on taxation and finance. Upon the death of Charles S. Lewis in January, 1878, he was appointed judge of the circuit court for the second judicial circuit by Gov. Matthews, to fill the vacancy until the following election. The result of this election was a confirmation of the appointment by a handsome majority, and Judge Fleming continued to serve during the unexpired term. At the general election in the fall of 1880, he was again the nominee of his party for the judgeship of his circuit and was re-elected by a large majority, although the circuit as then constituted, was republican in politics. By this election he would have continued on the bench until Dec. 31, 1888, but in August of that year he was tendered the democratic nomination for the office of governor of the state. Accordingly he resigned from the bench on September 1, following, and, free from judicial restraints, entered upon a thorough canvass of the state. After one of the most exciting political conflicts in West Virginia's history, Gen. Nathan Goff, the republican candidate, was found to have a majority of 74 votes on the face of the returns, although every other candidate on the democratic state ticket was elected by a safe majority. The democratic state executive committee, believing that such an extraordinary result could not be produced without the employment of fraudulent means, instituted a careful investigation, and subsequently at the instance of the committee, Judge Fleming inaugurated a contest for the office before the legislature of the state, which convened in January, 1889. By this body, Feb. 4, 1890, Judge Fleming was declared to have been duly elected to the office of governor and on the 6th day of the same month he took the oath of office. Energetic, persevering and progressive, he has assiduously applied himself not only to his profession and his public duties, but to the promotion of industrial enterprises. He was one of the originators of the Gaston Gas Coal Co., the Montana Coal and Coke Co., and the Monongahela Coal and Coke Co., and may be properly classed among the pioneers of the coke industry of the Upper Monongahela Valley. He has always been an active friend of education, it being largely through his efforts that a state normal school was established in his native town. His broad and varied experience in his profession, at the bar and upon the bench, has gained for him an enviable reputation as one of the foremost lawyers of his state, in recognition of which the University of West Virginia conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in June, 1891. Gov. Fleming married Carrie M., a daughter of James O. Watson, a prominent citizen and one of the most extensive coal operators in the northern section of the state.

A. B. Fleming

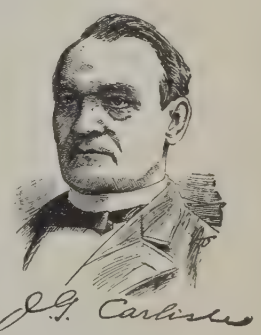
CHAMBERLIN, Humphrey Barker, railroad president and real estate operator was born in Manchester, England, Feb. 7, 1847. His parents came to New York city in 1852, whence they removed to Oswego, N. Y., in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of both cities, and took a special course in the Oswego Normal School. During the last year of the civil war, he served in the military telegraph corps at the headquarters of Gens. Schofield, Howard, Palmer and Terry, and for the ten years succeeding 1866 was in the drug business at Oswego, Fulton and Syracuse, N. Y. While at Syracuse, he was chosen general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., a position he was obliged to give up in 1879 on account of failing health. He then took up his residence in Denver, Col., where he was president of a

H. B. Chamberlin

shoe manufacturing company during 1881. At the same time he engaged in real estate transactions for himself and eastern friends and clients. The latter business, which has taken large proportions, is now conducted by the Chamberlin Investment Co., in which his brothers, A. W., W. H. and F. J. Chamberlin are his associates. Mr. Chamberlin was president of the Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade for 1889, and of the Beaver Brook Water Co., now the Denver Water Co. He is president of The Denver, Colorado Cañon & Pacific Railroad Co. and at the head of a large number of business enterprises in Colorado, Texas, California, Washington, Montana and Idaho. He was president of the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Philadelphia in 1889. His wise liberality is witnessed by the gift to the University of Denver at a cost of $50,000 of the completely equipped "Chamberlin Observatory" whose telescope has a twenty-inch object-glass; and by his subscriptions of $25,000 to The Young Men's Christian Association building fund, and $40,000 towards the erection of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and his equally generous aid to other educational and charitable institutions.



CARLISLE, John Griffin, senator and speaker of the house of representatives in the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, was born in Kenton county, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. His father was a farmer with a large family whose children could obtain only the rudimentary education furnished by the public schools of the neighborhood. John had to remain on his father's farm during the working season and could take advantage of the schools but for a brief period in each year. After leaving school he was obliged to give himself entirely to farm work during the day but at night he devoted all his spare time to study and reading. He seems to have been ambitious from his earliest youth to gain as much education as was possible, and through his industry and his natural gifts he soon became proficient in all subjects to which he was able to gain access. When he was about seventeen years of age he began to teach, finding an opportunity in a small country school, but being ambitious to progress out of this line as soon as opportunity would permit, he spent his leisure time in reading law. When he was able to do so, he removed to Covington where he taught school and afterwards continued the study of law with J. W. Stevenson and W. B. Kinkead, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. In the Covington court-house the budding lawyer and statesman made his first speech before he was twenty-three years of age. It is said that the occasion was a very tough case which had been placed in his hands and with which he was expected even by his friends and those who believed in him, to make a signal failure, but to the surprise of everybody he exhibited not the slightest nervousness, beginning his address with a few plain words spoken in a quiet manner and then warming up as he progressed, showed at the same time that he had completely mastered every detail of his subject. He made no attempt at illustration or fanciful adornment or oratory, but his manner was impressive and winning, his voice proved to be remarkably clear and pleasing and the result was that the interest awakened in the court-room never flagged until he completed his speech. Then many of those present crowded about him to congratulate him and even the judge predicted a fine future for the young lawyer. This prediction proved true. Indeed his practice increased so rapidly that in two years he is said to have had a larger business than any other member of the profession in that county. Meanwhile the peculiar qualities which distinguished his first attempt, namely, simplicity, earnestness and complete understanding of his subject-matter, continued to characterize his efforts. Naturally his ability and the popularity which he soon achieved brought him so far into public notice in a political way that in less than a year from the time he began to practice he was elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, of which he was a member from 1859 to 1861. In 1864 he was nominated for presidential elector on the democratic ticket but declined to run. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate of Kentucky, and in 1868 made his debut in national politics as delegate-at-large from the state of Kentucky to the national democratic convention in New York city. In 1869 he was re-elected to the state senate, and in 1871, being nominated for lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, he resigned his seat in the senate, was elected and served in that office until September, 1875. The following year he was chosen alternate presidential elector for the state at large. After serving as lieutenant-governor through the four years' term, he was nominated and elected to the forty-fifth congress, taking his seat in March, 1877. He was six times re-elected. From his entrance into the house of representatives Mr. Carlisle became prominent on the floor when any important question was to be decided and was speedily recognized as a democratic leader with affluent possibilities. He became a member of the committee of ways and means and at the very beginning of his congressional career attracted the attention of not only the house but of the country by a very able speech on revenue reform. In fact this subject and that of the revival of American shipping he has long regarded as the most important questions before the country. In December, 1883, Mr. Carlisle was elected speaker of the house of representatives, over no less formidable an opponent than the late Samuel J. Randall, and to this office he was re-elected in 1885 and 1887, serving six years. Having been a controlling spirit among the democratic representatives on the floor of the house, Mr. Carlisle had no difficulty as speaker in enforcing order and carrying out his belief that nothing but parliamentary law and the rules of the house ought to govern a speaker in making his decisions. In that position partisanship had no hold upon him, and he would not allow for a moment that the democratic party or any member of it had any more claim upon him for a hearing than had



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the republican party. Of course when it came to a question of throwing the casting vote, it would be done as a rule in favor of his party. Altogether, Mr. Carlisle made an unimpeachable record as speaker, as well for his ability and thorough knowledge of his rights and duties as for his absolute sense of justice. Eventually he became an authority on parliamentary law to whom some of the oldest men in the house did not hesitate to turn for advice or information. In the forty-sixth congress, Mr. Carlisle made a profound impression with what was known as the "Carlisle Internal Revenue Bill," and from that hour he became recognized as a leader of his party on the tariff question. Mr. Carlisle's speeches have been characterized as models of terse, vigorous and pure English. In the simplicity of their style and the directness of their purpose they are said to equal those of any of the best-known American or English orators. At the time when the three per cent. bank bill was before the house, though it was opposed by the secretary of the treasury as well as by the republican party, the ability and eloquence of Mr. Carlisle prevailed to such an extent that it passed the house and the senate. It was afterward vetoed by President Hayes. During the great tariff debates of recent years Mr. Carlisle has ranked among the very first of those whose addresses have not only held the attention of the house but have been carried broadcast over the country through the medium of the press, producing the deepest and most widespread interest. While not a "free-trader," he was one of the most determined adversaries the protectionists ever met in congress and not only planned every campaign against them but in all instances led his followers, if not to victory at least to a result very near it. In 1890 Mr. Carlisle was elected U. S. senator from Kentucky. It was hardly an advance for him, inasmuch as he had already attained the highest statesmanship, standing far above most of his fellows on the gravest questions, and discussing political issues with regard to the public welfare rather than party interests. On Jan. 15, 1857, Mr. Carlisle was married to Mary Jane, the daughter of Maj. John A. Goodson of Covington, Ky. Their surviving children are William Kinkead, the attorney for the Columbian exposition at Chicago, and Libbon Logan, a practicing lawyer, who also served as private secretary to his father.

FOWLE, Daniel G., governor of North Carolina, 1888–91, was born at Washington, Beaufort Co., N. C., March 3, 1831. He was educated in a private school and at Princeton College, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He soon acquired a large practice, and became one of the best known and most successful advocates in the state. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but went to the front as second-lieutenant. He was afterwards made a major in the commissary department, which post he resigned to assist in raising the 31st North Carolina regiment, of which he was successively captain and lieutenant-colonel. He was captured by Burnside's forces in the battle of Roanoke Island, but was paroled after a short imprisonment. He then served in the North Carolina legislature and as adjutant-general of the state. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the superior court, an appointment which was confirmed and extended to a lifetime by the legislature of the following year. He resigned, however, in 1866 to devote himself to his rapidly increasing law practice, and again entered political life, serving in every office which the people asked him to fill, until he was elected governor of the state in 1888. He served by re-election for three years, dying while in office, in March, 1891.

CAREY, Joseph M., senator, was born in Sussex county, Del., Jan. 19, 1845. He was a student at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and Union College of New York, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, and began there the practice of his profession. Two years later, when Wyoming was organized as a territory, he was appointed U. S. district attorney, which office he resigned two years later in order to accept that of associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming. He was appointed a member of the "Centennial" commission in 1876, and in 1881–85 was mayor of Cheyenne. He represented Wyoming in congress 1885–90; and to his well-directed efforts in and out of the house of representatives Wyoming is largely indebted for its admission into the Union as a state. It was because of the popularity acquired by his success in this direction, that he was chosen by the legislature as the first senator to represent the new state. The announcement of his election was applauded ten minutes before the speaker could be heard, and gave universal satisfaction throughout the state. He was the unanimous nominee of the republican party. Senator Carey has for more than twenty years been identified with the largest private enterprises of the state. At present he is deeply interested in the live stock industry and in real estate transactions.

EUSTIS, James Biddle, senator, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 27, 1834. He is the son of George Eustis, an eminent jurist who was at one time chief justice of Louisiana. He received a classical education, was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854 and admitted to the bar in 1856 after which he commenced practice in New Orleans. At the opening of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Magruder; but was transferred to the staff of Gen. J. E. Johnston in 1862 and served with him until the close of the war, when he resumed the practice of law in New Orleans. He was elected to the Louisiana legislature in 1866 and served on a committee sent to Washington to confer with President Johnson on the condition of Louisiana. He was a democratic candidate for congress in 1872 and in the same year was elected to the state legislature. From 1874 to 1877 he was a member of the state senate. He was elected U. S. senator to fill an unexpired term in 1876 and served until 1879. He then became professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana, holding that position until 1884 when he was again elected U. S. senator, serving there upon the committees of foreign relations and immigration. His second term in the senate was characterized by opposition to many of the official acts of President Cleveland. He is a man of scholarly attainments, a lawyer of great ability and an eloquent speaker.

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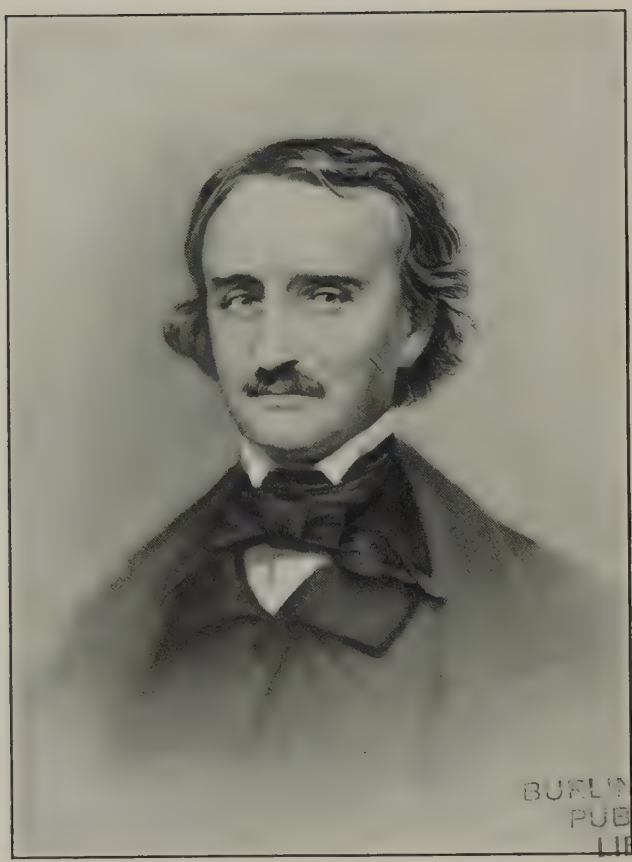

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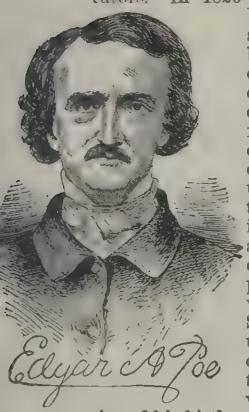
Edgar A. Poe.

POE, Edgar Allan, poet, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1809. David Poe, of Baltimore, son of Gen. Poe, a distinguished Marylander, in 1806 married Elizabeth Arnold, an English lady and an actress, in the city of Charleston, S. C. The study of the law had been planned for David by his father, but a natural talent inclined the youth to the stage, and as an amateur actor he fell in love with and married Miss Arnold. It was while he and his wife were filling a brief professional engagement in Boston that the child who was destined to make their name illustrious was born. Two years after the birth of Edgar his parents died, both suddenly and only a few days apart, in Richmond, Va., and their children, three in all, were adopted by sympathetic friends, Edgar being taken by John Allan, a gentleman of high social position. The data of Poe's life were for many years curiously uncertain. Diligent research has at last established a quite clear array of facts respecting his career, though there are still elusive chronological phantoms here and there. Edgar's primary scholastic experience ranged from tutelage in England at the age of seven, to the classical schools of Profs. Clarke and Burke, in Richmond, Va., from 1820 to 1823, and then with private tutors. In 1826 he was sent to the University of Virginia. Among his classmates and companions there the best blood of the South was represented. Some of these have contributed to the record of his university days, and they, with such of the faculty as have left accounts concerning him, agree that he was not only a successful student, winning uncommon classic distinction, but that he was conspicuous for nobility of character. He led a free life at the university; but to fully escape this he would have been compelled to shun the aristocratic clique with which he naturally affiliated. Soon after his withdrawal from the university, wearying of the duties of Mr. Allan's counting-room, he determined to seek his fortune in the world. His fancy led him to the city of his birth, and there, in 1827, in his eighteenth year, he found a publisher for his youthful verses, which appeared under the title of "Tamerlane, and Other Poems." This slight volume contained, in all, ten poems, among the fugitive pieces being "The Lake," a lyric which foreshadowed the "tremulous delight" which his ardent imagination ever drew from objects of real or supposed terror. Finding himself friendless and with depleted resources in Boston, he capriciously enlisted in the U. S. army, as a private, under the name of E. A. Perry. He served two years, receiving minor but honorable promotion for faithfulness and efficiency, and was discharged by substitute. While in the army he continued to write, and in 1829 he published, in Baltimore, another small book, entitled "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems." This volume revealed mental growth and advance in literary style and the art of rhetorical effect. Poe now decided upon re-entering the army by graduation at West Point. His cadetship was readily effected through influential friends, and he donned the uniform of the Military Academy but only to find it a distasteful gear. His true ambition pointed to literary eminence. He soon requested his foster-father's permission to resign, but was denied his wish, whereupon he procured his own dismissal by pleading "guilty" to counts before a court-martial ingeniously connived at by himself, and then returned to Richmond. Mr. Allan was justly incensed at his protégé's waywardness, domestic discord followed, and Poe, forfeiting his prospective fortune, renounced connection with the Allans. The true history of this rupture will never be known; but in justice to Poe it may be stated that Didier exhibits in his biography a letter to himself from a lady confidante of Poe's which acquits the young poet of ingratitude or unmanly conduct in the affair. About the time of his leaving West Point he published a third volume of poems (New York, 1831), purporting to be a second edition of the Baltimore print, but containing six new pieces, among them the haunting lyric, "To Helen," and the happy song-burst, "Israfel." This book was generally ridiculed by the cadets, to whom it was foolishly dedicated, but the appreciative spirits into whose hands it fell knew that to the roll of true poets another name would be added. From Richmond the homeless wanderer went to Baltimore, where he fell in love with his young cousin, Virginia Clemm, who four years afterward became his wife. On reaching the "Monumental City" he sought various means of subsistence, but was unsuccessful, so, partly from choice, partly from necessity, he turned to literature as a profession. Fortunately he was wise enough to realize that the South was uncongenial to the higher element of his talent—that there was no constituency there for the poet. This led him to try prose. His first published story was "A MS. Found in a Bottle." It appeared in the "Saturday Visitor," and was awarded a prize of $100, which had been offered for the best tale. Encouraged by this, he wrote more stories. His next publication was "Berenice"—a story of diabolical fascination—which came out in "The Southern Literary Messenger," of Richmond, and this was immediately followed by other tales and some brief critical essays. It was about this time that Poe was first publicly known to drink occasionally to inebriety. The indulgence with which he had harmlessly dallied as a youth now became to his strained organism a menacing vice; but he fought it down and devoted himself with unremitting industry to literary work. He was not a drunkard, and he never became one; yet, notwithstanding the mass of proof to the contrary, there is a general feeling that he was a confirmed inebriate. The truth is, he was not even a tippler. He seldom drank strong liquors—and this is true of him to the end—but when he did so he invariably became intoxicated. He had lesion on one side of the brain, and the lightest tonic was sufficient to cause him to act strangely. The "immortal infamy" of fastening upon him the shame of drunkenness belongs partly to Griswold, one of his literary executors. In 1835 Poe went to Richmond to assist in editing the "Literary Messenger." Under his management that magazine increased its circulation in one year from 700 to 5,000. In little more than twice the same length of time he subsequently influenced the increase of "Graham's Magazine," in Philadelphia, from a list of 5,000 to 52,000. The impetus given to these periodicals was due as much to his criticisms as his tales. He was a fearless and generally a just critic, though, as Mr. Lowell has graciously said, he sometimes seemed to mistake his vial of prussic acid for his inkstand. The bitterness which developed against him is plainly traceable. When he entered the field of literature he found it usurped by pretentious claimants whose right to domain he forthwith vigorously disputed and mercilessly attacked. Adhering to prose, he produced many stories in rapid succession. His old poems occasionally appeared in print in revised dress, but prose was his stand-by. In 1838 he was tentatively engaged in New York. From New York he went to Philadelphia (1839), and became associate editor of Burton's "Gentleman's Magazine," in which "The Fall of the House of Usher" soon appeared. About the same time he made a collection of his best



stories, and they were published in two volumes, as "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque." Among the twenty-five tales in this collection was "Ligeia," which Poe regarded as his finest piece. It is a poetic story, delicately conceived and handled with matchless skill—a startling story of the victory of the soul over death through the might of love and the power of will. In 1841 he took the editorial chair of "Graham's," in which the "Gentleman's" had been merged. By way of diversion he published several papers on the science of cryptology, maintaining the theory that human ingenuity could not construct any conbination of secret characters which human sagacity could not decipher. Several shrewd correspondents tested his genius in this matter, and he triumphantly proved his daring assertion. "The Murder in the Rue Morgue" (which first made his fame in France), appeared in "Graham's" in 1841, and in 1843 "The Gold-Bug" (illustrative of a theory of ciphers), in "The Dollar Newspaper. Poe's salary as editor was exceedingly meager, yet by vigilant economy he managed to keep a comfortable home for his wife and her mother. In 1844 he removed with his little household to New York. In this city he was engaged as editorial assistant on "The Mirror," which was owned by N. P. Willis, and on "The Broadway Journal," of which he became sole proprietor; but this paper soon collapsed. He continued to pour forth stories from his magical cornucopia, but was

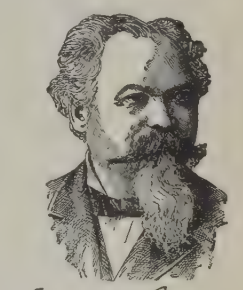
chiefly noted for a series of elaborate criticisms on living authors, principally poets. In January, 1845, the most momentous event in Poe's literary history occurred. This was the publication of "The Raven"—a poem which with mercurial swiftness ran the circuit of the reading world, and gave its author unrivaled cisatlantic fame. The secret of the instant success of this poem, aside from its artistic construction, was its touch upon the ready sympathies of heart and intellect by its portrayal of a mournful and never-ending remembrance of love and loss. "The Raven" made Poe a literary "lion," and for the first time since his youth he figured in society. He even appeared on the lecture stand, but with poor success. A new poem was now daily expected from him; but the fountain was again sealed. Throughout life he exemplified the honesty of his early dictum, that with him poetry was "not a purpose, but a passion." The next sensation created by his pen was a series of critiques—"The Literati of New York"—which ran in "Godey's Lady's Book." These criticisms combined with his own estimate of various authors the opinions expressed of them in conversational circles. In his fifteen years of editorial service Poe was a model of conscientious application to duty. Graham and Willis, perhaps the most trustworthy of his coadjutors, have left testimonials as to his industry and fidelity. In the spring of 1846, his own health being but little better than that of his fast-failing wife's, he rented a suburban cottage at Fordham (hoping to find more comfort there than in the city). He was very poor, for his work had brought him only the barest necessaries. His beautiful Virginia's frail state had not needlessly alarmed him, for at Fordham she steadily grew weaker from month to month, and in the winter of 1847 she died. After this distressing event the pathway of Poe led precipitously to his own grave, though three of his best poems were written in the two "immemorial" years which remained to him—"Ulalume," "The Bells," and "Annabel Lee" (his last). He also then wrote the metaphysical medley "Eureka," and the exquisite landscape studies, "Landor's Cottage" and "The Domain of Arnheim." Utterly broken in health, and mentally dispirited, in the fall of 1849 he revived the idea of publishing a magazine of his own, to be called "The Stylus," and for the purpose of furthering his design he journeyed south to confer with old friends. He went to Philadelphia, from there to Richmond, and thence to Baltimore. Here the melancholy drama of his life ended—swiftly, darkly, pitifully. The fulfillment of that "impending doom" which for years so sinisterly overshadowed him came down like the rush of a storm. He died in Washington College Hospital in a state of delirium. He was buried in the cemetery of Westminster church. After the lapse of twenty-six years a monument was raised to his memory. The dominant tone of Poe's verse gives the key to his soul, and explains the transient moods under which his lyrics were composed. He was a devotee to beauty; but his large mind, illuminated with unusual intuition, apprehended the significance of creation in the appalling as well as in the beautiful, and to his mental touch these antipodal phases became interchangeable and were sometimes unified. His tuneful poems revived in America the dying notes of the Georgian era, and his wonderful stories lit the reading-lamps of the world. Poe was uncommonly handsome, with broad shoulders and a slender waist; his bearing was erect, his carriage graceful, his hands and feet most shapely, his face pale but clear, his brow wide

and noble and, as Stedman has remarked, not unlike that of Bonaparte; his hair was dark and clustering, and his eyes were miracles of blended shades. He habitually dressed in black. For additional particulars the reader is referred to the following: Memoir by Griswold; notices by Willis and Lowell, N. Y., 1850; Poe and His Critics, Mrs. Whitman, N. Y., 1860; Notice to Works, by James Hannay, London, 1856; Works, with a study from the French of Baudelaire, London, 1872; Memoir by R. H. Stoddard, with Poems, N. Y., 1875; Memoir by John H. Ingram, Edinburgh, 1874; Ibid., N. Y. 1876; Life by Ingram, London, 1880; Memorial Volume, S. S. Rice, Baltimore, 1877; Life by Wm. F. Gill, N. Y. and London, 1878; Life by Eugene L. Didier, N. Y., 1876; Critical sketch by E. C. Stedman, Boston, 1881, now in Poets of America; Life by Levi Woodberry, Boston, 1885; Essays by Higginson, Lathrop, Fairfield, Conway, Gosse, Swinburne. He died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1849.

SERGEANT, John, missionary, was born at Stockbridge in 1747, the son of John Sergeant (1710–49). He was educated at Princeton, and in 1775 returned to minister to the Indians whom his father had Christianized. When the tribe, numbering about 400, removed to Madison county, N. Y., after the revolution, he shared their migration, and continued to labor among them until his death at New Stockbridge, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1824.

BOOTH, Agnes, actress, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, of English parents, her maiden name being Marion Agnes Rookes. She made her *début* as an actress on the stage of the Victoria theatre, in Sydney, at the age of fourteen, after which, in 1860, she went to San Francisco, and for seven years was a member of stock companies playing in that city. In February, 1861, she became the wife of Harry Perry, an actor of great popularity and prominence, who died one year later. She was first seen in New York city at the Winter Garden theatre, in October, 1865, with John Sleeper Clarke, and next in the support of Edwin Forrest, who, on Nov. 13, 1865, opened a memorable engagement at Niblo's, during which he played "Richelieu," "Othello," "Virginius," "Hamlet," "Jack Cade," and "The Gladiator." Following her appearance with Forrest, she was a member of the cast which produced "Leah," at Niblo's theatre, with Kate Bateman in the title rôle. The great and immediate popularity she achieved with the New York public led to her engagement as leading lady at the Boston theatre, where she remained for five years, supporting the best-known actors of the time. In 1867 she became the wife of Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., who died in September, 1883, but whose name she has ever since borne. In a production of "King John," at Booth's theatre, in 1870, Mrs. Booth attracted much attention by her strong and impressive acting as Constance, and she was the principal attraction in the magnificent productions of "Sardanapalus," and "Antony and Cleopatra," at the same theatre, in 1876 and 1877. In 1877 she became the leading lady of the stock company playing at the Union Square theatre, New York, under the management of Mr. A. M. Palmer, being seen during the season in "Pink Dominoes," and a "Celebrated Case." In 1878 Messrs. Abbey and Schoeffel secured her for their stock company playing at the Park theatre, where her acting in "Old Love Letters," a delightful comedy written by Bronson Howard, was one of the dramatic events of the year. Indeed, Mr. Howard was so pleased with her acting of her part that he gave her the play. Mrs. Booth next attracted attention as Belinda, in "Engaged." In 1881 she became a member of the Madison Square theatre company, under the management of Daniel Frohman, and created the part of Nora, in "Esmeralda," and Mrs. Dick, in "Young Mrs. Winthrop." "The Wages of Sin" was first given in New York city at the Fourteenth street theatre, May 12, 1884, the success it achieved being due almost wholly to the acting of Mrs. Booth. After successful engagements in Boston and Philadelphia, she returned to the Madison Square theatre, under the management of A. M. Palmer, and on Nov. 1, 1886, created the part of Mrs. Ralston, in "Jim the Penman," her most important creation in recent years. Since then she has been seen in a number of important rôles in the metropolis. On Feb. 4, 1885, she became the wife of John B. Schoeffel (q. v.), who is at present resident manager of the Tremont theatre, Boston. She owns a pleasant home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where her summer vacations are spent. In versatility and complete and admirable command of her art, she is one of the first actresses of her time.

KEOGH, Edward, business man and legislator, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, Jan. 22, 1835. In 1841 his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Utica, N. Y., but removed to Milwaukee, Wis., the following year to make a permanent home. There Edward received a common-school education, laying the foundation for his future success by learning the art of printing. In 1867, with his scanty savings, he started a very small printing office on his own account, which, after a struggle of years, received an impetus that resulted in a steady growth until it became one of the leading book and job printing offices in Wisconsin. In 1889, seizing a business opportunity, Mr. Keogh established a branch office in Chicago, and the enterprise was crowned with immediate success. Few men have had such continued political popularity. As early as 1860, in his twenty-fifth year, he was for the first time elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and two years later, in 1863, he enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest member of the state senate. His constituents of the third district have elected him as their representative thirteen successive times, the last time, in 1890, by the largest majority that any member ever received, Mr. Keogh having 962 out of a total of 1,047 votes cast. Without being in the least eccentric, he possesses some native characteristics which make him a great favorite with his fellow-citizens. A degree of modest dignity is traceable in his features, and yet the poorest among his constituents may address him as "Ed" without the slightest fear of offending him. Being of a very sympathetic nature, he cannot bear the sight of suffering without offering relief. On the floor of the legislature he is looked upon as a mentor, his opinion of a measure, given in short but unmistakable terms, seldom failing to seal its fate. Of late years he has been especially active for the purification of election methods by infusing more dignity into the system of voting, and practically abolishing the peddling of tickets. The law which he originated and championed was passed by the legislature of 1889. It provides for portable booths, and divides voting districts into precincts of approximately 500 voters. The booths are divided into two compartments—one for the voter, the other for officers of election. This secures absolute secrecy of ballot, only one voter being admitted at a time. The booth has opposite entrance and exit doors. The law has become very popular since its first application, and is by many considered superior to the Australian system because of its simplicity. Separate boxes being provided for each party ticket, the "splitting" of a ticket is left entirely to the judgment and preference of the voter. Practically the same provisions now apply to party caucuses, by the operations of a law fathered by Mr. Keogh in the legislature of 1891.



McCULLAGH, Joseph Burbridge, journalist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1843, and came to the United States when he was eleven years old. He at once became an apprentice in the office of the "Freeman's Journal," a Catholic weekly paper of New York city, edited by "Abbe" McMaster. In 1858, after spending three or four years in New York, he went to St. Louis, where he obtained work as a compositor, and later as a reporter on the St. Louis "Democrat." Removing to Cincinnati a few months later, he was employed as a stenographer on the Cincinnati "Commercial." He was very energetic in securing news, and thereby so far pleased the managers of the paper that on the outbreak of the war they selected him to fill the important post of correspondent at the Capital. He had the happy faculty of transmit

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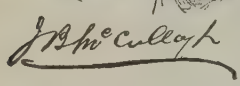
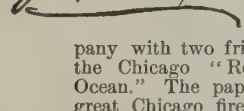
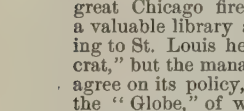
ting the spirit and the coloring of events in his despatches, which were much read. It was he who developed and perfected the practice of interviewing, and as "Mack" he soon became the most widely known of the Washington correspondents. He was an ardent republican, and on more than one critical occasion relinquished his pen for the sword, being one of the handful of volunteers who manned the ironclad St. Louis, the first of the Union vessels to run the gauntlet of the shore batteries. While crossing the Mississippi river with Gen. Grant, a personal friendship was begun with the great general which lasted until the latter's death. He was also with Sherman's army on its march through Georgia. In the intervals of his work at the capital, he took part in the heated Vallandigham campaign in Ohio. He made a tour of the South, and wrote up his observations for the Cincinnati "Commercial" two years after the war; was one of the Associated Press stenographers in congress, and did considerable work for the New York "Times;" was managing editor of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," from 1868 to 1870, when, in company with two friends, he bought an interest in the Chicago "Republican"—now the "Inter-Ocean." The paper was burned out during the great Chicago fire, in which Mr. McCullagh lost a valuable library and everything he had. Returning to St. Louis he became editor of the "Democrat," but the managers of the paper, being unable to agree on its policy, a new sheet was started called the "Globe," of which Mr. McCullagh became the head in 1873. Two years later, the "Globe" and "Democrat" were consolidated, and he has since been managing editor of the "Globe-Democrat." As a writer he enjoys controversy.

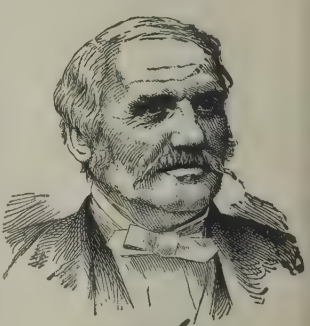


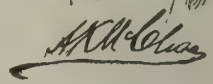
WALLACH, Antony, manufacturer, was born at Freystadtel, Hungary, May 13, 1834. He received a thorough education at a private school, and learned from his father the trade of manufacturing jeweler. At the age of nineteen he became associated with his brother (who had preceded him to this country by five years), in the manufacture of gold chains. Commencing in a small way, they gradually enlarged their business until they became one of the largest firms in that specialty in the country, employing from 200 to 300 hands. They established a reputation for this class of goods, by adopting a uniform price for the various patterns and weights. During his thirty years' experience Mr. Wallach enjoyed uninterrupted success, and was known throughout the entire business community as a man of the highest probity. He passed through great financial crises, but his paper was never once dishonored, and he promptly met all his financial obligations. He became a director in the Importers' and Traders' National Bank in 1875, and in the United States Life Insurance Co. in 1876, in both of which institutions he is still associated with many of the most prominent business men in New York city, who recognize his business ability and sound judgment. During a period of over a quarter of a century Mr. Wallach has been identified with various benevolent and charitable organizations, and has been especially active in aiding his compatriots who have sought an asylum under our free government. He gave employment in his works to a large number of them, among whom was the secretary and personal friend of the distinguished Kossuth. Mr. Wallach visited his native country in 1866, where he married Emma Sessler, a highly educated and accomplished lady, whose brother is still a prominent officer in the Austrian army. Mr. Wallach has contributed liberally from his own means to various benevolent enterprises, and during the great inundation at Szegedin, in Hungary, raised the largest amount of any individual. He retired from business in 1883, and has since devoted his time and energies to aiding his fellow-men. He has been for many years connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which his moral and social qualities are highly appreciated.





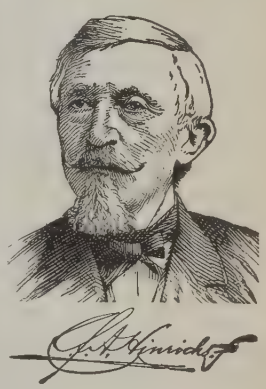
McCLURE, Alexander Kelly, journalist, was born in Perry county, Pa., among the mountains near the outlet of the Juniata river, Jan. 9, 1828. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, and was an apprentice to a tanner and currier in his native region when his good address and public spirit first called the attention of the politicians to him. In 1850 he was made one of the enumerators of the census. Before he was nineteen, Dec. 9, 1846, he began the publication of the Juniata "Sentinel," at Mifflin, which he continued until 1852, when he bought the "Franklin Repository," published at Chambersburg, Pa., the town from which John Brown subsequently launched his little band against Virginia, and near which Mr. McClure saw the battle of Antietam fought, looking down upon it from a mountain, pencil in hand. While he published the "Repository," it was universally conceded to be the best local paper in Pennsylvania. In 1853, when only twenty-five, he was nominated on the whig ticket for auditor-general, but the state being largely democratic, he was defeated by the democratic nominee, Ephraim Banks. In 1855, without making any effort for the office, he was appointed by Gov. Pollock superintendent of public printing, but resigned the position after having served eight months. The same year, having studied law with William McLellan, of Chambersburg, he was admitted to the bar, becoming the law partner of his preceptor. In 1856 he was appointed by Gov. Pollock superintendent of the Erie and Northeast Railroad, to put an end to the riots which had been so productive of mischief for a year previous in the city of Erie. He succeeded in adjusting the difficulties promptly and finally, to the great relief of the peaceful and more progressive citizens of Erie, and to his own great credit. The same year he was a delegate to the national republican convention which nominated Frémont and Dayton for president and vice-president, and made a thorough canvass of the state in behalf of the ticket. In 1857 he was one of the handful (twenty-seven all told) of republican members elected to the legislature, and that, too, though he came from a district that gave 400 majority against his party.





In the house he took a prominent part in the sale of the public works, and in aiding the construction of the Erie railroad. In 1858 he was returned with a largely increased majority, and the following year, 1859, after a most exciting and bitter contest, was chosen state senator by 400 majority, succeeding a democrat who had added 350 democratic votes to the district by a new apportionment. In 1860 he was appointed chairman of the republican state central committee and made, in the ensuing campaign, for the first time in the state, a thorough and complete organization in every county, township, and precinct. The same year he was mentioned prominently for U. S. senator, but declined to be a candidate, giving his own support to Mr. Wilmot. When the civil war broke out he was in the state senate, and was made chairman of the committee on military affairs, a position he filled with intelligent discrimination. In 1862 he was solicited by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton to make the draft in Pennsylvania, and, with the assistance of two clerks, he had the state enrolled, credits adjusted, drafts made, and seventeen regiments in the field within sixty days, having been commissioned assistant adjutant-general of the United States to give him the necessary military authority. This commission he resigned as soon as the work was completed. In 1863 he declined the chairmanship of the republican state central committee, but gave his undivided time and best energies during the campaign for Gov. Curtin's re-election. In 1864 he was elected delegate-at-large to the republican national convention, and was formally requested by three-fourths of the delegates of the state convention to accept the chairmanship of the state committee. He declined this to accept the nomination for the legislature from a new district, which was strongly democratic, and was elected by 400 majority. After the defeat of his party in October of that year, he went to Philadelphia at the special request of President Lincoln, to aid in organizing or perfecting the existing organization for the presidential election to follow in November. The same year, in July, McCausland's brigade, in its invasion of, and detour through, Pennsylvania, destroyed all his property, amounting to $75,000, near Chambersburg, even going out of its way to do this, as if with special intent to leave him homeless, in revenge for his ardent support of the national government. In 1867 he left Chambersburg to spend the summer in the Rocky mountains for the benefit of his wife's and son's health, and on his return located in Philadelphia, in the practice of the law, publishing a work on his travels in the new territories soon after. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the national republican convention that nominated Gen. Grant for president, and advocated the claims of Gov. Curtin for vice-president in a speech of great power and earnestness. During that campaign he devoted his entire time to the canvass of Pennsylvania, until after the October election, when he stumped Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, under the direction of the national committee. Col. McClure gave more time and made more sacrifices for the republican party in the days when hard work was needed than perhaps any man in the state, and he did it from principle—not to feather his own nest. He was Mr. Lincoln's most trusted political adviser in Pennsylvania. He founded the Philadelphia "Daily Times," the first number of which was issued March 13, 1875, and which now has a daily circulation of 80,000 copies, and a wide reputation for the vigor and force of its editorial columns. The "Weekly Times" has a circulation of 50,000 copies. The Sunday issue of the "Daily Times" was begun in September, 1878, and has a circulation of 65,000 copies. By purchasing the "Age" for $30,000, the "Times" absorbed a paper thirteen years old, which had once been moderately prosperous under the control of Mr. Glossbrenner and Mr. Welsh, of York, Pa. Besides this, $50,000 in money was contributed by the purchasers, and that has been all the capital required. They drew $12,400 from this original $50,000 during the first quarter, and never drew upon it afterward. The "Times" building, which is one of the most beautiful on Chestnut street, cost $70,000, and including its real estate, completes an investment of $210,000. Mr. McClure is fond of rural life, and spends the summer on his pretty little ten-acre farm near Wallingford, on the Pennsylvania railroad. He has also a city residence on Spruce street. There is a peculiar magnetism about Col. McClure's eye and voice which charms all who come into his presence. His life is devoted to his paper, and politics furnish his favorite editorial topic. As a debater he has few equals in this country, and no person in Philadelphia is in more frequent demand as a public speaker on noted occasions.

HINRICHS, Charles F. A., merchant, was born at Kleinwiefels, near the city of Jever, grand-duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, March 29, 1814. His parents were farmers, and Charles, after attending the citizen school until the age of fifteen, was apprenticed for four years to a merchant of the town. After serving his time he emigrated to New York, where he arrived in July, 1833. Being unable to speak English, he was glad to find employment in a fur factory, but his employer, seeing his ability, soon made him a clerk in his store, besides keeping him at the work of turning and dressing furs. This was not to the taste of the enterprising young German, so at the end of the season he left, accepting a position as assistant cook in the old United States Hotel. To the regret of Mr. Holt, the hotel proprietor, Hinrichs shortly thereafter secured a clerkship in the toy warerooms of Michael Werckmeister, where he remained until his employer's decease in 1844, when he was made the latter's residuary legatee. Having succeeded to the small but favorably known business left him, young Hinrichs paid off all the legacies bequeathed by his late friend and employer to distant relatives, and by economy, industry and business talent so increased the trade of the house, as to make it one of the most important in its line in New York. From 1845 to 1886 he conducted with assiduous attention a constantly growing trade, selling out at the latter period to his son Louis, and his son-in-law, A. C. Meisel, who conduct the business under the title of Hinrichs & Co. It is worthy of note that this concern was established in Hamburg, Germany, in 1783. It was transferred to New York in 1801, and has never been burned out or failed, its credit having been unimpaired for more than a century. Much of this prosperity is due to the ability and carefulness of Mr. Hinrichs, and his undoubted probity. He is, moreover, a public-spirited citizen, and has found time for other things than business. He is the oldest living member of the German Society of New York; has been president of the China, Glass and Earthenware Board of Trade, trustee of the Stationers' Board of Trade, one of the founders of the German Hospital of New York, member of the Metropolitan Art Association, and of the Museum of Natural History, and has liberally sub-



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scribed to many philanthropic and charitable societies, among which are : the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn ; the Children's Aid Society, Five Points Mission, the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of Brooklyn.

WATTERSON, Henry, soldier, congressman, and journalist, was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1840, while his father, Henry M. Watterson, was serving as a representative in congress from Tennessee. His eyesight being defective, his education was mainly entrusted to private tutors; but he passed four years at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, presided over by the eminent scholar and theologian, George Emlen Hare. The elder Watterson continuing in public life, the national capital became a second home to the son; and here, before he was out of his teens, he began his public career. As an editorial writer upon the "States," the organ of the Douglas Democracy, and as a Washington correspondent and all-round newspaper and literary worker, young Watterson was rapidly making his way into public notice, when in 1861 the sectional war broke into all his plans. His father, though a Unionist, was a citizen of Tennessee, and, being an only child, the son repaired to his native roof-tree, not intending to take part in the struggle, for whose active service his defect of vision signally disqualified him; but it was not in nature for a lad of spirit to remain a passive spectator, and he soon found himself in the Confederate army, first serving as a private soldier, and then as an aide-de-camp alternately to Gen. Forrest and Gen. Polk. In the autumn of 1862 he was forced by his friends out of the army and into the editorial chair of the "Rebel," a daily newspaper which had been established at Chattanooga under the official patronage of the state of Tennessee. Many apocryphal stories have been told of this enterprise. In point of fact, it was a thoroughly equipped newspaper, attaining during the year of its existence at Chattanooga a great circulation and influence, recognized as the organ both of the Confederate army and the state government. When Chattanooga fell in 1863, Mr. Watterson returned to the military service. Owing to differences with the commanding general (Bragg), however, he passed the winter of 1863–64 in Atlanta, where he employed his leisure editing a local newspaper, reappearing at the front as chief of scouts when Gen. Johnston had succeeded Gen. Bragg in command of the army. He served through the famous Sherman-Johnston campaign and the siege of Atlanta. After the war Mr. Watterson returned to Tennessee, and in association with two army comrades successfully revived the publication of the Nashville "Republican Banner," which had been suspended the preceding three years, but in the winter of 1867–68 he accepted the invitation of the Louisville "Journal" Co. to take the place and the stock of George D. Prentice, in that celebrated newspaper. He no sooner found himself in control of the "Journal" than he proposed to W. N. Haldeman, the owner of the Louisville "Courier," the consolidation of the two papers, the purchase of all the others, and the creation, in a city of the tenth class, of a newspaper of the first class; Mr. Watterson to be its editor, and Mr. Haldeman its publisher. The terms were quickly arranged, and on Nov. 8, 1868, the "Courier-Journal" appeared. The enterprise has fully vindicated the sagacity of its projectors. No newspaper has been more largely quoted, or has exercised greater influence, Mr. Watterson easily succeeding Mr. Prentice in reputation and popularity, and far surpassing him in his relation to public affairs. Although his aim was impersonal journalism, events compelled him to abandon that aim, and he became distinctly the most personal journalist of his time. In connection with Samuel Bowles, Horace White and Murat Halsted, he formed what was called "The Quadrilateral" of 1872, a group of journalists who led the Liberal movement of that year, culminating in the ill-starred campaign and tragic death of Horace Greeley. He discovered Mr. Tilden as a presidential possibility as early as 1874, and thenceforward became that statesman's stanch supporter and friend. He presided over the national Democratic convention of 1876, which placed Mr. Tilden in nomination for the presidency, and, having been elected to congress from the Louisville district, may be said to have been Mr. Tilden's personal representative during the stormy scenes and incidents of the session succeeding the election. Mr. Watterson was foremost among those who believed that the hope of a fair count of the electoral vote lay in agitation; but he supported the electoral tribunal bill, and when the reactionists of the house organized to defeat its decision he led the fight against them and in favor of the peaceful adjustment, which was finally attained by the exclusion of Mr. Tilden and the seating of Mr. Hayes. In that congress Mr. Watterson was a member of the ways and means committee and of the joint Democratic steering committee. Mr. Watterson sat for the state of Kentucky at large in each of the national Democratic conventions, between 1872 and 1896, serving as chairman of the platform committees in most of them, and taking a conspicuous part in their proceedings. In the convention of 1892 he caused a unanimous report of the platform committee to be set aside by the convention, though the report was backed by Mr. Cleveland, who was later the nominee of the convention. Aggressive in his methods, he has always been a conservative in opinions, refusing to go with the radical wing of his party in 1896, and though absent in Europe, taking a prominent part in the counter-movement organized at Indianapolis. Touching the proposal to make him the presidential nominee of this movement, he wrote from Geneva, in Switzerland: "If anything could induce me to bolt the action of the convention, it would be my own nomination." In politics Mr. Watterson is an old-line Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson; a Nationalist of the most pronounced type; favoring honest money, home-rule and free-trade. He is the author of the declaration in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." Immediately after the war he began to urge a policy of reconciliation and pacification upon the North and the South. He led the movement to strike the "black laws" from the statute-books of Kentucky. He organized and carried, to successful conclusion, a crusade both legal and journalistic, against the Ku Klux-Klan, a dangerous, and at one time an extensive band of assassins at the South. As early as 1873, by invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, he delivered a memorial address on Decoration-day in a national cemetery, and, until joined by Col. Lamar and afterward by Henry Grady, was, for years the one conspicuous Southern man, having anti-sectional sympathies and the courage to maintain them. His Americanism has been put to many tests. At home and abroad he has never failed to proclaim national sentiments and ideas of the sturdiest description. He delivered the oration inaugurating the World's fair at Chicago, in 1892. In 1894, at Pittsburgh, inviting the Grand Army of the Republic, to hold its next annual encampment

Henry Watterson

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Henry Watterson

in Louisville, and in 1895 at Louisville welcoming its first peaceful invasion of Southern soil, his utterances were notable and of the widest significance and reach. Indeed, he has gained hardly less distinction as a speaker than as a writer, his lectures being among the most popular of the time. Of Mr. Watterson's personality the writer of a recent sketch, says: "He is one of the most domestic of men, the light and life of a delightful household, made up of many children and grandchildren. He long ago abandoned all-round all-night newspaper work, and lives in an old manor-house on a blue-grass farm about a dozen miles out of Louisville. It is called "Mansfield," in honor of the home of Mrs. Watterson's girlhood. In early life Mr. Watterson attained considerable proficiency as a pianist, but an accident to one of his hands put an end to his hopes in this direction. His musical education and tastes, however, have pervaded the atmosphere of his home, and surrounded him with the unfailing source of refinement and happiness which the love of music supplies. There was a time when he appeared as one of the most attractive figures of a very brilliant and famous social set. But these later years the clubs know him not, and when he is not lecturing he is hard at work in the "Courier-Journal" office, where he is a very fiend for turning out copy; or among his books, of which he has a rare and large collection. Mr. Watterson has published a volume of "Oddities of Southern Life" (1881); many tracts and essays on political and economic subjects, and is engaged (1898) upon "A Life of Abraham Lincoln." He has traveled extensively during "off years" in Europe, and written voluminously of his travels in the "Courier-Journal."

BARNES, William, lawyer, was born at Pompey, N. Y., May 26, 1824, son of Orson and Mary (Phelps) Barnes. He is descended from Thomas Barnes, who fought in the Pequot Indian war, and his maternal grandmother was a descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, a distinguished officer of the Indian war against King Philip in 1675. The family name can be traced back in England to William Barnes, A.D. 1203 (anno 14, Richard I.). William Barnes, the subject of this sketch, received his primary education at a public school, subsequently attended Manlius Academy, and began to teach at the age of fifteen. In 1843, in connection with his father, who was county superintendent, he successfully conducted one of the first normal schools or teachers' institutes held in the state at Baldwinsville, where he had previously commenced the study of law. In 1845 he went to Albany to complete his studies, and was duly admitted to the bar. He served clerkships as student at law in the offices of Minard & Stansbury, Baldwinsville, N. Y., Lawrence & Sabin and Hillis & Pratt, Syracuse, and Hammond & Weed in Albany. On July 10, 1849, he was married to Emily P., the youngest daughter of the late Thurlow Weed, who inherited many of her father's brilliant talents, and was a graceful writer. From the time Mr. Barnes was admitted to the bar until 1860 he was a member of the law firm of Hammond, King & Barnes. He was for several years the special counsel of the bank department of the state of New York, and also served as a special examiner in several bank examinations. In January, 1860, he was appointed by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan the first superintendent of the insurance department of the state of New York. This department had just been organized as one of the results of the special examinations, and published reports of Mr. Barnes as special commissioner appointed by the comptroller in 1855 to examine several fire and marine insurance companies in New York city. Mr. Barnes retained the position of superintendent for ten years during the gubernatorial terms of several republican and democratic governors, his administration being so honest and fearless that the reputation of the New York state insurance department extended to every state in the Union, and to England and the continent of Europe. After retiring from the office of superintendent of the insurance department of New York state, he was for several years the consulting counsel and actuary of the Life Association of America, St. Louis. During his connection with that company it obtained the largest amount of fresh insurance business ever received by any new company during the same period. While connected with this association he also prepared two elaborate reports, one containing the life insurance statistics of nearly all the life insurance companies in America and Europe, and the other a "Uniform Standard of the Mortality and Interests for the Valuation of Life insurance Policies." In January, 1872, Mr. Barnes was engaged as counsel for the legislative committee of the assembly in the investigation of charges made against the administration of the insurance department. In consequence of his reputation as a reliable statistician he was selected by President Grant as one of three official delegates to attend the eighth session of the international statistical congress, which, by invitation of Alexander II. of Russia, was held at St. Petersburg in August, 1872. The American delegation was received with special honor by the Russian officials, and Mr. Barnes was appointed a member of the permanent commission. Subsequently he was made an honorary member of the Royal Statistical Society of London, and after returning to America was presented, through the Russian legation at Washington, with a valuable diamond ring ornamented with the imperial monogram, the gift of the emperor, Alexander II. He prepared the official report of the delegates which was presented to the president and congress in November, 1874. On his return from St. Petersburg, he was selected as special counsel by the corporation counsel of the city of

New York to resist the numerous proceedings in courts for the vacation of assessments for public improvement of various kinds. Several thousands of these suits were pending against the city of New York, aggregating over $15,000,000. Mr. Barnes entered into the task of resisting such lawsuits with his wonted vigor and attained such immediate success that in the course of three years the talented and able corps of assessment lawyers became discouraged, and the number and amount of such vacations and assessments became merely nominal,

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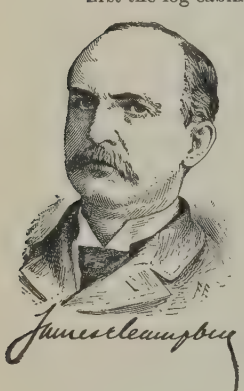
the turning point in the struggle being the celebrated cases of John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor against the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, which involved over $2,000,000. Mr. Barnes was defeated in the New York supreme court, but reversed this decision in the general term and in the court of appeals. His services saved the city of New York nearly $10,000,000. He has since confined his practice principally to litigation in insurance cases. As a lawyer Mr. Barnes is characterized by fidelity, strength and persistence. His briefs are frequently elaborate, but they invariably seize the gist of a case and bring all available forces to bear upon that. In politics he was brought up a democrat, but he exhibited in early life decided radical and progressive tendencies. In 1844, though not a voter, he became a member of the liberty (not abolition) party, and made speeches in favor of the election of James G. Birney to the presidency, and in 1848 supported Martin Van Buren as the free-soil candidate for president. He became an active member of the republican party in 1856, having been one of the originators of the Saratoga convention of 1854 and of the Auburn convention in 1855, and the leader in organizing the republican party in Albany county in 1855. In 1856 he was secretary and manager of the New York state Kansas committee, and was efficient in raising money and men in Kansas prior to the civil war. He became interested in the temperance reform as early as the so-called Washingtonian temperance campaign of 1844, and has since favored all practicable measures for the diminution of intemperance. In 1883 he was elected first president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine of the City of New York. He was re-elected in 1884, only one re-election being allowed under the constitution of the society. Mr. Barnes is represented by his biographer to have been in 1892 vigorous in health and mind, and still possessed of the energy and activity that has dominated his life. We present a view of his handsome residence on Thurlow Terrace, Albany, N. Y.

CAMPBELL, James E., governor of Ohio, was born at Middletown, O., July 7, 1843. He attended first the log-cabin school of the district and later a neighboring academy. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Federal navy, remaining in the service until the close of hostilities. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Ohio. Becoming interested in politics he attended numerous democratic conventions and in 1876 was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of Butler county, O., in which capacity he served until 1880. He was elected to the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, the last time by a plurality of two votes. While not taking an active part as a speaker upon the floor of the house, he was quickly recognized as a legislator of exceptional ability, his advice being much sought after and having much weight in caucus and council. In 1889 he became the nominee of his party for governor of Ohio. The succeeding campaign, upon which the eyes of politicians in every state of the Union were turned, resulted in his favor. In this contest Mr. Campbell displayed a genius for political management, and achieved a great personal popularity. In 1891 he was renominated for governor, his opponent being Maj. William McKinley, jr., author of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890, who defeated him after one of the most exciting contests of recent times.



BRADFORD, John, journalist, was born in Fauquier county, Va., in 1749. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and he had but a limited education. In 1785 he removed his family to Kentucky, and settled about four mile north of Lexington. The subject of the separation of Kentucky from Virginia had then begun to be agitated, and many of the leading men of the district beyond the Alleghanies thought the measure would be promoted by the establishment of a newspaper. This Bradford agreed to undertake, provided he could be assured of the patronage of the public and the state printing. The convention which met in 1786 gave him these assurances, and accordingly he proceeded to Pittsburgh, procured a press and printing material, and had his forms set up as the material was being transported by boat down the Ohio. On the way from Limestone to Lexington, the type fell into pi, and the first number presented consequently a somewhat battered appearance; but this Mr. Bradford apologized for, and promised to remedy in future issues. It was the first newspaper published beyond the Alleghanies, and was first issued under the title of "The Kentuckee Gazette"—Kentuckee being the Indian name for the district—but in 1789 its name was changed to the "Kentucky Gazette" in consequence of the Virginia legislature requiring advertisements to be inserted in the "Kentucky Gazette." The first number was issued on a sheet of demi-paper, the second on a half sheet of the same size, and, paper being a scarce article, it was later reduced to half a sheet of foolscap, and thus made its appearance for several months. The publishers fell short of certain kinds of type, but, with ready resource, they cut new type from dog-wood, and thus the little paper had a prosperous existence for many years. Mr. Bradford was the author of a volume entitled "Notes on Kentucky," and was a man of considerable influence in the nascent commonwealth, being several times elected to the state legislature. He died at his home near Lexington in 1830.

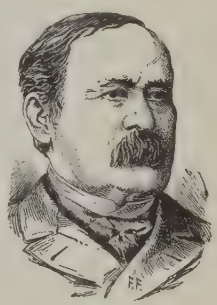
WOODBURY, Daniel Phineas, military engineer, was born at New London, Merrimack Co., N. H., Dec. 16, 1812. He graduated at West Point in 1836, was soon transferred from the artillery to the engineers, and was employed until 1840 upon the Cumberland road in Ohio, and for the next seven years at Boston harbor and elsewhere on the coast. Between 1847 and 1850 he constructed Forts Kearney and Laramie for the defense of the route to Oregon, and afterwards Forts Jefferson and Taylor at the Tortugas and Key West. He became a captain in 1853, a major and lieutenant-colonel in 1861, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1862. He bore part in preparing the defenses of Washington and in organizing the engineer corps of the army of the Potomac, and as commander of the brigade of engineers was of great service at Yorktown and in the operations about Richmond, especially in the seven days' battles. At Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, he won the brevet of brigadier in the regular army by his gallantry in throwing bridges across the river under a heavy fire. In March, 1863, he was sent to command at Key West, Fla., and there received the brevet of major-general. He was a man of high character and notable attainments in science; his writings on "Sustaining Walls" (1854), and "Theory of Arches" (1858), were adapted from the French or based on French materials, and included in "Papers of the Corps of Engineers." The latter is a standard work. He died at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever, Aug. 15, 1864.

WYLIE, W. Gill, physician and surgeon, was born at Chester, S. C., Sept. 2, 1848. His great-grandfather, Wm. Wylie, took an active part in the revolution under Marion; Peter E. Wylie, his grandfather, was for thirty years probate judge of Chester county, S. C., and his father, Alexander P. Wylie, was for forty years a leading surgeon in Chester, S. C. When but sixteen years old the subject of this sketch entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant, and during the winter of 1864–65 commanded a company of boys in active service under Harden and Johnson in front of Sherman's army as it passed through South Carolina. His early education was acquired in the University of Columbia, S. C. When twenty years old he went to New York to study medicine, and was graduated from Bellevue College in 1871. By competitive examination he was admitted in 1870 as house physician to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained eighteen months. He then secured the position of house surgeon in the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, and served in this capacity for eighteen months more. While in Bellevue Hospital he was active in forming the State Charities Aid Association. The nurses then employed for the care of the sick, by their ignorance, indifference and even brutality, nullified in a great measure the best directed efforts of the physician. Dr. Wylie as a member of the Charities Association volunteered to visit England and the continent to study the system of nursing in the schools and hospitals there. After three months devoted exclusively to this work he returned, and upon his report as a basis the Training School for Nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital was established—the first of its kind in this country. In 1876 the Boylston prize of Harvard University was awarded Dr. Wylie for the best essay on hospital organization. This essay, "Hospitals, their Organization and Construction," was published in 1876. It contains many valuable suggestions in the way of sanitary improvements and appliances for securing efficient and successful hospital service, and stamps the author as a man of observation, thought, a keen sense of justice and boldness in expressing opinions whenever the welfare of the sick poor is at stake. For a number of years Dr. Wylie assisted J. Marion Sims in his hospital work in the field of abdominal surgery. In 1882 he was appointed visiting gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital, and the same year he assisted in organizing the New York Polyclinic, in which institution he was made professor of gynecology. He has from time to time contributed to medical literature essays and articles, notably in the department of gynecology and surgery, which are characterized by much research and independent thought. He has a private hospital in New York city He is widely known as a skillful and successful operator in abdominal surgery, and his practice is among the largest and most lucrative in the country. In January, 1885, Dr. Wylie read a paper on Salpingitis, reporting fourteen cases operated upon with but two deaths. This essay attracted marked attention, not only in this country, but abroad, as it differed from all eminent authorities on the subject. Later he reported "one hundred laparotomies with only eight deaths," the best record then reported of any operator; and later still he announced sixty-one consecutive cases without a death. For several years he performed from 100 to 150 laparotomies each year with a death rate not exceeding five per cent.

W. Gill Wylie

WOLLENHAUPT, Hermann Adolph, pianist, was born near Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 17, 1827. He came to the United States in his eighteenth year, and settled in New York city as a teacher and composer. In the former line Wollenhaupt became popular, and he soon rose to distinction as a pianist and composer. Subsequently he was heard in public at the Philharmonic and other concerts. In 1855 he went to Europe and played in public on several occasions in the musical centers of Germany. On his return to the United States he resumed his former routine. Wollenhaupt composed *salon*-pieces for the pianoforte, some of which were much admired; several of them were published in Europe. He died in New York city, Sept. 18, 1863.

THAYER, John Milton, governor of Nebraska, was born at Bellingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1820. He received an excellent preparatory education and was graduated with honor at an early age from Brown University, studied law and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. When a young man he went West, stopping for a while in Ohio, and in 1854 removed to Nebraska, shortly after the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act." He settled at Omaha engaging in the practice of law and taking a great interest in politics. Being originally an old-line whig he naturally gravitated into the republican party with which he has since uniformly acted. After a time he was appointed brigadier-general of the territory and proved to be an excellent Indian fighter. In 1855 he was unanimously elected major-general of the territorial forces by the legislature, continuing to hold that position until the commencement of the civil war. In July, 1859, he conducted the Pawnee war in which the entire tribe was captured and put upon a reservation. His fighting experience proved of great value during the civil war. He was commissioned colonel by the war department, and took command of the first regiment that left Nebraska for the field Showing great bravery at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, he was subsequently appointed brigadier-general "for distinguished services" and was placed in command of five Iowa regiments and a part of the 3d Illinois cavalry with which he assisted Gen. Sherman in the operations against Vicksburg. After the war Gen. Thayer was prominent in organizing the state of Nebraska and was one of the two U. S. senators first elected from the new commonwealth, his term expiring March 3, 1871. He then devoted himself to his private law business, retaining, however, his interest in politics. In 1875 he was appointed governor of Wyoming territory and served four years; in 1886 he was elected governor of Nebraska, taking his seat Jan. 3, 1887. He was re-elected in 1888

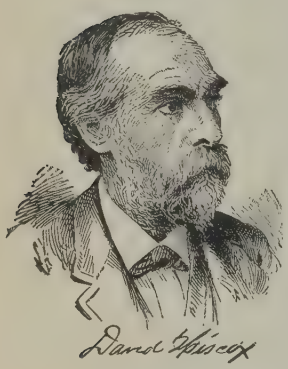


John M. Thayer

WOODWARD, Franklin C., educator, was born May 27, 1849, in Virginia. Graduated from Randolph Macon College, Virginia, 1874, served several years in the ministry of the M. E. church, South, in Virginia. Was elected to a chair in Wofford College, South Carolina, 1881, where he served till the spring of 1888, when he was elected to the chair of English language and literature in the University of South Carolina.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

HISCOX, David, pharmaceutical chemist, was born in New Jersey Oct. 4, 1837. He is descended from Matthias Hitchcock who came to Boston from London in 1635 in the Susan and Ellen, and the same year became one of the proprietors of the New Haven colony. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch went to Massachusetts with the Connecticut troops at the Lexington alarm, was afterward ensign of the 7th company, Col. Douglass's battalion, and took part in the battle of Long Island. In 1778 he was first lieutenant in Col. McClellan's Cambridge regiment. David Hiscox was educated principally in the public schools and at the Free Academy of New York; but was compelled to leave the latter before completing the course on account of failing health. He entered his father's office soon after and was for some time engaged in the ship timber business. His father, becoming financially embarrassed, went West and left the business in charge of the son, who managed it so judiciously, that, in connection with his real estate operations, he accumulated a snug little fortune of $10,000, besides supporting the family during the father's absence. In order to enable his father to start anew in business, David disposed of his real estate and liquidated his father's debts. Having a natural fondness for art, he achieved some success as a painter, but for lack of funds was unable to continue in that line. He then entered the house of R. Van Duzer, wholesale druggist, and remained for ten years, acquiring in the meantime a knowledge of pharmaceutical chemistry. Having accumulated a small capital, he organized in 1875 the firm of Hiscox & Co. for the manufacture of specialties in proprietary articles, four of which were from his own formulas. For several years he has occupied a leading position in his profession, and is a member of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and of the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Proprietary Articles.

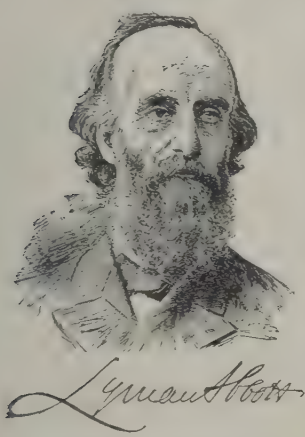


SAINT GAUDENS, Augustus, sculptor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848, but was brought to New York while still an infant. He received his first lessons in drawing at Cooper Institute, New York city, in 1861, and studied afterward (1865–66), in the National Academy, modeling when he was able to find the time, and working at the same time as a cameo-cutter. From 1867 to 1870 he lived in Paris, where he studied in the *École des Beaux Arts*, under François Jouffroy, and from 1870 to 1872 in Rome, where he made his first statue, "Hiawatha." Returning to America in 1872, he settled in New York city, where he has since resided. He occupies a prominent position among American sculptors. One of his most widely known, as well as one of his most characteristic works, is his statue of Adm. Farragut (1880), which stands in Madison Square, New York city. When this statue is approached from behind, it resembles nothing so much as a man standing on the top of a wall. But it is not designed to be seen from behind, and in a few years its back will be protected by a massive group of trees. When seen from the front it is very impressive. The figure, vigorous both in conception and execution, stands free, natural, and commanding, while the pedestal, whose two wings are washed over, as it were, with half-reliefs, produces an architectonic and even pictorial effect. The eye is arrested immediately, and when the work is closely examined it is found richly and subtly suggestive. This picturesque or tableau-like effect is very conspicuous in some of his most excellent works; for instance, the bas-relief, "Adoration of the Cross by Angels," in St. Thomas's church, New York city, and "Lincoln," in Lincoln park, Chicago (1887). Among his other works are portrait busts of William M. Evarts (1873), Theodore D. Woolsey (1876), (shown in the vignette); Gen. Sherman (1888), and medallions of Bastien le Page (1879), and Robert L. Stevenson (1887). The decoration of Trinity church, Boston, and the monument to LeRoy King, Newport, R. I., are the joint works of Mr. St. Gaudens and John La Farge.

LOGAN, Thomas M., soldier, lawyer and railroad officer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 3, 1840, and is descended from the Logan family of Restalrig, Scotland, an account of which is given in "Tyler's History of Scotland." He is the son of Judge George William and Eliza Staun (Yonge) Logan, and grandson, on his mother's side, of Dr. Joseph Glover, of Charleston. George William Logan has left an interesting "Record of the Logan Family" dating back to the time of the distinguished Scottish wit known as "The Laird of Logan," who was born at "Logan House" in 1739. Having previously been sent to good private schools, the subject of this sketch was graduated from South Carolina College first in the class of 1860. He served as private in the Washington Light Infantry at the siege of Fort Sumter in 1861; helped to organize company A, Hampton legion, and was elected its second lieutenant; was present with that company at the first battle of Manassas, and shortly thereafter was elected its captain; was wounded at Gaines's Mill, and although still lame, commanded his company at second Manassas. For conspicuous gallantry at Sharpsburg he was promoted to the rank of major, and subsequently transferred to Jenkin's South Carolina brigade, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, taking part with his command in the Suffolk and Blackwater campaigns under Longstreet. Having been especially selected by Gen. D. H. Hill for that purpose, he rendered him valuable service in the summer of 1863 by a reconnoissance in force fifteen miles in advance of his line, to develop the position and strength of the enemy then threatening Richmond, accomplishing the undertaking with but slight loss. In command of the sharpshooters with Longstreet in the Chattanooga and Knoxville campaign, he added to his reputation as a daring and skillful skirmish fighter. Having been promoted to the rank of colonel in the summer of 1864, he was again severely wounded in a skirmish with a superior force at Riddle's or Whitlock's Store; was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general (the youngest in the Confederate army) in December, 1864; was assigned at the solicitation of Maj.-Gen. M. C. Butler to that general's old brigade, and commanded it at Bentonville, N.C., making, on the retreat of the Confederate army, the last charge of the war at the head of a squadron of Keitt's battalion. After the war, Gen. Logan

began the study of law in Richmond, Va., and afterward practiced successfully for ten or twelve years. Becoming interested in railroad properties, he conceived, and with the co-operation of friends successfully carried out, the idea of consolidating various railroads into a complete whole known as the Richmond & Danville system, which subsequently controlled more than 9,000 miles of road. Though obliged, as vice-president of this far-reaching system, to spend much of his time in New York, his home is in Virginia—in winter at Richmond, and in summer at his estate, "Algoma," in Buckingham county. Gen. Logan was married in 1865 to Kate V. Cox. They have had nine children.

ABBOTT, Lyman, auther, editor and clergyman, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835, the third son of Jacob Abbott (q.v.). He was graduated from the University of New York, and soon afterward, being admitted to the bar, engaged with his two older brothers in the practice of law. While thus employed he wrote, in collaboration with them, the two novels, "Conecut Corners," and "Matthew Caraby." But the ministry was more to his taste than the legal profession, and after studying theology under his uncle, John S. C. Abbott, he was ordained in 1860 a clergyman of the Congregational church. His first charge was in Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until 1865, greatly beloved by his people. Then he became discouraged. He thought the seed he had sown had not sprung up, and concluding he was not fitted for pastoral work, resigned his charge, and accepted the secretaryship of the American Freedmen's Commission. This took him to New York city, but visiting Terre Haute subsequently during a revival, he found that the seed he had thought to be unfruitful was yielding an abundant harvest. This encouraged him to persevere in the work of the ministry, and he assumed the pastorate of the New England church in New York city, at the same time (after 1868) conducting the "Literary Record" of "Harper's Magazine," and editing the "Illustrated Christian Weekly." This last-named position he at length resigned to become associated with Henry Ward Beecher in the editorship of the "Christian Union," of which influential journal he has for several years been editor-in-chief. In October, 1887, he was elected temporary successor to Henry Ward Beecher in the pastorate of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and not long afterward permanent pastor. With all his other duties he has been an industrious author. His first independent work was "Jesus of Nazareth" (1869), a narrative founded strictly on the four gospels, but illustrated by references to the customs, beliefs, and political institutions of the time. A year later he wrote "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," and in 1872, in collaboration with Thomas J. Conant, a "Dictionary of Religious Knowledge." In 1875 he began a series of commentaries on the separate books of the New Testament, six volumes of which have already been issued; and in 1880 he wrote, in connection with James R. Gilmore, "The Gospel Commentary," a connected narrative of the life of Christ, woven from the text of the four evangelists, with copious notes, original and selected. His later books have been: a "Life of Henry Ward Beecher," a "Manual for Family Worship," and a work entitled "In Aid of Faith." He has also edited two volumes of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, and written numerous pamphlets and contributions to the magazines. All of his writings are distinguished for lucidity of thought and simplicity of expression, and his scriptural commentaries especially are characterized by sound common sense, accurate scholarly knowledge and genuine spirituality. He is one of the prominent exponents of the so-called liberal theology, and, the able son of an able father, he will, if he lives to that father's age, exert a deep and lasting influence upon the thought of his time.



Lyman Abbott

HOWELL, Clark, journalist, was born in Barnwell district, S. C., Sept. 21, 1863. His great-grandfather moved to Milton county, Ga., in 1820; his father was Capt. Evan P. Howell, and his mother Julia Erwin. The Howells were Welsh people who came to North Carolina in 1750, and furnished some brave revolutionary soldiers. Clark was taught in the public schools of Atlanta, was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1883, served a journalistic apprenticeship after graduation as reporter of the New York "Times," and telegraph editor of the Philadelphia "Press," became night editor of the Atlanta "Constitution" in 1884 under Henry W. Grady, assistant managing editor to Mr. Grady in 1887, and managing editor in December, 1889, on the death of the latter. In 1884, before he was twenty-one, he was nominated for the Georgia legislature. He was elected a few days after his birthday, re-elected in 1888 and in 1890, and chosen speaker of the house for 1890–91, being the youngest man to hold this important place in the history of the commonwealth. To be at twenty-seven years of age editorial manager of the leading journal of the South and presiding officer of the Georgia general assembly, is certainly evidence of exceptional ability. In his journalistic relations Mr. Howell is a strong and fluent writer, and an enterprising and sagacious manager. As a legislator he possesses a grasp of public subjects, a mastery of men, and parliamentary skill. He has administered his great newspaper and the legislative body alike with consummate ease and power. He married, in 1887, Hattie Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., and has two daughters.

Clark Howell

ROBINSON, Samuel, pioneer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 4, 1707; grandson of William Robinson, an early settler there, said to be related to the pastor of the Pilgrims. He removed to Hardwick, Mass., in 1736, became town-clerk, selectman, and assessor, and was a captain in the colonial war with the French, 1755–59. In 1761 he founded Bennington, Vt., having been struck by the situation when passing after an expedition to Canada. He was the chief man of the place, and received Feb. 8, 1762, from Gov. Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, the first civil commission given for Vermont, that of justice of the peace. The rival claims of New York and New Hampshire to that region soon pressed upon the settlers, and he was deputed to go to England and petition the king in the matter. After some eight months in London he died there of small-pox Oct. 27, 1767. A monument preserves his memory in the town which he founded, and four of his sons attained eminence there.

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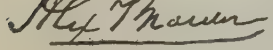
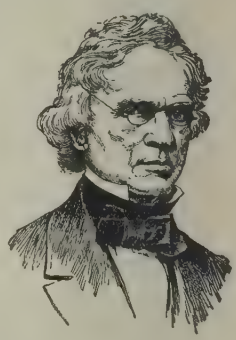
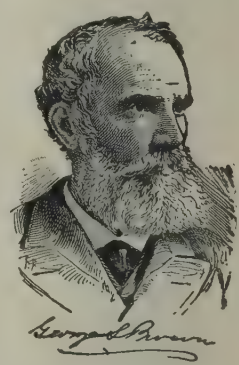
BROWN, Alexander, banker and founder of the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool and London, Eng.; also those of Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia and New York, was born at Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, Nov. 17, 1764. In early life he was engaged in commercial pursuits in his native country. In 1796, leaving his three sons, William, John A. and George, to be educated in England, he emigrated with his family to Baltimore, and became prominent, at once, as an importer of Irish linens. It was before the days of the manufacture of cottons on a large scale, and these linens were a very important article of commerce. He gradually extended the business to that of a general commission and banking house, and soon built up an extensive foreign trade in all these branches. In 1810 William, the eldest son, went to Liverpool, Eng., and established the banking house of William and James Brown & Co., which subsequently became that of Brown, Shipley & Co., with a branch in London. This house soon attained prominence and power, and William Brown, in consequence of his commercial standing, and by reason of his gifts to the city of Liverpool (of a free public library and museum with a fine building for its accommodation) was created a baronet by Queen Victoria, in 1862. He also represented the county of Lancashire, for many years, in the English parliament, and died in 1864, leaving a very large fortune. In the year 1811 Alexander Brown organized in Baltimore, Md., the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons. In 1818 John A. Brown founded the Philadelphia branch, as John A. Brown & Co.; and in 1825 James Brown established the house in New York city, as Brown Bros. & Co. The titles of the New York and Philadelphia houses have continued the same. These sons became eminent not only in financial affairs, but also in benevolence, which was expressed in the most comprehensive and effective deeds. During the life of Alexander Brown, the Baltimore house was the headquarters for the others, and there it was customary for the brothers to meet and consult with their father on important matters. The spirit of Alexander Brown was well illustrated by his remark on the occasion of a financial panic—"No merchant of Baltimore will be allowed to fail who can show that he is solvent." In the operations of the several houses, he was the guiding and controlling mind, and decided all difficult questions. His early educational opportunities were limited, but his genius for business was phenomenal, and his unassailable integrity made the name of his house respected in every financial centre of the world. The commercial bills of the Browns have for nearly a century been as well known and as highly appreciated in the markets of the world as the Rothschilds. The father and his son George predicted the future of railroads in the United States, saw the benefits that would result from the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and in its inception aided it liberally both by their means and by their personal efforts for its prosperity. He did a great work for Baltimore in more ways than one. He died Dec. 17, 1834, and was succeeded in the headship of the Baltimore house by his son.



BROWN, George, was born in Ballymena, Ireland, Apr. 17, 1787. The firm name of the house, Alexander Brown & Sons, was retained, and Mr. George Brown, one of the most valuable citizens Baltimore ever had, was not only a successful banker, but foremost in every great and good enterprise. The city of his adoption is largely indebted to him as well as to his father for the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Moreover, he not only gave liberally of his money to the important institutions of the city, but for many of them was an active worker. The House of Refuge may be named as a monument to his beneficence. The inscription on a marble shaft erected to his memory delineates his rounded character. It is, in part, as follows:—IN MEMORIAM: George Brown, one of the founders, and until his death, the first president of this institution. In spirit eminently charitable, cautious in judgment, in action prudent, wise in counsel, an earnest helper in all good works. From his abundant means he bestowed his gifts with an open hand and cheerful heart. Living, he enjoyed the consummation of his Christian deeds. Dying, it was as a good steward, in humble trust of the Master's acceptance and the peaceful hope of a Christian's immortality. This stone may serve to recall his virtues; his best monument is this House of Refuge. "*Si monumentum quæ ris, circumspice.*" Mr. Brown's widow, Isabella Brown, has carried out his wishes in the execution of deeds of benevolence, prominent among her works of this nature being the erection of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian church, at a cost of $150,000. He died Aug. 26, 1859, and was succeeded in the head of the Baltimore house by his son.

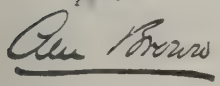


BROWN, George S., continuing the firm name of Alexander Brown & Sons, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1834, received his education at McNaley's Institute in that city, and at the early age of sixteen entered upon his business career in his father's office. When he took his parent's place as head of the banking house, he was the only surviving member of the firm, of which he was admitted a member while he was in his twentieth year. Inheriting the business acumen of his ancestry, he fully sustained the reputation of the house. He was head of the Baltimore house from the year 1859 until his death. Very many positions of honor and trust, in connection with benevolent and religious enterprises, were occupied by him. The institution for the education of the blind was an especial object of his care, and he was manager of the Maryland Bible Society, and a trustee of the Peabody Institute. For many years he served as paymaster of the state of Maryland, being first appointed to the office by Gov. Swann. He was president of the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Co., a director in the National Mechanics' Bank, and a city park commissioner. For many years he was connected with the Canton Co. as director and vice-president. He was for a



long time identified with the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, and was the most liberal contributor to its support. On several occasions he served the city of Baltimore on important committees created by the municipal authorities. Mr. Brown was connected with the Presbyterian body, but like his ancestors contributed freely to the erection and support of churches of all denominations. In politics he was a liberal in the best sense of the word. He traveled extensively in Europe, spending there about six years. Mr. Brown married Harriet Eaton, of New York city, in 1857. A friend of his recalls one act which he styles the key to his character. A heavy failure occurred in the city, and the embarrassed parties owed him a large amount of money. On the day of the disaster a partner in the suspended firm called upon him and left a sealed packet, stating that it contained collaterals belonging to Mr. Brown. Subsequently the friend who noted these facts was appointed to settle the bankrupt estate, and on his first meeting with Mr. Brown, that gentleman related the circumstances as to the packet which he tendered to the assignee. "I suggested," says that gentleman, "that he should consult his attorney as to his legal rights." His prompt reply was, "No, I will not even open it. It does not belong to me." It contained some $60,000. He died in Baltimore May 19, 1890.

BROWN, Alexander, banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1858. He entered Princeton College in 1875, and was graduated in 1878. Whilst there he took great interest in athletics, and in his senior year won the first prize in the gymnasium, also the hurdle race, breaking the Princeton record.



In 1880 he was taken into business with his father, and on the latter's death became head of the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, which was established by his great-grandfather in 1811, and is the parent house from which sprung the present firms of Brown Bros. & Co., of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and Brown, Shipley & Co., of London. Mr. Brown is also vice-president of the Canton Co.; president of the Macon & Northern Railroad Co; a director of the National Mechanics Bank; of the Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Co.; of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; of the Norfolk National Bank; of the Savings Bank of Baltimore; of the House of Refuge; of the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Co., and numerous other business organizations. He is also a captain in the 5th regiment, M. N. G.; commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club; and a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, Elkridge, Athletic and Jockey clubs.

ROBINSON, Conway, author, writer on law, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 15, 1805, son of John Robinson, clerk of the superior court from 1787, and author of "Forms in the Virginia Courts of Law." His ancestor, another John Robinson, came to York county, Va., in the seventeenth century. In youth Conway was a deputy-clerk under his father, whose book he republished in 1826. He took high rank at the bar, put forth "Law and Equity Practice" in three volumes (1832–39), was reporter to the Virginia court of appeals, 1842–44, and in those years edited two volumes of its reports. He was one of the revisers of the civil and criminal code of the state; but the constitutional convention of 1850 made such changes that a further revision was needed. With a view to this he served for a time in the legislature, in 1852. He spent some time abroad in studies preparatory to his "Principles and Practice of Courts in England and the United States" (2 vols., 1860). His practice being mainly in the U. S. supreme court, he removed to the suburbs of Washington in 1860. Of his "History of the High Court of Chancery," etc., the first volume appeared in 1882. He was long an officer of the Virginia Historical Society, and much interested in researches into other than legal antiquities. His "Account of the Discoveries of the West until 1519; and of Voyages to and along the Atlantic Coast from 1520 to 1573" was published in 1848, and he began but never finished the "Annals of Virginia." He was also a contributor to the "Law Magazine," "American Jurist," and "Southern Literary Messenger." He died in Philadelphia Jan. 30, 1884.

PARMENTER, Roswell A., lawyer, was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., the eldest son of Dr. Azel Fitch Parmenter. He passed his boyhood on a farm working for wages, and by teaching school during the winter months, was enabled to defray the expense of an academic education. In 1848 he went to Troy, N. Y., and, after serving the usual clerkship in a lawyer's office, formed a partnership with Judge Isaac McConihe, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. It was not long before Mr. Parmenter attained a foremost place at the Troy bar, which he has since ably sustained. Since 1871, with the exception of two years, he has been corporation counsel for the city of Troy, and has shown vigilance, energy and ability in the discharge of his official duties. By virtue of this office he is the legal adviser of all the departments of the city government. In politics Mr. Parmenter is a democrat. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from the senatorial district comprising the counties of Rensselaer and Washington. While in the senate he performed his official duties with an intelligence and energy and devotion to principle which won the respect of his colleagues, and secured the approval of his constituents. He declined re-election, and at the close of his senatorial term resumed the active practice of his profession. In 1876 he was a prominent figure in the political canvass and took the stump in behalf of Samuel J. Tilden. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Parmenter was the democratic candidate for attorney-general, but was defeated, and has since given his time entirely to the engrossing demands of his profession. As a public speaker Mr. Parmenter is particularly happy. In January, 1889, when the centennial anniversary of the city of Troy was celebrated, Mr. Parmenter was selected by the committee of arrangements to deliver an address on the life and professional character of William A. Beach, the closing words of which were as follows: "With the expression of a single further sentiment, entertained in common by the members of the Troy bar, I have done. In yonder secluded nook, on Oakwood's hillside, selected by his own hand as a place of burial, lovely by nature, and made more beautiful by art, where the shock of contending forces would fail to awaken his slumbers, where all the turmoil of this mortal life is hushed in peace and may never more disturb his sweet repose, where perchance a disenthralled spirit still lingers at the shrine to catch the echoes of this centennial anniversary, there his sincere friend and humble eulogist would cautiously approach and

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noiselessly enter, and beneath the silent stars of heaven, with uncovered head and on bended knee, and with fraternal hand, tenderly lay this earnest but inadequate offering upon the tomb of William A. Beach." Notwithstanding his extended practice, and the constant demand for his services as a public speaker, he is a diligent student of science and literature. Mr. Parmenter was married in Petersburgh, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., to Mary L. Reynolds, daughter of Parley Reynolds of that place.

CARVER, Jonathan, traveler, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., in 1732. When he was only five years of age he lost his father, who was a justice of the peace. Being intended for the profession of medicine, his earlier studies were in that direction; but having a taste for a military life he engaged in the French war, leading a company of provincials in the expedition across the lakes against Canada. He fought with credit until the peace of 1763, when he formed a resolution to explore the interior of North America, from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean between the 43d and 46th parallels. He was of an adventurous disposition, and thought that the French, who knew most about the subject, had intentionally kept other nations ignorant. He hoped to discover a northwest passage between Hudson's Bay and the Pacific ocean, and thereby open a channel for conveying intelligence to China and the English settlements in the East Indies with greater expedition than by the tedious voyage round the Cape of Good Hope or through the Straits of Magellan. In the autumn of 1766 he left Michillimackinac, the most westerly of the British military posts, having received from its commander an assortment of goods to be distributed as presents among the Indians along the route. It was also understood that other goods should be sent to him at the Falls of St. Anthony. These failed to reach him, and in the following spring, having passed the winter on the river St. Pierre, 1,400 miles west of his starting point, he was obliged to return to Prairie du Chien. He then made a new start for the purpose of discovering a connection between the headwaters of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and spent some time on the northern and eastern shores of that lake, exploring its base and tributaries, and observing the natural products and the habits of the Indians. He returned to Boston in the autumn of 1768, having traveled nearly 7,000 miles. During the whole expedition he had been thwarted by his inability to obtain the necessary stores and gifts for the Indians. He had been absent two years and five months, and had, notwithstanding his embarrassments, gathered together a vast amount of valuable material. After having adjusted his discoveries, and arranged his journals and charts, he went to England for the purpose of publishing the latter. He petitioned the king for a reimbursement of what he had expended, but judgment on this was referred to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, by whom he was examined in regard to his discoveries. He obtained permission to publish his papers and disposed of them to a bookseller. He was obliged, however, by an order in council, to withdraw these and to deliver into the plantation office all his charts and journals and every paper relating to the discoveries which he had made. Thus ten years elapsed before he was allowed to lay his discoveries before the public. Meanwhile, poverty-stricken and disappointed, he earned his living as a clerk in a lottery office. But he lost even this position in 1779 because, under the pressure of necessity, he disposed of his name to a compilation called "The New Universal Traveler." His actual publications were a tract on the culture of tobacco, and "Travels through the Interior Parts of North America" (London 1778). He died in abject poverty in London Jan. 31, 1780.

AIKENS, Andrew Jackson, editor and manufacturer, was born at Barnard, Vt., Oct. 31, 1830. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, from Montrose, and on his mother's side he is descended from John Howland, the last survivor of those who came over in the Mayflower. After being graduated from the high school at the age of fifteen, he entered the printing office of Charles G. Eastman at Woodstock, and served an apprenticeship of four years, when he was promoted to the editorship of the paper. He edited a weekly newspaper at Bennington, Vt., and afterward a weekly at North Adams, Mass., whence he went to Boston, acting as reporter in the state legislature, and as proof-reader in the state printing office. Going from there to New York, he was engaged upon the New York "Evening Post" in 1853, and was sent to the western states as special correspondent. He visited Milwaukee in the spring of 1854, settled there in the early summer, and soon after became city editor of the "Evening Wisconsin." Jan. 1, 1857, he assumed the business management of the newspaper and printing departments. In this capacity he was chiefly instrumental in building up the "Evening Wisconsin," until it became one of the most influential and prosperous newspapers west of the great lakes. He has a natural aptitude for mechanics, and has exhibited facility in the mechanical matters of his business, many of his mechanical devices and methods of work having been sufficiently novel to be patented. The method of printing newspapers on one side at a central office and on the other side at the office of publication (commonly called "Patent Insides"), originated with Mr. Aikens in 1863. Mr. Aikens's improvement upon the English method of printing auxiliary newspapers consisted in the addition to the general news of the paper of a page for general advertising; the compensation for this advertising partly, and sometimes wholly, paying for the cost of the white paper to the publisher. The firm of Cramer, Aikens & Cramer commenced the publication of the "Patent Insides" with advertisements in 1864, being the pioneer house in the business. There are now 8,000 papers printed upon that plan in the United States—more than one-half of all the weekly newspapers, at a saving of millions of dollars. Mr. Aikens's ability, integrity, high character and generosity make him popular among all classes of people.

ROBINSON, David, soldier, was born at Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 4, 1754, son of Capt. Samuel Robinson. He was taken to Bennington, Vt., in 1761, and with two of his brothers fought in the company led by their brother Samuel in the battle there, Aug. 16, 1777. He held in succession all the offices in the state militia, ending with that of major-general, 1812–17. He was sheriff of Bennington county, 1789–1811, U. S. marshal for the state, 1811–19, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1828. He outlived his brothers, dying in his ninetieth year, Dec. 11, 1843.

WADLEY, Dole, lumber manufacturer, was born in Brentwood, Rockingham Co., N. H., July 27, 1824. His ancestors were among the first settlers of New England, and, like nearly all of its settlers up to 1640, of English stock. One of them, Abraham Morrill, resided near Boston, now Cambridge, in 1630, and near Amesbury, Mass., in 1632. His grandmother Dole belonged to an old family near Newburyport, Mass. Several of the Wadleys, or Wadleighs, as some spelled it, were in the revolutionary war and fought in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Wadley is the sole living survivor of the four brainful, stalwart brothers, who, bred in their substantial New Hampshire family homestead, emigrated south in the forties, buoyant young types of the best New England worth and energy, and made their mark on the material progress of Georgia, the empire state of the South. He moved to Washington county, Ga., in 1845, went to Cross Plains, now Dalton, Ga., in 1846, and with his brother Moses bought and built on the first town lot sold. Going to Jefferson county, they built their first steam sawmill in 1848, and the first railroad ever made exclusively for the lumber business. They were pioneers in sawing heavy bridge timber, which was before deemed too weighty to be thus cut, thus practically revolutionizing the construction of railroads. They were forty-one years in successful business, except a short time after Sherman's march through Georgia, when they rebuilt their burned mills. They constructed and ran a host of large mills, serving the Central railroad, Dole being the financier and Moses the mechanician of the powerful firm. Starting without money they made fine fortunes by their honest capability. There was no division of money till after the war, each using what he pleased and not caring what the other used. Mr. Dole Wadley is the soul of honor, trustworthy in business, refined in taste, and generous in disposition. He married, Sept. 11, 1860, Elizabeth C. Pierce, a lady of culture. After the war Mr. Wadley purchased a place in Portsmouth, N. H., as a summer home for his family. They passed their winters in Georgia until 1887, since which time they have made Portsmouth their permanent residence.

BACON, Delia Salter, authoress, was born at Tallmadge, O., Feb. 2, 1811, the fifth child of Rev. David and Alice Bacon, and sister of the Rev. Leonard Bacon (q. v.). In May, 1812, the family removed to Connecticut, and Rev. Mr. Bacon dying (1817), she was brought up by a friend at Hartford, Conn. Here she entered Catharine Beecher's school, and had for a fellow-pupil a young girl, afterward Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. She was the subject of morbid religious "exercises" at this school, but before her fifteenth birthday had connected herself with the First church (Congregational) in Hartford. In the year 1827 she began teaching school at Southington, Conn., which was kept up for a few months only, and the same experience was hers at Perth Amboy, N. J., and at Jamaica, L. I. Then she taught in the schools of others at Hartford, Conn., and at Penn Yan, N. Y. In 1831 she published anonymously, at New Haven, Conn., "Tales of The Puritans." Her next literary venture was "The Bride of Fort Edward: A Dramatic Story," published at New York, in 1839. Subsequently she delivered "Historical Lectures" in many of the eastern cities, and hundreds of cultivated persons flocked to hear them. In 1852 disbelief in the accepted authorship of the plays of William Shakespeare appears to have taken possession of her mind, and in that she was seemingly encouraged by Ralph Waldo Emerson, with whom she had entered into correspondence. Her courses of "Lessons in History" for ladies at the Stuyvesant Institute, New York, and in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1852 and 1853, were her last public appearances, for she devoted the rest of her life to the advocacy of her peculiar theory of the origin of the Shakespearean writings. In May, 1853, she sailed for England to prosecute her studies, reaching Liverpool on the 24th. In England Thomas Carlyle received her with interest, and endeavored to be of service to her, although plainly giving no favor to her delusion. By the summer of 1855 she had finished the manuscript for her book, and was seeking an English publisher, but without success. In "Putnam's Monthly" literary magazine at New York city, for January, 1856, her article, "William Shakespeare and His Plays: An Inquiry Concerning Them," was printed, but no further publication of her views took place until 1857, when there was issued in London and in Boston, Mass., her "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded," with a preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne, in which she sought to prove that Lord Francis Bacon, conjointly with other writers, was the author of the Shakespearean plays. Mr. Hawthorne, during his residence in England, was kindness itself to this lady, although he did not aid her by endorsing her conceptions, and the chapters in her "Life," by her nephew, Theodore Bacon, which record his deeds of beneficence, are of the extremest credit to the great novelist. Miss Bacon moved, during the last years of her life, in circles, both in the United States and in England, of the highest intellectual culture, and her undoubted powers of mind, with her mental acquisitions, as well as her qualities of soul and spirit, enlisted their profound respect and sympathy; but her so-called philosophy made no impression upon the world of literature or thought. (Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Our Old Home" and Mrs. Eliza Farrar's "Recollections of Seventy Years" may be consulted.) She died at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1859.

PECKHAM, William G., lawyer, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1849. The Peckhams originated in Rhode Island and have been numerous there since 1640, the time of the first settlement. His grandfather, Judge Perry, and Com. Oliver Hazard Perry were neighbors and blood relatives, both being descendants of Edward Perry of Sandwich. Elder William Peckham founded the first church of his sect at Green End, near Newport, about 1650. Of him a contemporary said in a diary: "This day Elder Peckham visited me and was of great comfort to me in his discourse upon Ye Trouble and Ye Things of God." Judge William Peckham was one of the later worthies of Narragansett. Several of the Peckhams have become prominent in law and other professions in New York, Chicago and St. Louis. The subject of this sketch entered Harvard at the age of fourteen (being the youngest student there for years) and was graduated in 1867. He founded the first of college newspapers, which still flourishes. This paper advocated elective studies and voluntary attendance upon religious services, some time before their establishment at Harvard. Later he was graduated from the law department of

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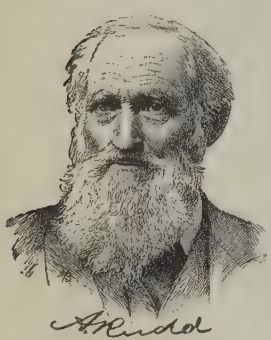
the University of the City of New York, and studied law at Heidelberg, Germany, and in the office of William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. His law practice has had to do with civil litigation and railroad suits, especially elevated railroad cases. He was counsel for the Northampton Bank in a line of cases growing out of the great $2,000,000 robbery, and was successful in every instance—successful both before the state courts and the U. S. supreme court. Mr. Peckham was chairman of the New Jersey independents and a member of the executive committee of the national organization under the chairmanship of George William Curtis and Carl Schurz, which so managed the independent campaign as to secure the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency in 1884.

RUDD, Anson, pioneer, was born at Springfield, Erie Co., Pa., July 12, 1819. His mother was a daughter of Judge Jarvis Pike, and cousin to the discoverer of Pike's Peak. In 1833 he was taken to Columbus, O., where he entered a newspaper office, and gained some knowledge of printing, but after a year on the lakes he removed in 1838, with his father to Pike county, Ill. He served in the Mexican war, and for the next seven years led a roving and adventurous life in California and the territories. Returning East in 1855 with a chastened spirit, he tried the quieter prairie life of Iowa and Kansas, but the mountains had set their mark upon him, and in 1860 he made a tour through Colorado, settling in Cañon City, in August. Here strange experiences awaited him. The settlement was deserted during the war, and he with his wife and infant son (the first white child born there, now editor of the Fremont county "News"), was left among empty houses and hostile Indians. Many a night he watched the signal fires on the mountains, and waited to see what mischief might come. After the war, but a few of the first settlers claimed their homes; but others came in their stead, and the place grew. Mr. Rudd as patriarch of the village, presided over its growth. He laid off the boundaries of Fremont county, and was its first sheriff, one of the commissioners to locate the penitentiary, and its first warden under the state government. He has been county commissioner, postmaster, and president of the Cañon City Ditch Co. He was once nominated for lieutenant-governor, and elected, but the proposed constitution was voted down, and Colorado failed to gain statehood; hence his courtesy-title of "governor." He is now retired from active pursuits, and lives at ease among the trees and vines of his own planting. Mr. Rudd is of a poetic temperament, and with better advantages of education, might have woven many of his strange experiences into eloquent song.



A. Rudd

ROBERTSON, Sterling C., Texan patriot, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1785, a son of the revolutionary Gen. James Robertson, who founded that place. He was liberally educated, and was a man of fine mind, indomitable energy, and intelligent enterprise. He was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, and attaining the rank of major. In 1822–23 he visited Texas, while Robert Seftwick was in Mexico securing a colonial grant in Texas for a company in Nashville, of which Maj. Robertson was a prominent member. The grant, however, was not made until 1825. Seftwick then sold it to the Nashville company, and they, in turn, turned the whole enterprise over to Maj. Robertson; thence the grant became known, and justly so, as Robertson's colony. It covered the country on both sides of the Brazos river next above the existing colony of Austin. From 1828 to 1834 Maj. Robertson used every exertion and expended much money to populate it. He introduced 200 families before and in 1830; but through sinister machinations the Mexican commandant at Nalogdoches became his enemy—made false and malicious reports to the governor at Monclova, and that functionary, in the manner of the Mexican military tyrants of that day, declared the grant anulled. It was an unpardonable outrage on Maj. Robertson and not only the colonists he had introduced, but hundreds of others then *en route.* Robertson appealed for justice to the state government and finally to Austin, then a member of the Mexican legislature, for a restoration of his contract. It so happened, however, under the circumstances stated by Austin, but denied by Robertson and his friends, that Austin secured a grant of the land to himself and his partner. This produced intense excitement and much bitterness of feeling. Robertson procured testimony, full and ample, to show that he had, in the utmost good faith, complied with his contract, excepting so far as prevented by the official intermeddling referred to. Armed with these, Robertson again appealed to the government for justice and a restoration of his rights as *empresario.* In this he succeeded, but not until he was greatly damaged. Austin was then in the city of Mexico and had nothing to do with these later movements, his partner in Texas attending to their joint affairs. It was then too late to more than partially mitigate the wrong, as in 1835 the revolution began. Maj. Robertson, first and last, however, introduced several hundred valuable families and proved himself to be eminently fitted to carry forward such an enterprise. The result was that under the Republic all who settled under the auspices of either Robertson or Austin received titles to their lands, and Robertson received the land to which he was entitled for his services, though much less than he could have claimed but for the interference with his rights and duties. The people elected Maj. Robertson to the convention which declared independence, and he signed the declaration. He was also elected to the first senate in 1836 and again in 1840. He died at his home in Robertson county, March 4, 1842.

CAMP, E. C., lawyer, was born in Knox county, O., Aug. 1, 1839. He received an academic education, and in 1856 began to teach school, at the same time prosecuting his law studies. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Federal army, and in 1864 was discharged from the service. The following year he settled in Knoxville, Tenn., where he has since resided. He was appointed U. S. district attorney in 1869, by Gen. Grant. Since 1868, when he became interested in coal mining, he has been manager and president of the Coal Creek Coal Co. Under his management these mines have developed very rapidly, and thousands of tons are at present shipped from them daily. Mr. Camp is also one of the largest owners of realty in or around Knoxville, and a stockholder in several national banks, of one of which he is director. He has been eminently successful as a business man, and all he has accomplished has been the result of conscientious attention to the interests confided to his care.

E. C. Camp

FLINT, Charles Ranlett, financier, was born at Thomastown, Me., Jan. 24, 1850, the son of Benjamin and Martha Sarah (Toby) Flint. The progenitor of the family in this country, Thomas Flint, emigrated to America in 1642, and settled at Salem Village (now South Danvers), Mass. The property, secured by purchase from the Indians, has for many generations remained in the family. The Flint family have been closely associated with ship-building, and are the largest owners of sailing ships in the United States. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at those of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the school of Warren Johnson, Topsham, Me., and in 1868 was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Young Flint excelled in the branches of mathematics and mechanics. He began his business career as a dock clerk in 1869, entering the employ of W. R. Grace as confidential clerk. In 1871 Mr. Flint organized the firm of Gilchrist, Flint & Co., ship chandlers, and the following year, with W. R. Grace, established the firm of Grace & Co., doing a general shipping business with the west coast of South America, principally Peru. In 1876 he organized the firm of Grace Bros. & Co. in Peru, and the same year was appointed consul for the Republic of Chili. In 1878, during the absence of the *chargé d'affaire*, the archives and correspondence of the Chilian legation was intrusted to Mr. Flint. He held this position until the Chilian republic declared war against Peru, when, in view of his connection with the Peruvian government as financial agent, he cabled his resignation to Chili, and placed the affairs of the consulate in charge of an official in New York. In 1880 he was identified with electrical development, being elected president of the U. S. Electric Lighting Co. He visited Brazil in 1884, and established a large rubber business on the banks of the Amazon. Upon returning to New York he was appointed consul to Nicaurauga. In 1885 he formed the house of Flint & Co., composed of Benjamin Flint, Charles R. Flint and Wallace B. Flint, thereby uniting the shipping business of the senior members, established in 1884, and the lumber, rubber and general commission business which he developed. He is now the senior member of the firm. The principle upon which Mr. Flint has acted in his business enterprises has been to associate himself with specialists, who had devoted their entire lives to one particular branch of trade. He organized the Export Lumber Co., limited, the New York Commercial Co., limited, and has for a number of years been interested in hide skins and the wool business of the river La Platte, and is one of the largest exporters of manufactures for the southern country, his firm having agents and branches in every important market of central and southern America. Mr. Flint has served as a director in the National Bank of the Republic, as member of the executive committee of the State Trust Co., and a director of several railroad and steamship companies. The most important service, however, that he has rendered during his active and brilliant career was in connection with the negotiations of treaties of reciprocity with South American nations. The services that he performed were particularly valuable to the country, and the assistance that he gave the secretary of state, James G. Blaine, in this connection are matters of public record. Because of his superior knowledge of the resources and conditions of the South American nations, and his intimate acquaintance with their chief executives, he was enabled to render particularly efficient service in these delicate negotiations. In this international conference Mr. Flint represented the United States officially on the committee of customs regulations, and also on banking; and as a member of this committee proposed and supported the organization of the Bureau of American Republics, and the establishment of the International American Bank. His advocacy of these propositions showed such knowledge of the necessities of commerce and the mutual trade relationship of all the American nations, and as clear an insight into the future possibilities of fraternal relations, that it commanded the favorable attention of the conference and the confidence of the leading men of the entire country.

SERGEANT, John, missionary, was born in 1710 at Newark, N. J., of which his grandfather was one of the founders. He was graduated from Yale in 1729, taught there 1731–35, and spent the rest of his life among the Housatonic Indians in what is now Berkshire county, Mass. In 1736 they sold their lands to the province, retaining six miles square in the present town of Stockbridge; Sergeant received a vested interest in this property, and was recognized and ordained as settled missionary. He translated most of the New Testament and parts of the Old into the Indian tongue, published in 1743 a letter and a sermon, started a manual labor school, and died at Stockbridge July 27, 1749.

LEWIS, Richard James, lawyer, was born in New York city Nov. 22, 1851, the son of James Lewis, who, like his mother, was of Welsh extraction. They emigrated to New York in 1839, where they have since resided. His educational advantages were good. After attending the public schools he passed through the business college, then enjoyed the privilege of private tutors and afterward was graduated from Columbia Law School. After completing his education he began life as clerk in a dry-goods importing house. He afterward took up his profession and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1884 he was married to Wealthy H. Albro. He has been honored by holding public offices in New York city, and in 1885 was candidate from the 17th district for the assembly. He had two opponents, and was the only republican elected from this district. He afterward removed to the twenty-first ward, and was elected to the same position, meeting with like success. In the assembly, in the year 1884, he was prominent in supporting the reform measures introduced by Theodore Roosevelt. He has always resided in New York city, and attributes his success and lucrative practice to his careful personal attention to his duties and legal business.

RODNEY, Thomas, jurist, was born in Sussex county, Del., June 4, 1744, brother of Gov. Cæsar Rodney. He was a member of the Delaware assembly in 1774, and of the committee of safety in 1775; a colonel of militia during the war of independence; chief justice of Kent county in 1778; delegate to the Continental congress 1781–87, except in 1784; speaker of the assembly in 1787. In 1803 he received the appointment of U. S. judge for the territory of Mississippi, and removed to a town which received his name, in Jefferson county, Miss. There he died Jan. 2, 1811.

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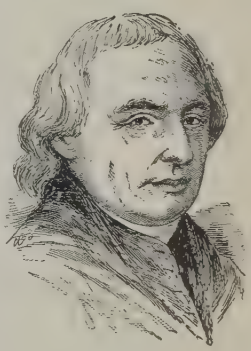
CARROLL, John, first R. C. archbishop of the archdiocese of Baltimore, was born in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's Co., Md., Jan. 8, 1735. He was the third son of Daniel Carroll and Eleanor Darnall. His father came to America when but a boy, and was of a highly respectable Catholic family in Ireland, that forfeited its property to the crown on account of religion. His mother was a daughter of Henry Darnall, also a Roman Catholic, who possessed large estates in the neighborhood of Upper Marlboro'. Notwithstanding the penal laws that existed in Maryland at the time John Carroll was born, which prohibited Catholics from maintaining schools, the Jesuits had established a small school at Herman's Manor of Bohemia a remote district on the eastern shore of Maryland. At this school John Carroll was prepared to enter the Jesuit College of St. Omer's in French Flanders. After passing six years at St. Omer's young Carroll feeling himself called to a religious life applied for admission to the Society of Jesus, and in September, 1753, entered the novitiate of that order. The novitiate of the English province was at that time in the old abbey at Hatton a small town about six miles from St. Omer. He was ordained a priest in 1759, and was at once appointed a professor at St. Omer's, and was subsequently professor of philosophy and theology at Liége. On Feb. 2, 1771, he took his final vows and became a professed Father. In 1771 he was appointed by his superiors to make a tour of Europe as tutor to the sons of Lord Stourton, who had requested that the young American be assigned that duty. In 1773 Father Carroll was appointed prefect at Bruges, and while pursuing his duties there the Society of Jesus was suppressed by a brief of Pope Clement XIV., dated July 21, 1773. The English Jesuits of Flanders then went to England accompanied by Father Carroll who acted as secretary at their meetings and conducted the important correspondence with the French government which related to the property of the society in France, and while thus employed he was appointed chaplain to Lord Arundel and took up his residence at Wardour castle, about the middle of June, 1774. The leisure and charms of Wardour castle did not withdraw the young priest from the self-sacrificing duties of his calling. Separated from his native land as he had been from childhood, his heart began to yearn for his old home, and his zeal inspired him with an anxiety to take up the laborious duties of a priest in the new country. He foresaw that a time would come when forcible measures would be taken and whatever the issue might be the patriotic priest then resolved to cast his lot with the land of his nativity, and consequently sailed for America in 1774, arriving there on June 26th of that year on one of the last vessels that cleared from England before the revolution. He went at once to his mother's home, at Rock creek, Montgomery Co., Md., where he for a time resided and where his ministries were temporarily cast. He erected a wooden chapel on his father's estate, which has been replaced by a neat church that still bears the name of Carroll's chapel. For a century the laws of Maryland had been intolerant to Catholics, the celebration of mass was forbidden by law, Roman Catholic schools were prohibited, and members of the Catholic church were denied the right to bear arms; this, too, in a colony that had been established by Catholics under the patronage of the Society of Jesus. The Carrolls and other influential members of the community had resolved to leave the province, and had applied to the king of France for a

grant of land in the territory of Louisiana where they might establish a new refuge for Catholics and Jesuit exiles. The issue between England and the American colonies opened an avenue for relief and Father Carroll threw himself into his country's cause with his whole heart in the effort to secure for his people liberty of thought and action. Eminently fitted as he was by conversance with the character and thought of the ruling classes of England, and the state of those ground down by her laws, a careful observer of continental affairs, intimately acquainted with the leading statesmen of the times, he was prepared to take a prominent part in the struggle of America for freedom. At the time he arrived in America there was no public place of Catholic worship in Maryland. St. Peter's at Baltimore had been closed before it was completed, a few private chapels, and those on the Jesuit farms, were the only places where Catholics of the province could worship. There were but nineteen Catholic priests in Maryland, all ex-Jesuits. Father Carroll always maintained the most cordial relations with the clergy. Though he had relinquished his estates in favor of his family, he declined to take a share of the joint revenue of the Maryland priests, and devoted himself laboriously to his duties, traveling always on horseback, and frequently going thirty miles on sick calls, and attending monthly the Catholics of Aquia Creek, Va., sixty miles distant from his church. During the progress of the revolutionary war he did his country important service by writing letters to his distinguished friends in every part of Europe and enlisting their aid and sympathies. On Feb. 15, 1776, he was appointed by the Continental congress to act as one of the commissioners to visit Canada to secure if possible its active co-operation in the struggle, or its neutrality, with promises of mutual protection. Congress was particularly desirous of his services, thinking he would conciliate the Canadian clergy who were not disposed to advise the Canadians to take action. Dr. Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton were the other members of the commission. The mission was unsuccessful; as both the clergymen and the people replied that "they had no cause for complaint against the home government of Great Britain." Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll had to remain in Canada to attend to the affairs of the army, but Dr. Franklin's health failed and he was obliged to return home; Father Carroll accompanied him, and their association at this time was the foundation of a life-long friendship. Father Carroll was a strong champion of the rights of conscience and as such occupied a prominent position in the history of our country. He was probably unexcelled as a controversialist—his writings being chiefly of this nature. Prior to the severence of the ties between the United States and Great Britain, the Catholic clergy of Maryland and Pennsylvania were under the ecclesiastical government of the Bishop of London, whose representative in the provinces was his vicar-general, Rev. Mr. Lewis, who had been superior of the suppressed Society of Jesus. Feeling that this state of things could no longer exist, Father Carroll and a number of clergymen wrote to Mr. Lewis, requesting that the clergy be assembled for deliberation on this important subject. The result of these deliberations was a petition to the Vatican, requesting the appointment of a superior directly from Rome invested with the powers necessary for the existing emergencies in the American church. The holy see had, however, wider plans for he church in the United States, and was at the same time considering the matter of appointing a bishop for America. In order to remove all imputations that the Catholic body was opposing the civil government, Dr. Franklin was requested to submit the matter to congress, which replied "that it was unnecessary for the holy see to ask the permission of congress to found a Catholic bishopric in the United States, that all religious denominations were at liberty to exercise their ecclesiastical functions as they saw fit." Father Carroll's name was on the list of clergymen sent to Rome, from which a selection was to be made for that important office. The papal nuncio at Paris consulted with Dr. Franklin on the subject and being well acquainted with the superior qualities of Father Carroll, the doctor advised his appointment above all others, and toward the close of 1784 Dr. Carroll received the documents appointing him superior of the clergy of the United States with all necessary powers for the position. One of his first duties was to visit the principal cities in his jurisdiction and minister to the religious wants of the people under the new authority granted him from Rome. The number of Catholics in Maryland at this time was about 16,000 with 7,000 in Pennsylvania and 2,000 scattered in New Jersey and New York. The number of priests was limited, but new missionaries were constantly arriving and he was soon able to send priests to Boston, Kentucky, Charleston, New York and other places. The clergymen of America becoming convinced of the necessity of establishing an episcopal see in the United States petitioned Rome for the favor and selected Baltimore as the most suitable place for its establishment. Dr. Carroll was pleased with the selection as it was the principal town of Maryland, which state is the oldest Catholic settlement in America. The recommendations of the clergy were approved by the holy see and the selection of Dr. Carroll received with unanimous approbation, and the papal bull appointing him the first bishop of the United States was issued at Rome, Nov. 14, 1789. Dr. Carroll sailed for England, where he was consecrated in London by the Rt. Rev. Charles Warmsly, vicar-apostolic of London. The consecration took place in the chapel of Ludworth castle, Aug. 15, 1790. Bishop Carroll remained abroad long enough to complete arrangements for the establishment of a Sulpitian Seminary at Baltimore and the founding of the Georgetown Academy. For a long time the see of Baltimore was the only Catholic bishopric in the United States, and the administration of this diocese was extremely difficult and laborious being hampered by the scarcity of priests until the emigration caused by the French revolution gave him many assistants. The church, however, flourished—the English Dominicans sent a colony which augmented the number of priests, a community of Carmelite nuns established themselves in the diocese, and another of Poor Clares. Georgetown Academy was completed in 1791, and through the assistance of his English friends in connection with it he founded a theological seminary which was merged into that of St. Mary's at Baltimore in 1792. Bishop Carroll was elected by the state of Maryland one of the three commissioners to found St. John's College at Annapolis, and was subsequently awarded the degree of LL.D., by the faculty; he also received the degree of D.D. and LL.D. from other colleges in the United States. He presided at the first synod of the Catholic clergy in America, which was held at Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1791. The increasing cares of his diocese compelled him to apply to Rome either for a division of his see or



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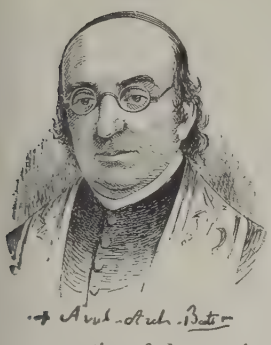
the appointment of a coadjutor. His request was granted and in 1800 Rev. Leonard Neale was nominated for the position. Bishop Carroll was unanimously elected by congress and the clergy of all denominations in the United States to deliver a panegyric on Washington, on Feb. 22, 1800. His heart responded to his subject and his address was a masterly oratorical effort and showed the patriotism of his nature, and his devotion to the government when he said: "Wisdom and experience combined to blend in a republican form of government all the advantages of which other forms are productive without many of their evils." The establishment of the sisters of charity by Mother Seton under his direction was one of the brightest records of his administration. The institution was established at Emmittsburg, and received always his hearty cooperation and support. In 1803 he performed the marriage ceremony between Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson of Baltimore. There had been some delay in filling the engagement caused by state considerations, and the bishop becoming interested in the case himself performed the ceremony. On Sept. 9, 1803, he consecrated the first Catholic church built in the city of Boston. By 1808 the number of priests in the country had increased to seventy, who supplied eighty churches. In 1806 he laid the foundation of the Baltimore cathedral, and April 8. 1808, Baltimore was elevated into an archiepiscopal see by Pius VII., with four episcopal sees as suffragans. The new bishops were not consecrated until 1810, on account of the delay in the arrival of the bulls for their investure, and the *pallium* for Archbishop Carroll. His nephew has published the life of the late archbishop. He died in Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 3, 1815.

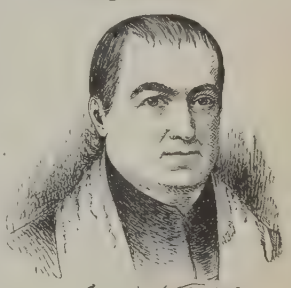
NEALE, Leonard, second R. C. archbishop of Baltimore, was born near Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md., Oct. 15, 1746. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Maryland, the founder of the family in America, Capt. James Neale, having emigrated to this country with his family before 1642. Capt. Neale had been a favorite at the court of Charles I., and his wife, Madam Anna Neale, had occupied a position in the household of Queen Henrietta Maria. He was also Lord Baltimore's negotiator among the burgomasters of Holland. Upon reaching America, he purchased a vast tract of land in Charles county with Spanish coins, known as cob dollars, a circumstance which gave the name of Cob Neck to the place where he located. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the colony, was a member of the governor's council in 1643, and in 1644 was summoned by a special writ of Gov. Leonard Calvert to sit in the colonial legislature. Capt. Neale's descendant, Leonard Neale, was sent to the College of English Jesuits in St. Omer's in French Flanders when but twelve years of age; he completed his academic career there, and having decided to become a priest, went to Bruges, and afterwards to Liége where he finished his course of philosophy and theology and was ordained a priest of the Society of Jesus. He was a professor in the Jesuit college of Bruges, when it was seized by the Austro-Belgian government and was expelled with the other Jesuits. He subsequently had charge of a small congregation in England; but being endowed with the zeal of an apostle he longed for an opportunity to preach the gospel to the heathen, and earnestly petitioned for a foreign mission. His request was granted, and in 1779 he sailed for Demerara a town in British Guiana, South America, a field in which hardships and disappointments awaited him. He labored there zealously until January, 1783, when he left for Maryland, where he was cordially welcomed by his friends and relatives and his brother Jesuits on his arrival there in April of the same year. He was in good season to take part in the organization of the Catholics of the United States, and occupied an important position in the meetings and deliberations of the infant church, signing the articles of government adopted. He was stationed at St. Thomas Manor in Charles county until 1793, when he went to Philadelphia to minister to the victims of the yellow fever during the epidemic of that year. Regardless of his own delicate health, he labored with a strength and cheerfulness quite out of proportion to his frail body. In 1797–98 he again displayed conspicuously his devotion to those afflicted with the fever, laboring with true missionary zeal until he finally himself succumbed to the disease. His mission in Philadelphia covered six years, during which time he also occupied the office of vicar-general to Bishop Carroll. While in Philadelphia he attempted to realize a project he had long cherished, that of the founding of a religious community of females in the United States. He selected Alice Laylor, a native of Queen's county, Ireland, as the future superioress of the order, and associated with her two other young women who had taken a lively interest in his plans. These two associates, however, fell victims to the yellow fever. Miss Laylor opened a school in Georgetown, D. C., under Father Neale's direction, which is now the oldest female academy in the United States. By renewed exertions he induced other women to join Miss Laylor, and the band became known as the "Pious Ladies." In 1798 he was appointed president of Georgetown College, and in addition to the duties of that office, for several years discharged those of tutor. He was the first president to take up his residence in the institution, which was raised from an academy to a college under his administration. By request of Bishop Carroll he was nominated as his coadjutor with right of succession to the see of Baltimore, and was consecrated bishop of Groytna, *in partibus infidelium*, Dec. 7, 1800, but continued to discharge his duties as president of Georgetown College until 1806. In 1805 he purchased the convent property of the Poor Clares who had returned to Europe, and on June 29th of that year, installed the "Pious Ladies" in the new establishment. In 1810 he was present at the council of bishops held in Baltimore, and took a prominent part in the meeting, particularly in the framing of the rules for the administration of the dioceses. In 1815 he became archbishop of the see of Baltimore. One of his first acts after his accession was to petition Pius VII. for power to establish a monastery of the Visitation order at Georgetown, clothed with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by that order in Europe. His petition was granted and the "Pious Ladies" became the founders of the Visitation order in the United States. In 1816 he received the *pallium* from Pope Pius VII. He died at Georgetown, D. C., June 15, 1817.

MARÉCHAL, Ambrose, third R. C. archbishop of the archdiocese of Baltimore, was born at Ingre, near Orleans, France, in 1768, of parents who occupied a high social position and were able to give him every educational advantage. He was graduated with distinction from one of the best colleges in France. From early youth he evinced a remarkable piety and showed a strong inclination to consecrate himself to the priesthood. His

parents, however, opposed his aspirations, and in deference to their wishes he studied law, completing the course with the ability and thoroughness characteristic of his disposition, and he thus acquired a fund of valuable information that eminently fitted him for the high position he was destined to occupy. He finally abandoned the law, determined to follow the irresistible vocation he had for the priesthood, and during the stormy period of the French revolution entered the Sulpitian seminary at Orleans. He was duly ordained at Bordeaux, having the same day escaped from Paris in disguise. He succeeded in embarking for America in company with Abbés Motaignon, Richard and Ciquard, and reached Baltimore June 24, 1792. The intention of the superior of the Sulpitian order to which he belonged was to establish an academy in Baltimore under his direction for the instruction of youth in mathematics; but as this plan did not mature for some time, Father Maréchal began active missionary work; first in St. Mary's county and afterwards at Bohemia. Meanwhile his order had founded St. Mary's College at Baltimore, and in 1799 he was summoned to take the chair of theology in the new seminary. In 1803 he was recalled to France by the order to assist in the restoration of their colleges and seminaries and to otherwise aid the efforts of the government under Napoleon in reviving the religious spirit which had been undermined by the revolution. He occupied positions of the utmost honor and importance in several of the ecclesiastical institutions, particularly at St. Flour, Lyons, Aix and at Marseilles. Dr. Maréchal and was so highly esteemed by his theological students that after he was created archbishop of Baltimore they presented him as a testimony of their gratitude and respect with a magnificent marble altar that now stands in the cathedral church of that city. As soon as it was practicable for him to withdraw from France he hearkened to the appeals of his friends in America, and in 1812 returned to Baltimore, resuming his position as professor of theology and for a while acting also as president of St. Mary's College. He was soon, however, called to resign what would have been his chosen life work and was nominated by Rome bishop of Philadelphia. Naturally of an humble disposition and desiring most earnestly to devote his life to teaching, he advanced such reasonable arguments for being excused from accepting so responsible a position, that his petitions were granted, but in a short time he was called to fill a far more onerous office. Archbishop Neale's health declining, he was obliged to apply to Rome for a coadjutor. Dr. Maréchal was presented as the most suitable person for the position, and he was accordingly appointed by Pope Pius VII. July 24, 1817, coadjutor to the archbishop of Baltimore with title of Bishop Stauropotis. On the death of Archbishop Neale Dr. Maréchal was consecrated archbishop of Baltimore by Bishop Cheverus, Dec. 14, 1817, and immediately began the active administration of the affairs of his diocese. Soon after his election to the episcopacy he had to face difficulties of the most trying character to those who exercise ecclesiastical authority. Trouble had arisen in various portions of his extensive see, that for a time menaced the church in America with the evils that invariably follow insubordination. With an assumed religious zeal certain persons had usurped rights which belonged exclusively to the bishop of the diocese, and made efforts to wrest a portion of the diocese from the authority of its lawful pastors. Archbishop Maréchal evinced rare prudence and ability in the management of affairs at this critical time; and effectually arrested the progress of the schism, giving a heavy blow to the claim of lay trustees to exercise authority in the appointment of priests. May 31, 1821, assisted by the bishops of Boston and Philadelphia, he dedicated the Baltimore cathedral the corner-stone of which had been laid by Archbishop Carroll. A number of fine paintings, masterpieces in art, were sent to the archbishop by high dignitaries in Europe to be placed on the walls of the new cathedral, and the altar presented by his former students was also erected about this time. Archbishop Maréchal was by nature and taste a student, but never permitted his inclinations to affect in any way the zealous discharge of the functions of his office. In 1821 he visited Rome on business for the diocese. In 1826 he went to Canada, and took other journeys in the interests of the church. In 1824 while visiting Emmittsburg, Md., he was attacked with the disease from which he died two years later. He was gifted with a high order of talents and possessed varied acquirements and charming social qualities. Besides being thoroughly versed in literature and theology he was a profound mathematical student, and left several valuable manuscripts on that science. His published works are "Pastoral Letters of Archbishop Carroll to the Congregation of Trinity Church, Philadelphia," and "Letters of Archbishop Maréchal to Trinity Church, Norfolk." For fuller detail of his life see Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops," vol. i. He died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1828.



WHITFIELD, James, fourth R. C. archbishop of the archdiocese of Baltimore, was born at Liverpool, England, Nov. 3, 1770. His father was a prosperous merchant of that city and gave his son a liberal education but unfortunately died when the lad was but seventeen years old. Mrs. Whitfield was feeble at the time, and to divert her thoughts from her trouble as well as in the hope of being restored to health she went with her son to Italy where the latter engaged in business, thereby adding materially to the fortune he had received from his father. Returning to England from Italy he was taken prisoner during his passage through France under a law made by Napoleon, ordering the arrest of all Englishmen at that time in France. During his detention at Lyons he formed an acquaintance with Rev. Ambrose Maréchal, then professor of theology in that city, which soon ripened into an intimate friendship. This friendship lasted until Maréchal's death and it was this which directed James Whitfield's thoughts to the priesthood. Having decided to study theology he entered the seminary at Lyons where he became distinguished for his indefatigable industry and sound judgment. In 1809, on the completion of his studies he was ordained a priest at Lyons. His mother dying about this time he returned to England and was appointed parish priest in the town of Crosby. On being made archbishop of Baltimore Dr. Maréchal earnestly solicited his friend Mr. Whitfield in whom he had seen so much promise to join him in America where there was such immediate need for efficient priests. Accepting the call, he reached the United States in September, 1817, and was at once appointed one of the pastors of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore.



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where he was retained for a number of years. In 1826, by a special decree from Rome, Archbishop Maréchal conferred the degree of D.D. upon him. It was also in this year that the religious community of the Sisters Oblates of St. Francis was approved by the archbishop. Dr. Whitfield took an active part in placing this institution upon a firm and prosperous footing, and from that time forward maintained a warm interest in the condition of the negro. Archbishop Maréchal placed Dr. Whitfield's name first on the list of candidates when he applied to Rome for a coadjutor in 1826, but the papal brief appointing him coadjutor with the right of succession and the title of Bishop of Apothonia *in partibus infidelium* did not arrive until Jan. 8, 1828, six days after Archbishop Maréchal's death. Dr. Whitfield, was consecrated archbishop of Baltimore in the cathedral of that city by the venerable Bishop Flaget, of Kentucky, on Whitsunday, May 25, 1828. In addition to the cares of his archdiocese he was also administrator of the diocese of Richmond. His own ample fortune he devoted to building churches and providing priests for them; to erecting institutions of piety, education and charity, and to generally promoting the cause of religion. When his private means were exhausted he appealed to the king of France, to the latter's grand almoner and to the Association for the Propagation of Faith, as his predecessor had done and advised him to do, for assistance in the great work in which he was engaged. His letters in behalf of this object occupy a prominent place in the history of the Catholic church in America. He received generous responses to these appeals. Both Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France sent offerings on several occasions through their almoners, while the Association for the Propagation of the Faith contributed 32,000 francs in nine years (1825–34) besides making liberal appropriations for St. Mary's College. On Sept. 11, 1828, Archbishop Whitfield laid the corner-stone of the Orphan Asylum at Baltimore, to which both he and Archbishop Maréchal had donated so largely. In October and November of that year he made a visitation of both dioceses under his charge, and overlooking no part of the country where Catholics were to be found gave confirmation at many places to large numbers, among which were numerous converts. He was appalled when he reached the large diocese of Richmond, which spread over an area of 70,000 square miles, with a population at that time of 1,250,000, to find only three priests to minister to its wants. By giving liberally from his private purse, and successfully renewing his appeals to Catholic Europe for assistance, he was soon able to ameliorate the distressing condition of affairs in that diocese. The most important event of his episcopate was the assembling of the first provincial council held in this country, which was called to meet in the cathedral at Baltimore Oct. 4, 1829. Bishop Whitfield directed the deliberations, and the council closed October 18th after adopting thirty-eight decrees. The principal subjects acted upon had to do with discipline, morals and the administration of the sacraments. The statistics given by the bishops of the council from their various dioceses estimated the Catholic population of America in 1829 at 500,000, and the numbers were steadily increasing by immigration and conversions. Archbishop Whitfield completed one of the towers of the cathedral during his administration, having contributed liberally to it from his private fortune. Another of his munificent donations was St. James church, Baltimore, which was erected entirely at his own expense. He also contributed a considerable amount toward the building of the Episcopal residence near the cathedral. Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, was incorporated during his episcopacy, and a very worthy society of the women of Baltimore for the relief of the poor and unfortunate, called the Maria Marthian Society, and a number of other Catholic organizations and institutions, were also established. On Oct. 20, 1833, Archbishop Whitfield assembled the second provincial council at Baltimore. Prudence and energy were characteristic traits of Archbishop Whitfield's administration. Beginning a wealthy man he died poor in purse, but left behind him many monuments of his charity. He died Oct. 19, 1834.

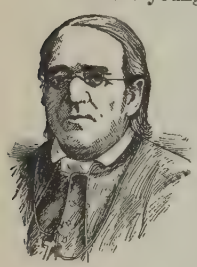
ECCLESTON, Samuel, fifth R. C. archbishop of the archdiocese of Baltimore, was born in Kent county, Md., June 21, 1801. His ancestors were English and members of the Protestant Episcopal church. His father died when he was quite young and his mother was subsequently married to a Catholic gentleman. It was thus that Samuel Eccleston was brought under Catholic influence. He was sent to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he embraced the Catholic faith, and, becoming more deeply imbued with religious views, he resolved to enter the ministry of the Church, in the face of strong opposition from his family. He took his theological course at St. Mary's Seminary and on April 24, 1825, was ordained a priest by Archbishop Maréchal. A few months later he went to France for a more advanced course of study in the Sulpitian Seminary of Issy near Paris. He returned to America in July, 1827, and was appointed vice-president of St. Mary's College and in 1829 was elected president. The institution prospered under his rectorship and became one of the leading Catholic colleges in the United States. In 1834, when only thirty-three years old, Dr. Eccleston was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Whitfield with title of Bishop of Thirma *in partibus infidelium*, with right of succession, and in October of that year succeeded to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore. One of his first thoughts on taking charge was to provide a greater number of Catholic schools, and he gave every encouragement to religious orders in his province to advance the cause of education, and offered inducements for others to enter the diocese and thus meet the increasing demands of the times. Three institutions for the education of females were established by the Visitation nuns. The Brothers of St. Patrick entered the diocese to take charge of the manual labor school established near Baltimore by the Rev. James Dolan. The Redemptorist Fathers were solicited to come to Baltimore in 1841, more especially to minister to the rapidly increasing German population. They have since erected convents and schools in most of the states of the Union. Archbishop Eccleston also introduced into the diocese of Baltimore the congregation of Lazarists, who settled in his see in 1850. Twelve or thirteen new churches were erected and others enlarged and improved. Mount Hope Hospital for the Insane was built and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The Young Catholic Friends' Society was established. He also founded St. Charles's College, Md., which is indebted for its origin to the liberality of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The Christian Brothers also entered the diocese and many parochial schools were established. Archbishop Eccleston presided over five provincial councils which were convened during his episcopate.

The fifth provincial council was devoted principally to the discussion of the erection of new and subdivision of old sees, and the law also enacted imposing the penalty of excommunication upon Catholics who should obtain a civil divorce and contract a second marriage. Archbishop Eccleston presided with characteristic wisdom and dignity. On Jan. 18, 1849, he sent a letter to Pius IX. during his exile inviting him to be present at the seventh provincial council which was to convene on May 6th of that year. He also ordered collections taken throughout the diocese for the Holy Father, and had the satisfaction of sending him the sum of $26,000. Archbishop Eccleston did much toward completing the cathedral at Baltimore and gave liberally of his private means for that purpose. He died at Georgetown, D. C., April 22, 1851.

KENRICK, Francis Patrick, sixth R. C. archbishop of the archdiocese of Baltimore, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1796. He received the best educational advantages and completed his classical education at the age of eighteen. He pursued his ecclesiastical studies at the College of the Propaganda at Rome where he attained such a reputation for character and ability that his name was for years handed down as a household word. As soon as he reached the canonical age he was ordained a priest and, in 1821 was assigned to the missions in Kentucky under Bishop Flaget. He was appointed to the chair of theology in St. Thomas Theological Seminary at Bardstown, and proved a valuable acquisition to all the educational institutions in Kentucky, being particularly prominent in the founding of St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, in which he afterwards filled the chairs of Greek and history. During the jubilee year, 1826–27, he attended Bishop Flaget in the episcopal visitation of his diocese, delivered a series of lectures on the dogmas of the church in answer to objections Protestant clergymen had advanced, becoming engaged, in 1828, in a polemical discussion with Rev. Dr. Blackburn, president of Centre College, Danville, Ky. Indeed Dr. Kenrick was throughout his career an eminent polemical debater. He was unexcelled as a pulpit orator. In 1829 he accompanied Bishop Flaget to the provincial council, at Baltimore, of which he served as assistant secretary. In 1830 he was appointed coadjutor of Philadelphia with the full powers of administration and consecrated at Bardstown, by Bishop Flaget, on June 6, Bishop of Arath *in partibus infidelium.* Bishop Kenrick assumed charge of his diocese under most trying circumstances. The old trouble with the trustees broke out afresh and in dealing with them Bishop Kenrick gave evidence of fine administrative ability. He at once declared himself chief pastor of St. Mary's and expressed his intention of assuming charge of the congregation. Notwithstanding the resistance of the trustees he occupied the pulpit the following Sunday and exposed their conduct. The trustees eventually learned the nature of the man with whom they had to deal, and submitted to his authority. Bishop Kenrick required that all new acquisitions of church property should be vested in the bishop. The catholics of old St. Paul's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., declined at first to accept this ruling but after a bitter controversy were brought into submission. Bishop Kenrick ultimately obtained his end, and the recognition of the proper tenure of ecclesiastical property. One of his first acts after disposing of the trustee question was to provide clergy for his diocese. There were at that time five churches and two priests in the city of Philadelphia but the number of missionaries in the interior of the state was entirely insufficient to minister to the wants of the people. In 1838, the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo which Bishop Kenrick had founded was incorporated by an act of the legislature and placed in charge of the Lazarists under whose care it continued until 1853. During the prevalence of the cholera epidemic of 1832 he was untiring in his spiritual and temporal ministrations to his flock. He first conceived the idea of inducing Father Mathew, the temperance apostle, to visit this country, and extended to him an invitation to pursue his labors in America. He was active in introducing religious orders into his diocese. The order of St. Augustine began the erection of their College of St. Thomas, and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart opened a boarding-school for young ladies in 1842; in 1848 the Sisters of St. Joseph came from St. Louis, while the Sisters of Notre Dame and of the Good Shepherd both established institutions, and in 1851 the Jesuits founded St. Joseph's College. The houses in charge of the Sisters of Charity were increased to six, and both male and female orders were given every encouragement. In fact, it has been said that "everything useful in the diocese owed its existence to Bishop Kenrick." During the anti-Catholic riots at Philadelphia in 1844 where many of his churches were destroyed by the mob he ordered those remaining to be closed and exhorted the people to have "peace and charity." In 1843 his diocese was divided and Pittsburgh erected into an episcopal see. When Bishop Kenrick took charge of the diocese of Philadelphia in 1830 it was not only in a disturbed and inharmonious condition, but it lacked almost the very essentials. When he left it he had the satisfaction of seeing it prosperous and harmonious, and his successor found one hundred and one priests, forty-six seminarians, ninety-four churches, eight chapels, besides a fine organization of religious orders and Catholic institutions. On Aug. 3, 1851, he was appointed archbishop of Baltimore to succeed Archbishop Eccleston, deceased, and on August 19th of that year apostolic delegate, with right to preside over the national councils of the entire episcopate of the United States. July 25, 1858, Pope Pius IX. confirmed the decree of the sacred congregation, giving the archbishops of Baltimore supremacy at all ecclesiastical meetings. On May 9, 1852, Archbishop Kenrick called the bishops of the United States to assemble in national council, being the first in this country to preside as apostolic delegate over such an assembly. He afterwards held provincial councils every three years. In 1854 he visited Rome by invitation of Pope Pius IX. to participate in the deliberations that defined the dogma of the immaculate conception. The archdiocese of Baltimore received new life during his administration—religious orders were introduced, while those already in the diocese received every assistance and encouragement. The Infant Asylum, the Aged Women's Home, St. Agnes Asylum for Destitute Sick, the New Mount Hope, the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the chapel and school of St. Laurence, and other similar institutions were established and flourished under his fostering care. The magnificent church of St. Ignatius was built by the Jesuit fathers, the College of Loyola was founded, and great care was taken in the education of priests. Archbishop Kenrick was a profound scholar, versed in both the ancient and modern languages, and perfectly conversant with Hebrew. His seven volumes of dogmatic moral theology, written entirely in Latin, would alone stamp him as a theologian of extraordinary ability. He has written a number of other

learned theological books that have been widely circulated both in Europe and America. He made a careful translation of the original Rheinish-Douay version of the Bible which was edited by Dr. Challoner, with abundant notes. It was said of him that he had no sooner completed one book than he began another. His life was full of method, busy though untiring and marked by a kindly courtesy to all in the discharge of social or ecclesiastical duties. In Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops," vol. ii., find full biography. He died in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1863.

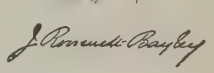
SPALDING, Martin John, seventh R. C. archbishop of the archdiocese of Baltimore, was born at Rolling Fork, Ky., May 23, 1810, the son of Henrietta Hamilton and Richard Spalding, his ancestors being of the band of Catholic pilgrims who founded the Maryland colony in 1634. The home of the family in England was Lincolnshire where at an early date one of them established the great abbey of Spalding under the protection of which it is probable that the town of Spalding flourished. Martin's great-grandmother, Ellen O'Brian, was of Celtic origin. He was baptized by the celebrated apostle Father Nerincke, whose biography he subsequently wrote, and attended the school of a Mr. Merrywether, in a backwoods log-cabin near Rolling Fork. In 1821 when St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, was opened he and his two elder brothers were among its first pupils. The founder, Rev. William Byrne, held the young student in high esteem and when he was but fourteen years of age appointed him professor of mathematics in the institution, a position which, notwithstanding his youth, he filled with ability and distinction. He was graduated with honor from St. Mary's in 1826, and having decided to join the priesthood entered the theological seminary at Bardstown where he was associated with many men who afterwards attained prominence in the American Catholic church. His talents were so notable that at the end of four years Bishop Flaget resolved to send him to Rome to complete his theological studies in the Urban College. From this institution he received the degree of D.D., after defending for seven hours 256 propositions selected from universal theology, church history and canonical law, against some of the ablest theologians in the church, being the first American student in Rome to be thus honored. He was ordained a priest Aug. 13, 1834, and preached his first sermon in America in the cathedral of Philadelphia. As soon as he returned to Kentucky Dr. Spalding was appointed pastor of the cathedral at Bardstown, a member of the board of trustees of St. Joseph's College and professor of philosophy in the seminary. Soon after the St. Joseph's College "Minerva" was established, the first Catholic periodical issued in Kentucky, although more literary than religious in its character. Dr. Spalding was its leading contributor, making his first appearance as an essayist and reviewer in its columns. After a year's career the "Minerva" was abandoned and through Dr. Spalding's instrumentality the "Catholic Advocate," a weekly publication, was started, of which he became chief editor. The first number appeared in 1835 and its able articles speedily attracted the attention of the Roman Catholics throughout America. In 1835 Dr. Spalding reluctantly accepted the presidency of St. Joseph's College and two years later he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's church in Lexington, Ky., which was at that time the second city in population in the state. In 1841 the episcopal see was removed to Louisville, when, in order to conciliate the naturally aggrieved people of Bardstown, Dr. Spalding was removed from Lexington and made pastor of the old cathedral. In 1844 he was called to Louisville to assume the duties of vicar-general of the diocese. Bishop Flaget being advanced in age and his coadjutor, Bishop Chabrat, resigning soon after, nearly the entire management of the diocese fell upon the shoulders of Dr. Spalding as vicar-general. The cathedral in Louisville was in those days a point of attraction to Protestants and Catholics alike owing to the excellence of the choir and the able orators who filled the pulpit, of whom Dr. Spalding was chief. Dr. Spalding was also active as a lecturer and writer, and delivered courses of lectures in the cathedral at Louisville on general and special theology and on Catholic worship during the winters 1844–45, 1846–47, 1847–48, which attracted much attention, and he also lectured again and again in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities in the United States and Canada. Throughout his career as a public lecturer he maintained his popularity. He was, if possible, even more active as a preacher. In 1848 he was appointed bishop of Lengone *in partibus infidelium* and coadjutor of the bishop of Louisville *cum jure successionis*, and was consecrated on September 10 of that year by Bishop Flaget, assisted by the bishops of Philadelphia and St. Louis. Upon the death of Bishop Flaget in 1850 Bishop Spalding assumed entire charge of the diocese of the state of Kentucky. Shortly after he took control he invited the Jesuits to re-enter the diocese, which they did, and conducted a free school for boys in Louisville, assumed charge of St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, and conducted a college adjoining the free school. The Trappist monks settled in Kentucky, at Gethsemane, during the early days of his episcopate. He erected an orphan asylum for boys at St. Thomas which was opened in 1850, and another for boys and girls of German parentage in Louisville, called St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and, Aug. 15, 1849, laid the corner-stone of a new cathedral which was built at a cost of $75,000 and consecrated, Oct. 3, 1852. He placed the matter of a division of the diocese before Archbishop Kenrick and, at the recommendation of the fathers of the first plenary council of Baltimore, Pope Pius IX. created a new diocese in Kentucky, which embraced all that part of the state situated east of the Kentucky river. The see was placed at Covington. In 1852–53 he went abroad to obtain assistance and induce new orders to enter the diocese. The Xaverian Brothers were among the first to avail themselves of the inducements offered. Bishop Spalding founded the American College at Louvain in 1857, the success of which, even during his lifetime, fully realized his anticipations. He became engaged in a controversy with Geo. D. Prentice during the "Know-nothing" movement, and was active in quelling the riots which occurred in Louisville in 1855, and which but for his influence and interference would have assumed much greater magnitude. It was during the anti-Catholic agitation of this period that he published his "Miscellanea." In the first, second and third provincial councils convened at Cincinnati he held the position of promotor of the council. During his administration of the diocese of Louisville five new churches, including the cathedral, were built in the city of Louisville alone and the number of churches in the diocese were doubled, parochial schools were organized, the diocese was well equipped with colleges and academies for higher education, conferences of St. Vincent de Paul were established and the see was not only entirely freed from debt but became possessed of property which served as



Martin John Spalding.

a sinking fund and which was used in erecting new churches and aiding in works of charity. The number of religious women in the diocese who were members of the communities reached 600. In 1864, upon the death of Archbishop Kenrick, Bishop Spalding was called to fill the see of Baltimore, and was installed on July 31st of that year. One of the first events of importance after he had assumed his new position was the establishment of a convent of the Good Shepherd in Baltimore by sisters brought from the mother-house in Louisville. The cathedral was finished and decorated, and the archiepiscopal residence enlarged. In 1864–65 the diocese of Charleston, which comprised the two Carolinas, was placed under Archbishop Spalding's charge during the absence of Bishop Lynch in Europe, the latter being unable to return on account of the blockade of the southern ports. Archbishop Spalding's sympathies were strongly enlisted with the suffering people of the South, and he made an appeal in their behalf which was generously responded to by the Catholics of Baltimore. He established a protectory and industrial school for boys, which was placed in charge of the Xaverian Brothers, whom he brought from Belgium for the purpose. He was successful in obtaining important contributions for the American College at Rome, planned all the work accomplished by the second plenary council held at Baltimore in 1866, and presided over that assembly—the largest of the kind that had been held since the general council of Trent. In 1867 he went abroad by invitation of the pope, who had invited the bishops of the Catholic world to be present at the centenary celebration of the martyrdom of St. Peter. He gave Father I. T. Hecker efficient aid in the establishment of the Catholic publication society, writing, himself, the first tract of the series, and exhorting all the pastors in his diocese to assist the parent society by disseminating its publications. Oct. 20, 1869, he sailed for Europe to take part in the œcumenical council of the Vatican. He did not at first favor the definition of the dogma of the pope's infallibility, believing that the time taken was inopportune, but he was subsequently convinced of its advisability. Upon his return to America he was welcomed with a demonstration that was a rare testimonial to his popularity and the reverence in which he was held by his people. In Baltimore more than 50,000 people assembled to greet him. He subsequently gave lectures for the benefit of local charities—made a visitation of his diocese—commenced the building of the Church of St. Pius, and erected handsome parochial schools near the cathedral, etc. He took a foremost rank as a reviewer, was for a time editor of the "United States Catholic Magazine," and made many valuable contributions to Catholic literature. He was a man of beautiful character, and with all his erudition ever maintained a childlike simplicity of mind and manner. His biography has been written by the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding. He died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1872.

BAYLEY, James Roosevelt, eighth R. C. archbishop of Baltimore, was born in New York city Aug. 23, 1814. He was the grandson of the celebrated Dr. Richard Bayley, who was the first professor of anatomy of Columbia college and the originator of the New York system of quarantine laws, and who died of a ship's fever while exercising his official duties on the quarantine grounds. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were members of the P. E. church, and he was educated first at Mount Pleasant school near Amherst, Mass., and subsequently at Trinity college, Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1835. His father and grandfather both having been prominent as physicians, the son was naturally inclined to follow the same profession, and accordingly began the study of medicine. At the end of one year he gave up the idea of being a physician and took up theology with a view to entering the ministry of the Episcopal church. After completing his theological course under the direction of Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis at Middletown, Conn., he was duly ordained and placed in charge of the P. E. church in Harlem. During the cholera epidemic of 1840–41 in New York city Mr. Bayley was conspicuous in his ministrations to those suffering from the scourge. About this time his religious views underwent a change, and, dissatisfied with the teachings of the Episcopal church, in the latter part of the year 1841 he resigned the rectorship of the parish in Harlem and went abroad. He finally embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and was received into the church at Rome in 1842. He then went to Paris and was there prepared for the priesthood of the Catholic church at the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He returned to New York, where he was ordained by Archbishop Hughes (q. v.) March 2, 1844, and at once appointed vice-president of St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., to the presidency of which he subsequently succeeded. After resigning the latter position, Dr. Bayley was appointed private secretary to Archbishop Hughes. He proved a valuable assistant to the archbishop and contributed materially to the success of many of his undertakings for the advancement of the New York diocese. While acting in this capacity he wrote a "Sketch of the Catholic Church in New York," and also the "Life of Bishop Bruté." Upon the recommendation of Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Bayley was appointed, in 1853, first bishop of Newark, N. J., of which see he assumed charge on Nov. 1st of that year. He found the diocese poorly supplied with priests, and no Catholic institutions of any kind were within its province. In fact, it was an untilled missionary field. Under his administration it soon prospered, and in a short while became one of the most flourishing dioceses in the country. His first efforts were devoted to the establishment of an educational institution, and he accordingly had the satisfaction of founding Seton Hall college in 1856. Later, having started a theological seminary in connection with the college, he turned his attention to the establishment of an academy for females, and for this purpose brought a colony of nuns from Europe, which were the nucleus of the convent at Madison, N. J. The priory of the Benedictine monks in Newark, N. J., was established by him; the religious orders of Dominicans, Passionists and Augustinians entered the diocese, and numerous academies and educational institutions were started. In 1862 he was officially called to Rome for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, and in 1867 for the centenary of the apostles, and in 1869 he was present at the deliberations of the œcumenical council. Bishop Bayley traveled much abroad, and gave his countrymen the result of his experiences in a series of delightful lectures delivered upon his return from each trip. In 1872 he was transferred to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, and in October of that year he was installed in the cathedral of that city, and invested with the *pallium* by Archbishop McCloskey of New York. Archbishop Bayley was subsequently created apostolic delegate and appointed to confer the insignia of office on Cardinal McCloskey. This same year he bestowed the *pallium* on Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia. Bishop Bay-



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ley left Newark with great reluctance, and it was only in deference to the papal decree that he accepted the high dignity of archbishop of Baltimore. It is a fact worthy of note that in the brilliant line of Baltimore archbishops Archbishop Bayley was the third convert to the Roman Catholic faith. His administration of the see of Baltimore is memorable for the dedication of several churches and colleges, the laying of the corner-stone of others, the advent of the Benedictines into Baltimore, and most of all for the consecration of the cathedral of Baltimore. St. Mary's cathedral, the foundation of which was laid in 1806 by Bishop Carroll, remained encumbered with debt until May, 1876, when, through Archbishop Bayley's efforts, the debt was entirely liquidated, and the latter, the eighth in the line of archbishops, had the distinguished honor of consecrating it to the service of God. In 1874 Archbishop Bayley attended the assembly of bishops held at Cincinnati, O., and took part in the proceedings whereby four sees were made archbishoprics and several new ones created. At this time his health was rapidly failing, and Bishop Gibbons had been appointed his coadjutor. In April, 1877, he again went abroad in the hope that the Vichy waters would prove beneficial to him, but growing rapidly worse he returned to America. For further detail see Clarke's "History of the Deceased Bishops," Vol. iii. He died in Newark, N. J., Oct. 3, 1877.

GIBBONS, James, cardinal, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1834. His parents, who were Irish, took him when he was quite young to the old home in Ireland where he remained until he was about seventeen years of age. In 1851 he returned to America and obtained employment in Baltimore as a clerk; but deciding to devote his life to the ministry of the Roman Catholic church he abandoned his mercantile career and entered St. Charles College, Maryland, where he pursued his studies under the Sulpicians. He was graduated with distinction, and went to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, to complete his theological course. He was ordained a priest in the cathedral of that city, June 30, 1861, and was immediately appointed assistant to the Rev. James Dolan, rector of St. Patrick's church, subsequently being transferred to St. Bridget's church, Canton, a suburb of Baltimore. In both parishes he endeared himself to the people, and showed marked ability. Archbishop Spalding, who was at that time the head of the church in America, was not blind to the brilliant qualities of the young priest, and called him from parish work to become his private secretary as chancellor of the diocese and a member of the episcopal household. When the second plenary council of the Roman Catholic church assembled at Baltimore in 1866, Father Gibbons was made assistant chancellor, an office of marked distinction to be conferred on so young a priest. The ability with which he filled the position showed the wisdom of his appointment. He was consecrated in the Baltimore cathedral by Archbishop Spalding, bishop of Adramytum *in partibus infidelium* and vicar-apostolic of North Carolina, Aug. 16, 1868, and installed in his new vicariate on Nov. 1st of that year. The outlook of the work before him in the South was extremely discouraging; there were only two or three priests in the diocese, and about the same number of unpretentious churches, with but one thousand Catholics scattered throughout North Carolina. His visitations of his see were untiring, he traveling night and day, by every available mode of conveyance. He became acquainted personally with all the adult Catholics in the state, administering the sacraments in garrets and basements of houses, and preaching and lecturing on all suitable occasions. Accordingly, it was not long before he there, as he had elsewhere, endeared himself to the people and made their interest his own. Bishop Gibbons opened a school in which he himself taught, established the Benedictine order in North Carolina, the Sisters of Mercy in Wilmington, erected six churches, ordained a dozen or more priests, and received many converts into the church. He won the admiration of all by his liberal and considerate conduct; and, regardless of sect or creed, Carolinians from the mountain to the seashore were proud of the Catholic bishop of North Carolina. Without reflecting upon those who preceded or followed him in the administration of the affairs of the diocese, it is only fair to say that the work accomplished during the four years of his bishopric is unparalleled in the history of the church in North Carolina. To the regret of all the members of his former diocese, he was selected to fill the vacant see of Richmond, and, Oct. 20, 1872, was duly installed in his new position. His five years service in that diocese was a record of well-planned, well-executed work throughout the wide area of his jurisdiction. Within that short time he erected five churches, founded and successfully placed in operation the institution known as St. Peter's Catholic Male Academy, St. Sophia's Home for the Aged in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a parochial school for boys and girls at Petersburg, Va., and one for girls only at Portsmouth, Va. St. Joseph's orphan asylum was enlarged and other institutions were established or improved. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, finding his health seriously impaired, applied to Rome for a coadjutor, in 1872, and suggested the name of Bishop Gibbons for the position. His request was granted, and on May 20, 1877, Bishop Gibbons was nominated coadjutor, with right of succession to the see of Baltimore. Bishop Bayley died a few months afterwards, and on Oct. 3, 1877, the new coadjutor was elevated to what was then the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the United States, and consecrated archbishop of Baltimore, which being the oldest is, consequently, the primary see. The years of his episcopate in that city showed but a repetition on a broader scale of the wonderful executive ability displayed in his former administrations and witnessed the most accurate perception of the demands of the church. He was one of the delegation of American prelates who went to Rome in the fall of 1883 to discuss the affairs of the church in the United States, and to outline the work of the third plenary council, which was to convene the following year. Pope Leo XIII. appointed Archbishop Gibbons to preside over the third plenary council, and showed him other marks of preferment. The general impression made by the archbishop at the convocation, together with the honor and attention paid him in public and private assemblies, made it evident that greater honors awaited him at the Vatican. Upon his return to America he issued a pastoral upon the "Confiscation of the American College in Rome by the Italian Government." This college belongs neither to Rome nor to the Italian government, but is the property of the American residents in Rome and the Catholics of the United States. The third plenary council, which convened at Baltimore, in November, 1884, was one of the most important meetings of bishops in the history of the church in America. This council was made necessary by the progress and development of Catholicism, which

naturally augmented the importance of church affairs and church government, and necessitated new laws and regulations suited to the changes of time and circumstances. Archbishop Gibbons, as apostolic delegate, presided at the council with grace and ability. The acts and decrees were submitted to Rome, where they were approved by the ecclesiastical authorities after mature deliberation. Leo XIII. expressed at the time his approbation of Archbishop Gibbons's course, and shortly afterwards gave a more substantial recognition when he nominated him for the office of cardinal. The nomination was immediately and unanimously confirmed, though both Archbishops Corrigan and Williams had been named as worthy to wear the cardinal's hat, and the sees of New York and Boston as suitable for a cardinalate. Baltimore held the primary right, and it was felt that there was but one course for Rome to adopt, which she did in elevating Archbishop Gibbons to be a prince of the church. Born in Baltimore, educated there, baptized in the cathedral of that city, made priest, bishop, and archbishop in the same cathedral, it was eminently fitting that he should reign there as cardinal. He was not only eminent in the church, but was also well known throughout the United States as a thorough American citizen, devoted to the country's cause—a man first in thought, first in progress, and in every sense worthy to be the primate of the American hierarchy. His actions have fully justified the wisdom of the authorities who selected him to be the standard-bearer of the church in the United States. Broad and liberal in his ideas, gentle and gracious in his manners, sound and statesmanlike in his public measures, and thoroughly abreast of the times, no movement for the advancement of the church or state lacks his co-operation or indorsement. Archbishop Gibbons selected June 30, 1886, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, as the day most suitable for him to be invested with the insignia of the rank of cardinal. The ceremonies took place in the Baltimore cathedral with all the pomp and brilliancy that the occasion demanded. The Pope's embassy brought the following message from Leo XIII.: "Present to Cardinal Gibbons our affectionate paternal benediction. We remember him with the most cordial esteem, and believe we could not confer the hat upon a more worthy prelate." Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, was delegated by the Pope to act as his representative, and bestow the insignia of his office upon the newly made cardinal. The ceremonies of investiture being concluded in America, it was obligatory that Cardinal Gibbons should visit Rome and present himself in person before the Holy Father to receive the apostolic benediction as the closing act of his admission to membership in the college of cardinals. He accordingly sailed for Europe Jan. 29, 1887. During his stay abroad he was the recipient of many honors, and held conferences with the highest church dignitaries on subjects relating to Catholics in America. Among the prominent questions discussed was that of the agitation concerning the knights of labor organization. The settlement of the subject received universal approbation, and time has fully sustained the wisdom of Cardinal Gibbons's course; and it is probable that he can never do a greater service to the Catholic church, the country and the workingmen of America than he did in shaping the course of Rome in defense of the knights of labor. He took his stand at a time when it seemed that the dominant political powers would fail to conciliate the labor element, and that a political revolution at the polls would make labor the sovereign power in this country. It required the courage of an American citizen of the stamina of Cardinal Gibbons to place this matter satisfactorily before the Vatican court. His views on this question are clearly defined and in thorough harmony with the democratic spirit of American Catholicism. He maintains that honest labor is both honorable and dignified in this country; that the nation strengthens its hands as it upholds labor, which has its sacred rights and privileges; that laboring classes are justified in organizing for their mutual protection and benefit. The cardinal also holds the highest regard for the rights and authority of employers. He says: "There should not be and need not be any conflict between capital and labor, since both are necessary for the public good and each depends upon the co-operation of the other." The cardinal's argument, given to the propaganda, on the knights of labor question, has been widely commented upon by the press of the United States, and almost unanimously approved. His interpretation of American institutions is worthy of the prelate whose office outranks all others in the Catholic church of the United States, and it is a gratification to his countrymen that he expressed himself with the freedom and bravery that becomes the cardinal of an American republic. Cardinal Gibbons was installed as pastor of his titular church on March 25, 1887. He was assigned to the church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, which is of great antiquity, situated beyond the Tiber on a strip of land environed by the Aurelian wall. It is supposed to be the first church publicly consecrated to divine worship under the patronage of the Mother of Jesus, and is known as a basilica. It was given a cardinal's title long before America was discovered. Cardinal Gibbons glories in the name of American citizen, and his address on the occasion of his installation was a patriotic tribute to his country. He arrived in America on his return from this trip abroad Nov. 10, 1887, and was enthusiastically welcomed by all classes. On May 24, 1888, assisted by a number of distinguished ecclesiastics, he laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic university, of which he is chancellor, and Nov. 13, 1889, dedicated the divinity building of the university. He delivered the closing prayer and pronounced the benediction at the conclusion of the exercises commemorative of the centenary of the American constitution, held at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept., 1888; and on Nov. 10, 1889, celebrated with great magnificence at the Baltimore cathedral, the centennial of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States. On the 11th and 12th of that month he called together the Catholic congress—an assemblage of laymen—the first of its kind ever convened in the United States. The cardinal's administration has been full of interesting and important incidents which have multiplied as the years have gone by. His life is busy and methodical, closely united with the history of the church and of the times. Cardinal Gibbons occupies the place of an historic character of the century. His writings like his deeds respond to the needs of the times and are in accord with the progress of the age. Besides numerous short articles upon the pertinent questions of the day he has published two books that have had an enormous sale. His "Faith of our Fathers" has reached its one hundred and eightieth thousand, and has been translated into French, German, Italian and Norwegian, while thirty thousand copies of "Our Christian Heritage" were sold in one month. Cardinal Gibbons has a happy combination of faculties; he is an ascetic of the type found in the early church, and is at the same time a practical organizer and administrator, seeing clearly what is needed, and gaining it in the best way possible.

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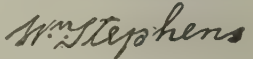
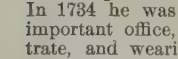
OGLETHORPE, James Edward, founder and first governor of Georgia, was born in Westminster, London, England, June 1, 1689, of an old and high family of Yorkshire. His father, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, a major-general, led the army of James II. against the Prince of Orange. James was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He became an army ensign in 1710, captain of the queen's guard, serving under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in 1714, colonel in 1740, major-general in 1745, lieutenant-general in 1747, and general of his majesty's forces in 1760. In 1722 he was elected member of parliament for Hazlemere in Surrey and represented it for thirty-two years. He became chairman of the parliament committee, formed in February, 1728, to inquire into the state of jails, and this led to his plan for rescuing unfortunate but honest debtors from the injustice of a hopeless imprisonment by colonizing them in a new land where with new hopes and chances they might retrieve lost fortunes. His great philanthropical project was carried out and thus was founded the commonwealth of Georgia. The persecuted Protestants of Germany and other parts of Europe were included in this beneficent scheme of colonization. Parliament granted $50,000; considerable money was raised by private subscription, and King George II. granted to Oglethorpe and twenty other trustees the great area between the Altamaha and Savannah rivers. Oglethorpe embarked with 130 persons belonging to thirty-five families, Nov. 17, 1732, arrived at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 13, 1733, and on the first day of February they settled at Yamacraw, now the beautiful city of Savannah. The new colony was named Georgia in honor of the king, and until 1743 Oglethorpe gave it his personal supervision. In 1734 he went to England with Tomochi-chi, chief of the Yamacraws and saw the king, and sent out that year 150 Scotch Highlanders and Protestant Sallzburgers from Germany. In 1835 he took back with him 300 emigrants, including the famous Wesley brothers. He conciliated the Indians and in every way his administration was masterly. He raised a regiment of 600 men in England and $100,000; in 1736, made an unsuccessful assault, while acting under orders, upon the Spaniards in St. Augustine in 1741, and in 1742 successfully repelled a Spanish attack. He went to England in 1743 to answer charges made against him by Lieut.-Col. Cooke. A court-martial pronounced them groundless, and Col. Cooke was dismissed the army. Oglethorpe did not return to Georgia, owing largely to the fact that he had already largely sacrificed his private means for the welfare of his colony. Over $60,000 of bills that he drew "for his majesty's service" were returned unpaid. Both his statesmanship and generalship were remarkable. In his colony he established amity with the Indians and furnished protection against the Spanish, thereby giving security to both Georgia and South Carolina. He was recognized as governor of Georgia until the surrender of the charter of the province by the trustees to the king in 1752. Georgia has the distinction of prohibiting in her early history the slave and rum trade. In 1745 Oglethorpe was sent North to meet the pretender. Failing to do so, he was tried by court-martial and acquitted. In 1765 he was retired upon half-pay, and in 1775 he was tendered the command in America which was ultimately given to Gen. Gage. He declined the offer, however, unless allowed to concilitate, and early called on John Adams, the American ambassador to England. Oglethorpe was in effect a philanthropist. Renouncing court pleasures and home comforts he devoted his best years to humanity, helped the suffering and protected the weak. He was an ideal English gentleman. Tall, handsome, dignified, liberally educated, energetic, resolute and trustworthy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathan Wright of Cranham Hall. After his retirement from public life he became known as a patron of learning, and showed himself a model of courtesy and grace. Hannah More declared him the most remarkable man of his time. Pope classed him as one of the three notable men living, and both he and Thompson wrote poetry to him. Edmund Burke regarded him as the most extraordinary person he had met. Dr. Samuel Johnson wished to write his life. He was the honored friend of the distinguished public and literary leaders of Great Britain. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D., wrote his "Life" (Boston, 1841); also Robert Wright (London, 1867); and in Sparks's "American Biography" is a Sketch of him by Wm. B. O. Peabody. Oglethorpe published his "St. Augustine Campaign" (London, 1742), and the Georgia Historical Society of Savannah has published in its "Collections," his "New and Accurate Account of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia," and his letters. Gen. Oglethorpe died at Cranham Hall, Essex, July 1, 1785.

STEPHENS, William, governor of Georgia, 1743–50, was born in the Isle of Wight, England, Jan. 28, 1671. His father was Baron, Sir Wm., Stephens, lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight. William was graduated from King's College, Cambridge, and studied law at the Middle Temple, London, but was never called to the bar. In 1696 he married a daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate. In 1697 he was a member of parliament from Newport, and in 1712 was appointed a commissioner of victualing. In 1735 he went to South Carolina under offer from Col. Horsey to survey a barony of land, and became acquainted in Charleston with Gen. Oglethorpe, upon whose friendly recommendation he was appointed August, 1737, secretary to the trustees in Georgia. He arrived in Savannah in November and took a general oversight of affairs in the new colony. In 1738 he was made keeper of the public stores, and in 1741 president of the county of Savannah, and in 1743 when Oglethorpe returned finally to England he was made president of the colony at the age of seventy years. He performed the duties of governor until 1750. Gov. Stephens was a man of integrity, justice. His extreme age, with its infirmities, increased by private misfortunes and domestic bereavements, rendered him disqualified for his grave responsibilities, and his associates showing him delicate intimation of this, he gave up the trust. An annuity of $400 was granted him, and he died enjoying the respect due to his worth in August, 1753.



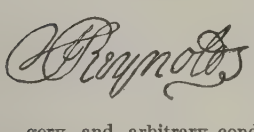
PARKER, Henry, governor of Georgia, 1750–54. His birthday and birthplace are not known. Very early in the history of the colony he settled on the Isle of Hope near Savannah, and his estate was said

to be in possession of his descendants as late as 1854. In 1734 he was bailiff in Savannah, then quite an important office, the incumbent acting as a magistrate, and wearing on the bench a purple gown edged with fur. In 1741, when the colony was divided into two counties, Savannah and Frederica, he became an assistant to Wm. Stephens, the president of the county of Savannah, and in 1750, when Mr. Stephens resigned that place from old age, Mr. Parker was made the colonial governor.

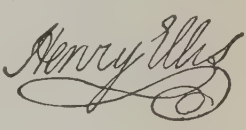


He held the office until the appointment of John Reynolds by the king of England in 1754. During his administration Gov. Parker organized the militia, and in obedience to the instructions of the trustees called together the first colonial assembly of Georgia. It was composed of sixteen elected members and convened Jan. 15, 1751. Francis Harris was elected speaker—the first in Georgia—and Gov. Parker delivered to the assembly a formal address to which that body responded, declaring his elevation to the place of executive a "just reward for long and faithful service" and complimenting his "steadiness, justice and candor." He died at an advanced age at his place on the Isle of Hope, but the date of his death is not known.

REYNOLDS, John, governor of Georgia, 1754–57, was born in England about 1700. He early entered the British navy and rose to be captain. After the English trustees of Georgia surrendered their charter to the crown, the lord commissioners of the plantation planned to have the privy council govern the colony, and under it the king of England assigned Capt. Reynolds of Georgia to that colony with the title of "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of his Majesty's Province of Georgia, and Vice-Admiral of the same." His commission was dated Aug. 6, 1754, and he reached Savannah Oct. 29th of the same year. A new system of government was created. The governor called an assembly to legislate, which consisted of his council of twelve advisers and the commons. This was the first legislature. Gov. Reynolds organized a system of courts and established amicable relations with the Indians, but being accustomed to civil methods he became involved in misunderstandings with the assembly. Furthermore, his secretary, Wm. Little, who had been with him in the navy, was charged with forgery and arbitrary conduct. Gov. Reynolds was recalled by a letter dated Aug. 5, 1756, and received Feb. 17, 1757. He was captured by a French privateer on his way home, taken to Bayonne and deprived of his papers. Arriving in London July 7, 1757, and failing to satisfy the board of commissioners with his explanations of his conduct, he resumed his rank in the navy and was finally made rear-admiral of the blue. He died in England in January, 1776.



ELLIS, Henry, governor of Georgia, 1757–60, was born in England in 1721. He received a law education in the Temple, London, and became a scientific and geographical student and author. In 1746, under authority from parliament, he conducted an important expedition in search of a northwest passage to the Pacific, in the course of which he had many dramatic experiences. He failed in his object and returned to England in October, 1747, but he gained a mass of valuable information which he embodied in two works entitled respectively, "Voyages Made to Hudson's Bay, in 1746–47 by the Dobbs Galley and the California to Discover a Northwest Passage," London, 1748, and "Considerations Relating to the Northwest Passage," London, 1750. These were read and commended over the continent, and secured him a fellowship in the Royal Society and an appointment as deputy commissary-general. When Gov. Reynolds of Georgia was recalled Mr. Ellis was appointed, Aug. 15, 1756, through Lord Halifax, lieutenant-governor of that colony. He reached Savannah, Feb. 16, 1757, was appointed royal governor, May 17, 1758, and served until Nov. 2, 1760, when he was recalled at his own reqnest on account of ill health. His administration was eminently wise and successful. He obtained arms and a ship for defense, conciliated the Indians, reconciled the divisions in the assembly, with which he established the best relations and secured amity with the Spanish governor at St. Augustine. During his term, the province was divided into parishes, Indian affairs were regulated, slaves were prohibited from learning handicrafts, quarantines and patrols were established and titles to lands quieted. Gov. Ellis left Georgia with the love and regrets of the entire people. He was governor of Nova Scotia, 1761–64, and spent his last years in physical researches in the south of France. He died in sight of Vesuvius on the shore of the bay of Naples, Jan. 21, 1806.



WRIGHT, Sir James, Bart., governor of Georgia, 1761 to 1776 and 1779 to 1782, was born in Charleston, S. C., about 1714. His grandfather, Sir Robert, was chief justice under James II., and his grandmother was the daughter of Matthew Wren, lord bishop of Ely. His father, Robert, born in Durham, England, was chief justice of South Carolina. He is supposed to have been educated in England, but he read law and practiced in Charleston, and was attorney-general of South Carolina for twenty-one years. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Georgia, May 13, 1760, and royal governor, March 20, 1761. He had a most successful administration. Finding the colony in a languishing condition he started it on a career of prosperity; called the assembly together and made recommendations, which, carried out, encouraged both agriculture and commerce, established friendly relations with the Indians and prevented Gov. Boone of South Carolina from issuing illegal land grants in Georgia. He was wise, energetic and statesman like, and firmly protected the rights of the colony. With the passage of the English stamp act, however, he began to have trouble. The colonists resisted the act, and Gov. Wright loyally tried to enforce it. Wm. Knox, agent of Georgia in England in 1765, was discharged by the Georgia assembly for favoring it, and Chas. Garth was appointed in his place. The governor objected to the appointment, but the assembly adhered to it, and all attempts on the part of the former to quell the discontent of the people, served only to inflame it. He labored to convince the people that they should submit to the king's authority, but his proclamation only served to further exasperate them, and to deepen their determination to resist. The ship Speedwell arrived with stamped papers, Dec. 5, 1766, and to protect them from seizure by the "Liberty Boys" he had them removed to Fort George on Cockspur island. The repeal of the stamp act quieted the trouble; but the spirit of unrest was at work and the mother government continued to foment it by arbitrary acts. In 1768 Gov. Wright dissolved the assembly on the ground that it was revolutionary in claiming the right to petition for redress of grievances. Nevertheless, being impressed with the spirit of the people, he wrote a letter to Lord Hillsborough of the British government,

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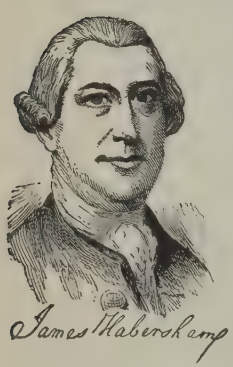
urging concession to the Georgia colony. In February, 1770, he dissolved the assembly again because it elected Dr. Noble W. Jones speaker. Gov. Wright spent a year in England, was made a baronet in 1772 and returned to Georgia in 1773. The progress of the revolution was steady and he proclaimed in vain against the "Liberty Pole" meeting at Tondee's tavern in Savannah (1774). He cautioned the assembly and called for aid. The colonists convened a provincial assembly in January, 1775, delegates were appointed to the Continental congress, the custom-house was seized and the powder magazine captured and finally Maj. Jos. Habersham organized a party which arrested Gov. Wright. The latter escaped Feb. 11, 1776, and sailed in March of that year for England. July 14, 1779, he returned to Georgia, reaching Savannah, and resumed gubernatorial office; the city being in possession of the British. During the siege of Savannah, Oct. 4, 1779, he moved out and occupied a tent. Savannah was evacuated by the British, July 11, 1782. Gov. Wright was conveyed to Charleston, S. C., and at the close of the war he returned to England. In 1783 he was made the head of the board of agents of the American loyalists, and he received £33,702 as compensation for lost property, and £1,000 a year as governor of Georgia. He married in 1740 Sarah Maidman, the only daughter of a rich army captain. She was drowned in 1763 on her voyage to England. Gov. Wright was an able, honest and patriotic man, and his loyalty to the British government was most courageous and honorable. He died in London, England, Nov. 20, 1785.

HABERSHAM, James, governor of Georgia, 1769–72, was born at Beverly, Yorkshire, England, in 1712. He was of distinguished descent, but attached no value to titles. He was a warm friend and admirer of the celebrated evangelist George Whitefield, with whom he arrived in Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1738. He assisted him in executing a previously arranged plan of establishing the Bethesda Orphan Home still in a flourishing condition, and opened immediately a school for orphans and destitute children, nine miles from Savannah, the trustees granting 500 acres of land for the purpose. In 1744, after a successful adminstration, he resigned the presidency of the school and founded the mercantile firm of Harris and Habersham, the first commercial house in the young colony, dealing with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and London. It did Georgia's initial exporting and importing, chartered the first ship for a Georgia cargo and attracted English shipping, thereby building up the colony. Mr. Habersham was made with Pickering Robinson a commissioner to promote silk culture in 1750; secretary of the province and a councilor in 1754, and president of the upper house of the general assembly in 1767. From 1769 to 1772 he acted as governor of the colony in the absence of Gov. Jas. Wright. In 1775 he traveled north on account of ill health and died there. Gov. Habersham was in many respects a remarkable man. His was of an unbending character, of marked ability and absolute integrity. As governor he negatived the election by the assembly of Noble W. Jones as its speaker and directed that body to choose another. Mr. Jones was again elected and again negatived. Archibald Bulloch was elected and approved by him, but on learning that Bulloch had been agreed upon after Jones had been elected a third time and had declined to serve, Gov. Habersham dissolved the assembly because it refused to strike from its journal the minute of Jones's last election. Gov. Habersham wrote able letters about silk culture which are now among the colonial documents of the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah. He did not altogether approve of the attitude of England toward the colonies but was so much attached to the mother country that he thought with horror of a breach. He enjoyed the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens and was known in private life as a tender parent, a sincere friend and kind master. He raised the first cotton in the colony and exported the first bales to England. He was married by George Whitefield to Mary Bolton at Bethesda, Dec. 26, 1740. The date of Gov. Habersham's death was Aug. 28, 1775.



EWEN, William, governor of Georgia, 1775, was born in England, date unknown, but supposed about 1720. He came to Georgia as an apprentice to the trustees, about 1734 and won the esteem of the people of the colony by his good conduct and business habits. He became an influential citizen and a leader in public meetings; was member of a citizens' committee to discuss public grievances with Gov. Wm. Stephens and elected a member of the assembly of 1768 and member of the committee of the lower house which corresponded with Benjamin Franklin, agent of the affairs of the colony in Great Britain. He was made chairman, June 22, 1775, of the "Council of Safety" which ruled the affairs of the colony so long during the war and performed the duties of governor in that trying year with wisdom and firmness. His official papers breathed a spirit of resolute opposition to tyranny. He lived to see the independence of his country, and to die with the grateful regard of the colony for his devotion to the successful cause. The date of his death is unknown.

BULLOCH, Archibald, governor of Georgia, 1776–77, was born in Charleston, S. C., about 1730. He had the benefit of an excellent education, was admitted to the bar, and settled about 1755 in Savannah, Ga. He was elected in 1772 member of the eighth provincial general assembly of Georgia, and speaker of the house, but when that body refused to strike from its journals the minute of the third election and declination of N. W. Jones to the speakership, Gov. Habersham dissolved it. Mr Bulloch was elected a member and president of the Georgia provincial congresses of 1775 and 1776, and the same years he was sent as a delegate to the Continental congress. He would have had the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence but that he was in Georgia at the time of its promulgation attending to official duties incident upon his recognition, May 1, 1776, as president and commander-in-chief of Georgia, after the flight of Gov. James Wright. This was under the temporary constitution formed by the provincial congress, an instrument which continued in operation until the adoption of the first regular state constitution, Feb. 5, 1777. Aug. 10, 1776, Gov. Bulloch had the honor of receiving a copy of the Declaration of Independence, by special messenger from John Hancock, president of the Continental congress; one month and four days being occupied in making the trip from Philadelphia to Savannah. On its receipt, Gov. Bulloch called the provincial council together and himself read it to that body amid intense feeling. Three times that day the document was read to the people. A salute was fired, a public dinner held, a toast drank to the United States of America, and

George III. was solemnly buried in effigy. Gov. Bulloch wrote all the official papers connected with these events. It is significant of the public estimate of him that he was given the whole power of government, and illustrative of his character that he refused a sentinel at his door, saying with the Declaration that he acted for a free people and wished no ostentation. He led an expedition against Tybee island, where Gov. Wright was wont to resort, and destroyed the buildings there. Gov. Bulloch was a patriot and a statesman and one of the most important men of his time. His name is linked with the great events of that period. His son, Wm. Bellinger, born in Savannah in 1776, became a U. S. senator in 1813, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. H. Crawford. Gov. Bulloch died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22, 1777, in the discharge of his duties.

GWINNETT, Button, governor of Georgia, 1777, congressman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in England about 1732 and was well educated. After being for a time in trade at Bristol, he came to America, settling first in Charleston, S. C., and later (1765) in Savannah, Ga., as a general trader. In 1772 he bought a plantation on St. Catharine's island, Ga., where he devoted himself to farming. Before 1775 he had been undecided whether to espouse the cause of the crown or of the colony; but in that year he began to take an active part in public affairs in behalf of the latter, Dr. Lyman Hall having converted him to patriotism.

The provincial assembly at Savannah elected him a representative to the Continental congress which promulgated the Declaration of Independence, on July 4, 1776, and to this document he affixed his signature. He was a member of the convention of February, 1777, that framed the state constitution, a work in which he largely aided. He was elected by the council of safety, president and commander-in-chief of the colony—practically governor—in March, 1777, but was defeated for governor at the regular election in May of that year, by John Adam Treutlen. He had also been a candidate in 1776, for brigadier-general of the Georgia Continental brigade, but Gen. Lachlan McIntosh had received the appointment to Gwinnett's intense anger and mortification. When Gwinnett therefore became president he attempted to humiliate Gen. McIntosh, by interfering in military matters. He claimed that the officers should be tried before the executive council, and should take orders for special duty from the president and council, and by this means he impaired discipline and incited insubordination against the general. He planned an expedition against Florida, and ignored Gen. McIntosh as the leader; but the expedition was unsuccessful. Gov. Gwinnett's improper course led to his death. Gen. McIntosh naturally exulted when Gwinnett was defeated for governor, and denounced him before the council as a scoundrel. Gwinnett challenged McIntosh, and in the duel that followed, May 15, 1777, both were wounded, McIntosh dangerously and Gwinnett mortally. The former was tried and acquitted. Gov. Gwinnett was an able, patriotic, liberty-loving man, devoted to American institutions, but he was overambitious, intense in his prejudices, an implacable enemy and intolerant of opposition. His career was brief but brilliant. In Augusta, Ga., opposite the city hall a monument 150 feet high has been erected to him and the two other Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence. Gov. Gwinnett died May 27, 1777.

TREUTLEN, John Adam, governor of Georgia, 1777. There is no information as to the date or place of his birth. He was one of the foremost revolutionists. He was a member from the parish of St. Andrew of the first provincial congress of Georgia, which met in Savannah July 4, 1775. He was elected governor May 8, 1777, over Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, by a large majority. The prominence of his activity in the cause of independence may be measured from the fact that he was described as a "rebel governor" by act of the royal government of Georgia, in 1780. The circumstances of his death are not known, but there is a tradition that he was murdered at Orangeburgh, S. C., by tories.

HOUSTON, John, governor of Georgia, 1778 and and 1784, was born at Waynesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1744. His father, Sir Patrick Houston, baronet, who came over with Oglethorpe, was register of grants and receiver of quit rents. John's education being a liberal one he became a popular leader at the very beginning of the revolution. In 1774 he called the first meeting of the band of patriots called the "Sons of Liberty," and acted as its chairman. He was a member of the Continental congresses of 1775 and 1776, and would have been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence but for the fact that he was called home to neutralize the influence of Rev. John J. Lubly, who had left Philadelphia to work against the declaration. John Houston was appointed a member of the executive council May 8, 1777, and elected governor of Georgia Jan. 8, 1778. As governor he invaded east Florida with Maj.-Gen. Robert Howe, but he was unwilling to yield the direction of the expedition to the latter. The movement failed, therefore, from lack of proper co-operation, its only good result being that it checked for a season the advance of the enemy into Georgia. Savannah was captured during Gen. Houston's administration, and he was invested by the council with almost dictatorial power owing to the desperate condition of the colony. He was again elected governor in 1784, and was appointed Georgia commissioner with John Habersham and Lachlan McIntosh to settle boundary disputes with South Carolina. He dissented from the opinion of the other commissioners. His protest is to be found on page 666 of Marbury and Crawford's digest. He was one of the first lawyers of his time. His high ancestry, thorough education, exalted courage and exceptional popularity make him a striking figure in Georgia history. He is honorably linked to the best memories of his period. He died at White Bluff near Savannah, Ga., July 20, 1796.

WEREAT, John, governor of Georgia, 1779, was born about 1730 and was one of the earliest and most ardent champions of liberty. He was a member of the first provincial congress of Georgia in 1775; member and speaker of the congress in 1776; president of the executive council in 1779, and as such discharged the duties of governor; foreman of the grand jury of Richmond county which made presentment against the assembly in 1780; chief justice in 1781, presiding in all the superior courts of the several counties; commissioner to negotiate with the governor of Florida, a settlement of disturbances on the line between the two colonies in 1783 and 1788; president of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, Georgia being the fourth state to do this important work. In 1782, when the people west of Augusta were suffering from want of food, Gov. Wereat employed his negroes and boats for a considerable time in carrying rice up the river to them. He was an able lawyer, judge and statesman, and a sagacious financier—one of the most useful men of his time. He died in Bryan county, Ga., in 1798.

SPENCER, James Clark, lawyer, was born in Franklin county, N. Y., May 29, 1827. His father, the late James B. Spencer, was one of the early settlers of the county and a recognized political leader in the northern part of the state. He was a judge, and representative in congress, and also distinguished himself in the war of 1812, participating actively in all the important engagements on the northern frontier, including the battle of Plattsburg. In politics he was a democrat of the Jeffersonian school. The Spencer family emigrated to New York from Connecticut, their first place of settlement in the New World. The original Spencer in this country was William. He came to Cambridge, Mass., before or early in the year 1631, returned to England, and married in that country in 1633; was again a resident of Cambridge in 1634, and afterward one of the first settlers in Hartford, Conn. William was a man of marked individuality of character, as well as of culture and refinement, and his labors as a jurist and legislator were of great and lasting benefit. He was a representative from Cambridge in the years 1634 and 1635, a selectman and one of the deputies of the general court from Hartford in 1639, and during the latter year was appointed one of a committee of three to prepare the first revisal of laws for the colony of Connecticut. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of the subject of this sketch served as soldiers during the war of the revolution. Asa Spencer, his paternal grandfather, was a friend of Washington, Jefferson, and others prominent in the early history of this country. James C. Spencer was thrown upon his own resources before he had fully attained manhood, and acquired his education and profession mainly by his own exertions. He began the practice of law in 1850, in his native county, and soon became popular. In 1854 he removed to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., and with Judge William C. Brown formed the law firm of Brown & Spencer, which for many years enjoyed a successful and lucrative practice in the courts of northern New York. In 1857 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York. After the expiration of his term of office he entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1867 he entered into partnership with Charles A. Rapallo and other gentlemen, under the firm name of Rappallo & Spencer. This firm became familiar to the public from its connection with many of the most important cases of the day, notably the Erie controversy. Its existence terminated with the election of its senior members to the bench—Mr. Rappallo to the court of appeals and Mr. Spencer to the superior court of New York. Mr. Spencer was a young man when he assumed the responsibilities of this position, but his energy, industry, urbanity and integrity won for him the esteem of his judicial brethren and of the bar. At the expiration of his term, in 1872, he returned to active practice in New York city. In 1875, when the Erie Railway Co. passed into the hands of a receiver, Judge Spencer was appointed a referee to examine and pass upon the receipts, disbursements and acts and doings of the receiver, reporting to the supreme court continuously, and his labors were important factors in the reorganization of that company in 1879. In June, 1883, the commission for building a new aqueduct for the city of New York was instituted by act of the legislature. Judge Spencer was named in the act as one of the citizen commissioners, and served with distinction and usefulness as president of the commission and chairman of the committee on construction. In addition to other professional duties he is now in the service of the state insurance department as attorney and examiner of land titles and values of the New York Life and other insurance companies.

James C. Spencer

WRIGHT, George Lathrop, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1843, where his childhood and early youth were passed. He was graduated from Yale in 1867, and for the following five years was principal of a select school at Morristown, N. J. In the spring of 1873 he accepted an agency from the Connecticut mutual life insurance company, and engaged in business in St. Louis, Mo. In 1876 he became interested in Capt. Eads's plans for deepening the channel and the water on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, and was of considerable service to that eminent civil engineer. He subsequently retired from other pursuits in order to devote his entire time to the improvement of the western waterways. In 1878, through his persistent efforts, an organization was formed for this purpose, comprising representatives from a hundred boards of trade from all the places of note from St. Louis to New Orleans, and from Omaha to Pittsburg. Mr. Wright was elected secretary of the executive committee of this association, and from this time until 1885 large conventions were held in St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and at New Orleans, for which he prepared memorials that he submitted to congress. He performed this work so well that he was selected to be the representative of these several conventions and the advocate of their demands before the congressional committee on rivers and harbors, which resulted in 1884 in the appropriation of nearly $8,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river alone, besides other sums for needed work on its tributaries. It may be said that for the expenditures on western waterways, past, present and prospective, for the conservation and betterment of our greatest natural system of midcountry waterways made or to be made by the U. S. government upon the recommendation of U. S. army officers, the government is very much indebted to Mr. Wright's clear comprehension of the present and future needs of interstate commerce, and of its relations to the interests of the corn and grain producers of the West, the sugar and cotton planters of the Mississippi Delta, and especially to the increase of our trade with Central and South America, and with the West Indies. During his many trips up and down the Mississippi river Mr. Wright thought of the waste of the forces of that great stream, and began to study how they could be gathered up and transformed into electric energy for transmission to the shores for the supply of light, power and heat to the communities along their banks. Remembering how the forces of the currents of some of the great rivers of Europe have been utilized for years, a series of experiments was begun that resulted in the organization of the River and Rail electric light company, of which he is president, which owns many patents on electrical devices in this and in foreign countries that may revolutionize the illuminating, the manufacturing and the passenger transportation systems of the globe.

George Lathrop Wright

CRUGER, John, first president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born in New York city, July 18, 1710. John Cruger, his father, who was of German origin, was in early life a sailing master, and later a prosperous and influential merchant in New York. He was an alderman for twenty-two years, and from 1739 until his death in 1744, mayor of the city. John, his third son, succeeded to his business, and was for many years one of the master merchants of the city, and a large ship owner, engaged in trade with England and the West Indies. He was one of the most prominent and influential merchants of his time. He took an active part in the establishment of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the oldest mercantile organization in America. This organization was brought about largely by the success of the Non-Importation Association, which taught the merchants of the colony the advantages of union. The minutes of the chamber, which are still preserved unbroken, in the present building on Liberty street, open with a quaint declaration of their purposes: "Whereas, mercantile societies have been found very useful in trading cities for promoting and encouraging commerce, supporting industry, adjusting disputes relative to trade and navigation, and procuring such laws and regulations as may be found necessary for the benefit of trade in general; for which purpose and to establish such a society in the City of New York the following persons convened on the first Tuesday in, and being the 5th day of April, 1768: John Cruger, Elias Desbrosses, James Taunay, Jacob Walton, Robert Murray, Hugh Wallace, George Folliost, William Walton, Samuel Verplanck, Theophylact Bache, Thomas White, Miles Sherbrooke, Walter Franklin, Robert Ross Waddle, Achison Thompson, Lawrence Kortright, Thomas Randal, William McAdam, Isaac Low, Anthony Van Dam, who agreed that the said society of merchants should consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and such a number of merchants as already or hereafter become members, to be called and known by the name of 'The New York Chamber of Commerce'." John Cruger was elected its first president and held office for two years, during which he was zealous in the promotion of its growth and interests; he declined re-election. His brother Henry was also an eminent merchant, being associated with him in his importing business; he was at different times a member of the general assembly and of the king's council. Toward the close of his life he removed to Bristol, Conn., where he died in 1780. John Cruger was chosen alderman in 1754 and 1755, and from 1756 until 1765 was mayor of the city of New York. During the first year of his service as mayor, he protested against Lord Loudon's quartering a large body of British troops upon the inhabitants of the city, and he continued thereafter a consistent and forceful leader of the patriot cause. He was elected a member of the general assembly in 1759, was re-elected in 1761, and was thus a member of the "long assembly" that sat until 1768. He was largely instrumental in bringing about a union of the colonies. Cruger was the author of the famous "Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonists in America," sent to England in 1765; a member of the committee appointed by the assembly to correspond with the other colonies, and a leader of the stamp act congress which met in New York in October, 1765. When the last colonial assembly convened in 1769, he was chosen its speaker, and served until its dissolution in 1775. His courage during the revolution was dignified, patriotic and self-denying. When the British occupied New York he retired to Kinderhook, but returned to the city when peace was declared, and spent his last years in honored retirement. He died in New York city, Dec. 27, 1791. Portrait opposite page 496.

WALLACE, Hugh, merchant, was born in Ireland, about 1728. He came to America with his brother Alexander at an early age and embarked in the linen trade in New York. The brothers also engaged in trade with Bristol, Madiera and the West Indies, and in the course of time took rank among the wealthiest and most influential merchants of the city. Hugh Wallace further enhanced his fortunes by a marriage with Sally Law, a member of an opulent and aristocratic family of Raritan, N. J. In 1760 he was appointed an agent for the British government and authorized to impress vessels to transport troops to Halifax. Shortly after this date he became a member of the king's council, a body of twelve appointed by the crown to assist in the administration of the province. Upon the retirement of John Cruger he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, and held that office in 1770 and 1771. When the revolution opened, Wallace allied himself with the cause of the crown, and entertained Gov. Tryon when that official arrived in the colony on a fruitless mission in June, 1775. In August, 1776, with his brother, he was arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to congress, and sent into Connecticut as a prisoner. In the following December, having taken an oath of neutrality, he was permitted to return to New York, and acted as agent for the distribution of prize money to the British men-of-war. When the British troops left the country in 1783 he retired with them; his estates were confiscated under the act of 1779, and sold in 1784, Hugh Wallace died at Waterford, Ireland, in 1788. Portrait opposite page 496.

DESBROSSES, Elias, merchant, was born in New York city in 1718, of Huguenot ancestry. In 1738 he began business as a confectioner, and subsequently became an extensive general merchant, trading principally with Madeira and the West India Islands. He was also a large owner of real estate in New Jersey. His brother James was an importer of paper-hangings. Elias was elected alderman of the east ward in New York, in 1767; was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce in 1768, and its president in 1771 and 1772. During the early years of the revolution he was a firm supporter of the patriot cause; signed the address to Lord Howe, and served on a committee charged with the encouragement of enlistments into the provincial regiments. He was of a deeply religious nature, being a vestryman of Trinity Church, and gave freely to all charitable objects. Desbrosses street, New York city, is named in his honor. At the time of his death he was one of the largest holders of real estate in his native city. There is no portrait of him in existence. He died in March, 1788.

WHITE, Henry, merchant, was born in Wales about 1720. The exact date of his arrival in America is uncertain, but in 1756 we find him as a petitioner for leave to supply bread to South Carolina for the use of the navy. The New York "Mercury" of Dec. 12, 1757, announced "Henry White has just imported from London and Bristol, a neat assortment of goods fit for the season, which he will sell for ready money or short credit

at his store on King street." An example of his enterprise and honesty is found in a brief notice in "Weyman's Gazette," of Mar. 21, 1763, wherein he announced his intention to sail for England and "invites those to whom he is indebted to call for their money." He was appointed a member of the king's' council in 1770. He aided in forming the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was its president in 1772-1773. He was one of the consignees of the tea shipped to America during 1773-1774, which caused so much turbulence among the colonists. He was a man of strong convictions, and his unquestioned loyalty to the king resulted in his leaving the country before hostilities opened. He returned again with Lord Howe, but when the war ended he went back to England with the British in 1783. His estates were confiscated in 1799. He was married May 13, 1761, to Eva, daughter of Frederick Van Cortlandt, and had thirteen children, of whom seven attained their majority. Of these Henry White married Anna Van Cortlandt, and lived and died in this country. Of his daughters, Margaret married Peter J. Munro, and Frances married Dr. Archibald Bruce. He died in London, England, Dec. 23, 1786.

BACHE, Theophylact, merchant, was born in Settle, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 17, 1734, son of William and Mary (Blyckenden) Bache. His father was an excise collector, and came from the Norman family of de la Beche. The name was originally pronounced "Beach." Beach street, New York, was originally spelled "Bache." Theophylact Bache settled in New York city in 1751, and entered the employ of his uncle, Paul Richard, a successful merchant, who had been mayor of the city, and who, when he died in 1756, left young Bache 300 pounds and the good will of his business. His brother Richard joined him in business under the name of Theophylact & Richard Bache, the latter residing in Philadelphia, and they conducted an underwriting agency for vessels and cargoes. He was one of the incorporators of the Marine Society in 1770, and of the New York Hospital in 1771, of which he was a governor and afterwards president of the board. He was an early member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and its president, and was second president of the St. George's Society. In the years preceding the revolution he supported the demands of the colonists, and was a non-importer. His name was on both tickets for the committee of correspondence in 1774, and he was appointed by the first continental congress to oversee the election of deputies to that body. After the declaration of war he remained a royalist, although his brother, who had married the daughter of Benjamin Franklin, became an ardent Whig. Although they were on brotherly terms socially, the business partnership was dissolved. He was arrested in June, 1778, and confined at Morristown, N. J., but was soon released and returned to New York, where until the end of the war he was distinguished for the liberal hospitality which he tendered to Whig and Tory alike, and his constant and generous assistance to the prisoners of the patriot army. After the war he resumed his business activities, his son Andrew becoming a partner in 1803 under the name of Theophylact & Andrew Bache. He was at one time agent of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of London. He was married Oct. 16, 1760, to Ann Dorothy, daughter of Andrew Barclay, and had sixteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Elizabeth Garland, wife of James Bleecker; Mary, wife of Charles McEvers, Jr.; Paul Richard, Andrew, Ann Dorothy, wife of Leonard Lispenard; William; Sarah, wife of James Bleecker; Catherine, wife of Thomas W. Satterthwaite, and Helena Bache. Personally, he was described as large and manly of stature, with noble and generous instincts, whose heart was large and attachments were strong and lasting. He died in New York city, Oct. 30, 1807.

WALTON, William, sixth president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born in New York city in 1731, son of Jacob and Maria (Beekman) Walton, and grandson of William Walton, who came over from Norfolk, England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was made freeman in New York in 1698. The latter married Mary Santford, and had two sons, William and Jacob Walton. The second William Walton, who was the uncle of the subject of this sketch, continued the business established by his father and accumulated a large fortune from his fleet of vessels plying to southern ports. Having no children of his own he took much interest in his nephew, William Walton, and gave him an interest in his business and left him his residue in his will. After his death, the third William and his brother Jacob conducted the business for many years under the name of William and Jacob Walton & Co. Jacob Walton married a daughter of Henry Cruger, and was a member of the New York general assembly. In 1772 the two brothers owned large tracts of land at Socialborough in northern New York, and also were engaged in manufacturing. William Walton was a man of great public spirit. He early foresaw the need of an association of merchants by whose united efforts the commercial and maritime interests of the young nation could be advanced. He was one of the organizers of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1768, served as its treasurer in 1771, vice-president in 1772, and president in 1774-75. When the revolutionary war began he sympathized with the patriot cause, but his wife's family supported the crown, and being forced to a decision he left New York and retired to his country residence in New Jersey. When the British occupied New York he returned there, and until the close of the war was earnest and untiring in relieving the sufferings of the American prisoners. Owing to his neutral position his estates in New Jersey were confiscated, but he never lost popularity among his business associates. He was married Oct. 3, 1757, to Mary, daughter of James De Lancey, lieutenant-governor of New York, and left four children: William,, James De Lancey, Jacob, and Ann Walton. The last was married to Daniel Crommelin Verplanck, and Jacob became a rear-admiral in the British navy. William Walton died in New York, Aug. 18, 1796. Portrait opposite page 499.

LOW, Isaac, seventh president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born near New Brunswick, N. J., in 1735. His family settled in America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and his father, Cornelius Low, was a man of means and position. The son married a daughter of Cornelius Cuyler, mayor of Albany, became the leading fur dealer of his time, and the chief merchant of New York city. He early gained prominence in public affairs, filled the office of colonial treasurer and was bold and outspoken in his support of the rights of the colonies. He was among the first to urge joint action on the part of the colonies, after the port of Boston was closed, and was a member of the general congress that met in Philadelphia in September,

1774, and of the New York provincial congress of 1775. After the battle of Lexington, he opposed secession from Great Britain, hoping to gain redress through parliament, and upon the adoption of the declaration of independence abandoned the patriot cause, and declared his allegiance to the crown. He retired to Raritan, where he was imprisoned by the New Jersey convention, but later was released on the interposition of Washington. He returned to New York after the British occupation; his property was confiscated in 1779, and in 1783 he removed to England. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1775 to 1783. His wife was a woman of rare beauty and refinement. Their only son, Isaac, entered the British army and reached the rank of commissary-general. Isaac Low died at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, in 1791.

ALSOP, John, merchant, was born probably in New York, about 1720, son of John and Abigail (Sackett) Alsop, and grandson of Richard Alsop, who emigrated from England at the close of the seventeenth century and settled at Maspeth, afterward known as Newtown, Long Island. He inherited an estate of his uncle, Thomas Wandell, and married the daughter of Capt. John Underhill, a famous Indian fighter. John Alsop, the father of the merchant, was a lawyer by profession, and married the daughter of Joseph Sackett, of Newtown. The son, John, engaged in business in New York with his brother Richard, under the name of John & Richard Alsop, but dissolved partnership in 1757, Richard removing to Middletown, Conn., and John continuing the business in New York in his own name. He became one of the largest importers of the period. He was earnest in his resistance to the demands of the crown, and was one of the delegates to the first continental congress. He favored the Declaration of Independence, but declined to sign it because of insufficient instructions from the provincial convention of New York, and the criticism arising from this failure led him to resign his seat. When the British occupied New York he retired to Middletown, Conn., remaining there until 1783. It being held that the Chamber of Commerce had forfeited its charter by misuse during the war, Alsop was one of forty merchants who secured a confirmation of the charter from the state legislature, and was elected president of the reorganized body, which took the name of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Mr. Alsop was for many years a vestryman of Trinity Church, and was one of the incorporators of the Society of the New York Hospital, and was the president during 1770-84. He was married June 8, 1766, to Mary Frogat, who died in 1772, leaving one daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Hon. Rufus King. John Alsop died at Newtown, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1794.

BROOME, John, merchant, was born in New York city in 1738. His mother was of the old Huguenot family of Latourette. He was prepared for the law by Gov. Livingston of New Jersey, but was induced by an elder brother, Samuel, to enter commercial life, and with this brother conducted an importing business on a large scale. During the revolutionary war he was a pronounced Whig, and stood loyally by his country through the trying scenes of that period. Abandoning his business he retired to Connecticut, where he fitted out many privateers for the destruction of British commerce. He resumed his business in New York when peace was restored, and it is recorded of him, to his credit and good name, that he was among those who, after the close of hostilities, paid in full, principal and interest, the debts contracted in England during the war. He succeeded John Alsop as president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and served until 1794. He was for several years an alderman of New York; was city treasurer; a member of the state assembly in 1800, and was lieutenant-governor of New York at the time of his death. He was also president of the New York Insurance Co., the first institution of its kind incorporated by the state. Broome street, in New York, perpetuates his name. His wife was a Miss Lloyd, of the family which owned Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. He died in New York city, Aug. 8, 1810.

SANDS, Comfort, merchant, was born on the family estate at Cowneck (which is now Sands' Point), Long Island, Feb. 26, 1748, son of John and Elizabeth (Cornell) Sands; grandson of John and Catherine (Guthrie) Sands; great-grandson of John and Sybil (Ray) Sands, and great-great-grandson of James and Sarah (Walker) Sands, natives of England. This James Sands was a son or nephew of Henry Sands, who emigrated from Yorkshire in 1632, and settled in Boston, Mass., as a merchant. James Sands afterwards settled on Block Island, from which three of his sons emigrated to Long Island. Upon the death of his father in 1760, Comfort Sands began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile business in New York. In 1769 he opened a store of his own, soon after associating with himself Christopher Rosevelt as a partner. He prospered in his business, and at the opening of the revolution had acquired a large fortune. From the beginning of the active opposition to the measures of parliament, the name of Comfort Sands is to be found among those who guided the people into open revolution against Great Britain. In 1775, after the battle of Lexington, he was chosen one of a committee of 100 nominated by congress to carry the public measures into execution. At the request of the committee of public safety, of which he was a member, he sent three vessels to the West Indies to procure powder, arms and medicine, one of which was taken on the voyage, the first vessel to be captured by the enemy in the war. He sat in the state constitutional convention of 1777, and in 1778 was a member of the state legislature. In his public duties he was associated with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Edward Livingston and others who were conspicuous in our early history. During the revolution he left New York, residing at New Rochelle, Rochester and Poughkeepsie. In 1783 he re-established his mercantile business on a larger scale, in partnership with his brother Joshua, his ships being among the first to show the United States flag in foreign ports. With Alexander Hamilton he was associated in founding the Bank of New York, the first to be established in New York city, and was a director until 1798, and he was president of the New York Chamber of Commerce during 1794-1798. Comfort Sands was twice married; first, at Hunt's Point, June 3, 1769, to Sarah, daughter of Wilkie I. Dodge, and second in New York, Dec. 5, 1797, to Cornelia, daughter of Abraham Lott, formerly treasurer of the colony. He had eighteen children, the most prominent of whom was Robert Charles Sands (q. v.). He died in Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 22, 1834.

MURRAY, John, merchant, was born at Swatara, Pa., in 1737, the son of well-to-do parents who were members of the Society of Friends.

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His brother Robert, who was the father of the grammarian, Lindley Murray, had a small flour mill at Swatara, in which all the family were more or less interested. Robert was not content with the restrictions of so small a place, and in 1753 removed to New York, where the brothers began business as merchants, under the name of Robert & John Murray, becoming in time the largest owners of ships of all houses engaged in trade during the colonial period, and the brothers were the merchant princes of their day. Robert owned a beautiful country seat at what is now Murray Hill, New York city. John Murray was a most estimable man, according to the account given by his nephew, who was very fond of him, and it was because of an unauthorized visit to this uncle that the father chastized the future grammarian so severely as to lead to his running away from home. Robert, who was head of the house, died in 1786, and for many years thereafter the business was conducted by John and the latter's sons. John Murray was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1798 until 1806. He died in New York, Oct. 17, 1808.

RAY, Cornelius, was born in New York, Apr. 25, 1755, son of Richard and Sarah (Bogert) Ray, grandson of Richard and Elacy (Sanders)) Ray and great grandson of John Ray, who emigrated from Exeter, county Devonshire, England, at the close of the seventeenth century. He was carefully educated, entered mercantile life at an early age, and became one of the most prominent merchants of his time. During the revolution he retired to Albany, N. Y., where he married, but returned to New York when peace was restored in 1782, and again engaged in business. After the establishment of the Bank of the United States he was chosen president of the New York branch, and served in that capacity until its charter expired in 1810. He was elected a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1784, and its president in 1806, serving until 1819, when he declined a re-election. In 1817, through his efforts, the chamber was aroused to new activity, and its membership was greatly increased. Mr. Ray was a federalist in politics, and the friend and trusted adviser of many of the leaders of his party. He was active in charitable works, and was one of the founders, in 1799, and for many years president of the New York Lying-in Hospital. He was married July 26, 1784, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Edmund Elmendorf, of Kingston, N. Y., and had three children who lived to maturity: Mary, wife of John Alsop King (q. v.), Richard and Robert. Robert Ray (1794-1879) was a member of the banking firm of Prime, Ward, Daniels, King & Co., and married a daughter of Nathaniel Prime. He died in New York city Jan. 18, 1827.

BAYARD, William, merchant, was born in New York city about 1764, son of William and Catherine (Evers) Bayard. The first of his family in America was Nicholas Bayard, son of Samuel and Anna (Stuyvesant) Bayard of Amsterdam. Anna Stuyvesant was a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, who married Judith, a sister of Samuel Bayard. Nicholas Bayard came to America in 1647 with his two brothers, Belthazar and Petrus, and their widowed mother, in company with the latter's brother, Peter Stuyvesant, and settled in New Amsterdam. He married Judith Verlet, and the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, who married Margaret Van Cortlandt, and their son Stephen, (mayor of New York), who married Alida Vetch, and was the grandfather of our subject. His father (1729-1804) entered mercantile life at an early age, and became one of the wealthiest merchants of his time, and the owner of all the land on which the present city of Hoboken, N. J., stands. He was a member of the committee of correspondence, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the assembly during 1761-68. When the revolution opened he espoused the British cause and retired to England. His lands were confiscated and sold, but another member of the family regained them later. Two of his sons, John and Samuel Bayard, attained high rank in the British army. His third son, William Bayard, received a business education in his father's counting-room, and for many years was head of the firm of Le Roy, Bayard & Co., one of the foremost mercantile firms in New York. He was a large ship-owner and traded with all parts of the world, and during the war of 1812 engaged extensively in privateering. He was the first president of the savings bank organized in 1819; was for many years a director of the Bank of America, and was active in the management of other financial and industrial institutions; was governor of the New York Hospital and trustee of Sailors' Snug Harbor. He was president of the New York Chamber of Commerce during 1810-27. To his country seat on Greenwich street Alexander Hamilton was taken after his fatal duel with Burr. William Bayard was married Oct. 4, 1783, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Cornell, and his children were: Susan, wife of Woolsey Rogers; Catherine, first wife of Duncan P. Campbell; Maria, second wife of Duncan P. Campbell; William; Justine, wife of Joseph Blackwell; Robert, and Harriet, wife of Stephen Van Rensselaer. He died in October, 1826.

LENOX, Robert, merchant, was born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in December, 1759, son of James and Elizabeth (Sproat) Lenox. He came to America in his youth and was educated under the direction of an uncle residing at Burlington, N. J. In 1784, after a brief visit to Scotland, he engaged in business as a general merchant in New York city. He was keen, far-seeing and possessed great executive talent, and became one of the greatest merchants of his day. By successful ventures in trade and fortunate investments in real estate, he accumulated a fortune which amounted at his death to several million dollars. As a citizen he was progressive, generous and public-spirited, and a leader in many important business and philanthropic movements. He became a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1815, was elected its vice-president in 1817, and served as its president from 1827 until his death. His only son and heir was James Lenox, the philanthropist and founder of the Lenox Library, New York. Robert Lenox died in New York city Dec. 13, 1839.

CAROW, Isaac, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born at St. Croix, West Indies, Mar. 29, 1778, son of Isaac and Ann (Cooper) Carow, and a member of an old Huguenot family that settled in New York about 1655. His father was a merchant in the West Indian trade, and the son was brought to New York at the age of fifteen, to obtain an academic education. After a mercantile apprenticeship he embarked in the shipping business, becoming a member of the firm of Kennit & Carow, from the success of which he accumulated a large fortune. He visited Europe in 1815 and again in 1827, during the latter visit being a guest of Lafayette in France. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and his upright character and standing as a merchant led to his election as

presiding officer in 1840. Dr. Charles King, the historian of the Chamber, said: "He was a man of mark upon 'Change. Though of the greatest modesty and simplicity, Mr. Carow was of a very retiring disposition and habits, yet of very clear perceptions and decided convictions; amiable and gentle, though with a short, quick manner occasionally, that might be taken for impatience, but for the kind smile which so usually accompanied it. He was diligent, cautious and exact in business, and therefore successful, and at his death left behind him no enemies and a spotless name." He was deeply interested in public affairs, and devoted considerable time and money to charitable purposes. He was warden of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, a governor of the New York Hospital, and a prominent member of the Bible Society. He was married June 30, 1803, to Eliza Mowatt, his cousin, by whom he had eight children. He died in New York city, Sept. 3, 1850.

OGDEN, James de Peyster, merchant, was born in New York about 1790. His father was a famous physician and the friend of George Washington. He received a common-school education, and in 1804 entered the counting-room of Van Horne & Clarkson, a firm of prominent and wealthy merchants. From 1816 till 1819 he resided in Europe, as agent of Le Roy, Bayard & Co., at that time the leading mercantile house in New York. In 1820 he returned to the United States and engaged in business on his own account in New York. A few years later he again removed to Europe, and during the presidency of Gen. Jackson was U. S. consul at Liverpool. He then returned to New York, and for a period of thirty years was an active and successful merchant. He was a man of sterling integrity and fine business capacity. He took a leading part in politics as a Democrat, but uniformly refused to become a candidate for public office. He was long a prominent and esteemed member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and its president from 1842 to 1845. He died in New York Sept. 6, 1870.

KING, James Gore, merchant, was born in New York city, May 8, 1791, third son of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King; grandson of Richard and Isabella (Bragdon) King, and great-grandson of John King, a native of Kent, England, who came to America in 1702 and settled in Boston, Mass. John King's wife was Mary Stowell of Newton, Mass. Mr. King's father (q. v.) was the eminent statesman, and his mother was the daughter of John Alsop (p. 496). The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1810. He thereupon took up the study of law, but abandoned it for a mercantile career. In 1815 he started a commission business in New York city under the name of James G. King & Co., but three years later he discontinued the New York business and established in Liverpool, England, the banking house of King & Gracie, his partner being his brother-in-law, Archibald Gracie. He conducted the new firm in Liverpool with marked ability and success for six years, and returning to New York left behind him an enviable name and reputation for urbanity, intelligence, promptness and integrity. He joined the firm of Prime, Ward, Sands, King & Co., his partners being Nathaniel Prime, Samuel Ward, Joseph Sands and Robert Ray. In 1834 he became interested in the New York & Erie railroad, and was its president for a number of years without compensation. During the panic of 1837 he was instrumental in maintaining the credit of the New York banks, and in rendering resumption possible. He did this by visiting London and persuading the directors of the Bank of England, on the guarantee of Baring Bros. & Co., to advance 1,000,000 pounds to his New York firm. This enabled the New York banks to resume specie payment, and their example was soon followed throughout the country. In 1839 Samuel Ward died, but the firm continued with Mr. Ward's son and Denning Duer as new partners. In 1844 A. Gracie King, son of James G. King, became a partner. In 1847 further changes were made, and the name became James G. King & Sons. Mr. King was president of the Chamber of Commerce during 1845-48. He was a representative in the national congress during 1849-51. He was characterized as simple in his tastes and habits, unostentatious, self-denying, considerate of others, actively benevolent, exact yet liberal in business, cheerful and instructive as a companion. He was married Feb. 4, 1813, to Sarah Rogers, daughter of Archibald Gracie, and of his twelve children the following lived to maturity: Caroline, wife of Denning Duer; Harriet, wife of Dr. George Wilkes; James Gore, Archibald Gracie, Mary, wife of Edgar H. Richards; Frederica Gore, wife of John Chandler Bancroft Davis; Fanny, wife of James L. McLane. He died in New York, Oct. 3, 1853.

GRINNELL, Moses Hicks, merchant, was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 3, 1803. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen entered a counting-house in New York city. He made numerous voyages as supercargo, and after making a commercial tour through England returned to New York. Here he soon became known for his keen sagacity, boundless energy and unswerving integrity. Becoming a partner in a leading shipping firm, subsequently famous as the house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., he and his associates soon made the firm known all over the world. Its name was a synonym for financial strength. It had two great lines of packets running from New York; one to London and the other to Liverpool. It owned more ships than any other American firm and became in time one of the greatest importing houses in the American metropolis. From 1839 until 1841 he served in congress as a Whig, was a Fremont presidential elector in 1856, and in 1869 and 1870 collector of the port of New York. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1843 until 1853; president of the Union Club during 1867-73, and also of the New England Society. He also served on the first Central Park commission, and from 1860 until 1865 was a commissioner of charities and correction. He was a generous contributor to Kane's Arctic expedition, and during the civil war was active in the work of the sanitary and Christian commissions. He was the dispenser of a refined and bountiful hospitality, and numbered among his friends Daniel Webster and William H. Seward. His brother Joseph (1789-1885) was one of the founders, in 1815, of the house of Fish & Grinnell. He retired from the firm in 1828, and thereafter resided in New Bedford, where he was president of the Marine Bank, the Wamsutta Mills company, and the New Bedford and Taunton railroad company. From 1839 until 1841 he served in the governor's council, and from 1843 until 1851 as a Whig. He died in New York city, Nov. 24, 1877.

PERIT, Pelatiah, merchant, was born in Norwich, Conn., June 23, 1785, son of John Perit, merchant, and the descendant of one of the earliest ministers of the French Huguenot Church in New York. His mother was a daughter of Pelatiah Webster, a graduate of Yale College in

1746, and a merchant in Philadelphia during the latter part of the last century. As early as 1776 Mr. Webster printed an essay on the "Evils of an Inflated Currency," and during the organization of the independent government of this country his counsels were frequently given to the public upon commercial and financial questions. Webster's "Political Essays" have since been consulted by the principal writers upon the history of American finance. At the age of thirteen Pelatiah Perit entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1802. He came under strong religious influences while he was a student, and at the close of his course expected to study for the Christian ministry, but the purpose was given up because of the partial failure of his health. In his ninteenth year he became a clerk in an importer's house at Philadelphia, in the interests of which he had made several voyages to the West Indies and South America. In 1809 he removed to New York, and formed, with a kinsman, the firm of Perit & Lathrop, but the partnership did not last long, and Mr. Perit entered the house of Goodhue & Co., with which he was connected until his retirement from business. Goodhue & Co. were engaged in shipping and commercial transactions with merchants in widely distant countries, and were the confidential correspondents of Messrs Baring Brothers & Co., of London; Messrs. William Ropes and Co., of St. Petersburg, and many other houses of distinction. Mr. Perit's name never appeared in the title of the firm, but the part which he had in conducting its wide correspondence kept him interested in the commercial progress of every country and led to the maintenance of a wide personal acquaintance in different parts of the globe. At different times he was president of the American Seamen's Friend Society, a trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and president of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. He was a director, likewise, of many of the missionary and benevolent societies to which the Presbyterian Church, the church of his life-long preference, gave its support. For forty years he was an officer of the American Bible Society, either as manager or vice-president. He held but one political office. In 1857, when the peace of the city was seriously endangered by a contest between the "Municipal" and the "Metropolitan" police, he was appointed a member of the board of police commissioners, where his fairness and good sense were serviceable in the restoration of order. In all the manifestations of his character, social, mercantile, religious and political, he was conservative. He was never led away by radical enthusiasm. Dr. Leonard Bacon truly said of him, that "rash and one-sided schemes of reformation were ever offensive to his judgment. Perhaps he was more charmed with the idea of defending and of perpetuating and perfecting the good which has descended to us from foregoing ages, than with the idea of finding out what there is in existing institutions that needs to be reformed. Yet his sagacity, his good sense, his intelligent patriotism, and his love of justice, guarded him against the error of those self-styled conservative men who sacrifice the reality to the name, and become destructives for the sake of a false and foolish consistency." The influence of the Chamber of Commerce was very marked during the time of his presidency (1853-63), and especially in the early years of the civil war. Mr. Perit was constantly at his post as president of the chamber, and was not infrequently called upon to lend the influence of his name and character to meetings of a more public character. Two social events which occurred during his official term were very noteworthy, and gave him pleasant recollections—the reception of the Prince of Wales (then traveling as Baron Renfrew) and the reception of the first Japanese embassy. Mr. Perit was twice married, first to Miss Lathrop, and after her death, to Maria, daughter of Daniel L. Coit, of Norwich, Conn. He had no children. Mr. Perit was nearly six feet in height and well proportioned. His manners were reserved and dignified, and gave him a commanding presence in the public meetings where he was accustomed to preside. His addresses on such occasions were brief and pointed, showing, in the conciseness of their language, the influence of his business habits; showing, also, in their clearness and propriety of expression, the influence of the liberal education that he had received in early life. He died in New Haven, Conn., March 8, 1864.

LOW, Abiel Abbot, merchant, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1811, son of Seth and Mary (Porter) Low. He was descended from Thomas Low, the founder of the family in America, who was born in 1605 and settled in Ipswich, Mass., about 1636, the line being traced through his son Thomas, who married Martha Boreman; their son David, who married Mary Lamb; their son David, who married Susanna Low; their son David, who married Abigail Choate, and their son David, who married Hannah Haskell, and was the grandfather of Abiel A. Low. His mother was descended from John Porter, one of the original settlers of Salem village (now Peabody) Mass. After a public school education Abiel A. Low obtained a clerkship in the office of a local merchant. In 1829 he removed to New York city and after working with his father, who was in the drug business, for three years sailed for Canton, China, to enter the employ of Russell & Co., then the largest American firm in China, and in which his uncle was a partner. In 1837 he was made a member of the firm, and three years later he returned to New York and began the prosecution of the China trade on his own account, laying the foundations of what subsequently became the leading American house in importing teas and silks from China. In 1845 J. C. Low, a brother, became a partner, and in 1852 E. H. R. Lyman, a brother-in-law, joined the firm, which for many years was conducted under the name of A. A. Low & Brothers. Their influence was widely felt in maintaining the national credit in the civil war of 1861-65. The head of the house served as president of the New York Chamber of Commerce during 1863-67. He was always an exceptionally liberal patron of schools and colleges, churches and charities, not alone in Brooklyn, N. Y., the city of his residence, and in New York city, but in other parts of the country. Mr. Low was long the president of the board of trustees of the Packer Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies in Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Library, as well as the Long Island Historical Society, and all other beneficent city institutions received his steady support. His personal record in the civil war (1861-65) was one of great moment, he being treasurer of the "Union Defense Committee" of the city of New York, a member of the "War Fund Committee" of Brooklyn, N. Y.; president of the General Committee in Brooklyn, which gave to the treasury of the Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair over $400,000. He was twice married, first in March, 1841, to Ellen Almira, daughter of Josiah Dow of Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, Feb. 25, 1851,

to Anne Davison Bedell, widow of his brother, William Henry Low, and daughter of Mott Bedell of Brooklyn, by whom he had the following children: Henriette, Abbot Augustus, Ellen A. and Seth (q. v.) Low. William Gilman Low was a stepson, the son of William Henry and Anne D. (Bedell) Low. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1893.

HICKS, Elias, merchant, was born at Jericho, Long Island, June 12, 1815, son of Valentine and Abigail Hicks, and grandson of Elias Hicks (q. v.), the founder of the religious Society of Friends. The first of the Hicks family in America was Robert Hicks, son of James Hicks, of Southwark, London, who emigrated to Plymouth colony in November, 1621. His first wife was Elizabeth Morgan, and their third child was John Hicks, who came over in 1630, removing in 1641 to Flushing, Long Island, of which he was a patentee. His wife was Herodias Long, a native of England, and the line of descent is through their son Thomas and his first wife, Mary Butler, widow of John Washburn; through their son Jacob and his wife, Hannah Carpenter; their son John and his wife, Martha Smith, and their son Elias, the famous preacher and grandfather of the merchant. Our subject's education was acquired in the public schools. In his sixteenth year he was sent to New York, where he entered the office of the famous house of Samuel Hicks, then heavily engaged in shipping. From here he went into the ship chandlery business, of which his father-in-law, Robert Hicks, was the head, under the name of Robert Hicks & Sons. Subsequently he formed a partnership with William T. Frost, and conducted a large shipping business under the name of Frost & Hicks at 68 South street. He soon distinguished himself by the energy of his character and his strong mercantile powers. At the early age of thirty-two years he was elected president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, an honor sought for and prized for nearly a century by the foremost merchants of the metropolis. Almost immediately thereafter, while on the threshold of a prosperous and influential commercial career, his health began to fail. His physical strength, for which he had been distinguished in early youth, succumbed to an attack of tuberculosis, and he died in New York, Jan. 9, 1853.

LANE, George William, merchant, was born near Red Mills, Putnam co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1818. He removed to New York city in his boyhood, and established a mercantile business which he conducted successfully until his death. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce for thirty years, and served both as its vice-president and president. He devoted the later years of his life more to the financial and mercantile concerns in which he was interested, such as the Fulton National Bank, the Mercantile National Bank, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the Continental Fire Insurance Co., the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. and the Central Trust Co. He was one of the original incorporators of the last. He was also interested in various charitable and religious institutions. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he served on its board of home missions, and was a manager of the American Bible Society. He was a trustee for five years of the Union Theological Seminary, and president of the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital. He was long active in furthering movements for promoting good government, especially for securing an honest administration of New York city. He was a member of the committee of seventy, and his friend, Mayor Havemeyer, appointed him chamberlain of the city in 1873. In the summer before his death he became a member of the Croton Aqueduct commission. In all these important stations he maintained the confidence of his colleagues and associates. Although his disposition was that of a modest, retiring man, who never wished preferment, his strong convictions, excellent judgment and abundant public spirit were so well known that his counsel was constantly sought and freely given. There are few men in any community whose opinions were so trustworthy as Mr. Lane's, either in public or private affairs. He had a large measure of that sagacity which sees the end from the beginning, combined with that instinctive sense of justice and righteousness which does not hesitate in forming a purpose nor swerve from a chosen course because of its unpleasantness or want of popularity. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, his pastor, said of him: "Mr. Lane illustrates the fact that a man can live a long and active business life in New York, and keep his heart pure and tender, and his conscience undefiled. He handled gold without his mind becoming yellowed by it or his affections metalized." He died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1893.

SMITH, Charles Stewart, merchant, was born in Exeter, N. H., Mar. 2, 1832, son of Rev. John and Esther Mary (Woodruff) Smith, of English descent. His father was a minister of the Congregational Church, and his mother was a daughter of Hon. Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, who was attorney-general of New Jersey. He received the best education that the time afforded, and after teaching school a year in Connecticut, secured employment in a dry-goods house in New York. Subsequently he was associated with S. B. Chittenden & Co., and lived abroad as the firm's European buyer. Returning to America in 1865, he entered the dry-goods commission firm of George C. Richardson & Co., of New York and Boston, which became George C. Richardson, Smith & Co. in 1884, and in the following year Smith, Hogg & Gardner. Mr. Smith retired from active business in 1887, but continued his connections with the financial corporations in which he was interested, such as the Fifth Avenue Bank, the United States Trust Co., the Fourth National Bank, the Merchants' Bank, the Greenwich Savings Bank and the German-American Insurance Co. He was for many years a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and served as its president during 1887-94. Eminent as a merchant, he was likewise prominent in his labors for civic betterment and in reform work. He was chairman of the Committee of Seventy, which accomplished the election of Mayor Strong following the exposure of corruption by the Lexow investigating committee. He was a prime mover in securing the subway transit service for the metropolis, his name appearing on the bronze tablet commemorating that event, and he was one of the leaders in several investigations of the police department. His charities were numerous and his social standing was of the best. He was a member of the Union League of New York (vice-president); the Merchants, Metropolitan, City and Players clubs, the Century Association, and the New England Society. Mr. Smith was married first in 1856, to Eliza, daughter of Wheaton Bradish, of New York; second in 1869, to Henrietta H., daughter of John Caswell of New York, and third in 1892, to Anna Walton, daughter of Warren G. Brown of New York. He had two sons, Stewart W. and Howard C. Smith. He died in New York Nov. 30, 1909.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

GRANT, John T., railroad builder, was born near Grantville, Greene Co., Ga., Dec. 13, 1813. He came from noble ancestors in Scotland as historic as Lochiel, noted in this country for piety, literary culture, business ability and exalted character. Col. Grant showed in his shining life all these sterling, inherited qualities. Daniel Grant, of Virginia, born in 1716, his great-grandfather, was a pious man of letters and affairs, who removed to Wilkes county, Ga., after the revolution, and built the first Methodist church in the state—the "Grant Meeting House"—and the first schoolhouse in that county. He emancipated his slaves by will. His son, Thomas, was a revolutionary soldier and a zealous Methodist. Col. Grant's father, Daniel, married Lucy Crutchfield, daughter of another conspicuous Methodist, and settled first in Greene county, and then at Athens, Ga., in 1820. John T. Grant was graduated in 1833 from the State University, and became a railroad builder in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The war swept away nearly all his property. With nothing but his credit, he resumed railroad construction and speedily regained his lost fortune by taking large contracts on important roads. He was state senator from Walton county in 1856, became colonel, as an aide, on the staff of Gov. Howell Cobb, and built the handsomest residence in Atlanta, setting it in the midst of spacious grounds. Dec. 13, 1834, he married Martha Cobb Jackson, granddaughter of Gov. James Jackson, and daughter of Wm. H. and Mildred Cobb Jackson, at the house of her uncle, John A. Cobb, who was the father of Gov. and Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Howell Cobb (q. v.). This lady, descended from the most historic and illustrious blood of the commonwealth, has been a fit helpmeet for this worthy and stainless gentleman. They have one son, Capt. W. D. Grant, who has been his father's trusted co-laborer in his great achievements, and who inherited the parental business wisdom, æsthetic passion for books and lovable domesticity. The son has a congenial wife, in her girlhood Sallie Fannie Reid, daughter of another notable old family of the state, and a son and daughter just grown, typical exemplars of the grandparents' excellencies. Col. Grant was a remarkable man, one of the well-rounded characters of his time. He had a positive genius for large enterprises, vital with broad grasp of plan, massive energy, practical sense and unerring mastery of minute detail. To these rare gifts he added an integrity as crystal as a diamond, and an exquisite punctiliousness of honor. A born mechanician, he could handle any physical problem. He was an unerring marksman, and an enthusiastic devotee of field sports. A lover of art, music and literature, he was a connoisseur in books, music and paintings. He was both a composer and a performer on flute and violin. In his home and friendships he was the very incarnation of love, gentleness and loyalty. He and his life-long friend and brother-in-law, Chief Justice James Jackson of the supreme court of Georgia, were like Damon and Pythias. His religion was Christian to the core, and practical, with a silent but munificent charity. His fine face typified his rare personality. His life was an epic of beautiful virtues, and a pattern for the youth of the land. The morning after his death, that incomparable monarch of word and thought, Henry W. Grady, in a loving tribute, wrote of Col. Grant: "In his life the ideal business man was typified. Broad, liberal, comprehensive, sagacious, of rich integrity and unswerving honesty, he justified the axiom: 'His word is as good as his bond.' Easily mastering the details of his business, he had leisure and inclination for the gentler and more elegant phases of life, and no better type than he of the old-fashioned Southern gentleman could be found. He lived a long life, in which good deeds were sown with unstinting hand and far-reaching arm. He died as the tired and weary man falls asleep. The end came to him in no storm or convulsion; but gently as a leaf parted from the bough in an autumnal breeze floats adown the waiting silences of the forest, his life, parting from the world, passed into the vast unknown which men call death. 'Earth is better for his having lived—heaven will be brighter because of his coming.'" He died Jan. 18, 1887.

John T. Grant

BATES, William W., commissioner of navigation, was born in 1827 and reared at Calais, Me. He learned his father's trade of ship-building, and in boyhood began to write for the papers and lecture on temperance. After two western trips in 1845–46–48, he removed in 1849 to Manitowoc, Wis., which was called the "Clipper City," from the vessels he built there. Becoming an authority in his department, he in 1851 reported for a Chicago paper the section of naval architecture of the New York World's Fair, and in 1852 urged upon Senator Douglass through the press a reform of tonnage admeasurement. From 1854 to 1859 he lived in New York, and conducted with J. W. Griffiths, the "Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal." In 1858 he drew up the tonnage bill, which, with undesirable changes, is now in force. Returning to Wisconsin, he was building steamers for the Goodrich line when the war broke out. After service as a captain in the 56th Illinois and 19th Wisconsin, he removed to Chicago in 1864 and leased a dry-dock. His pamphlet of 1870 disapproving "free-ship" ideas had its effect upon legislation. Though burned out in the great fire of 1871, he rebuilt his dock and continued business in Chicago until 1881. In 1875 he took part in a council of lake ship-builders to improve the rules, and was chairman of their committee of compilation and publication: his work contained a new system of marine inspection and freeboard rules which he has since put into a bill for congress. In 1881 he built a large dry-dock at Portland, Ore., and there and at San Francisco engaged in researches proving that American sailing ships are unsurpassed. In 1887 he helped to organize the Shipping League. For three years he was at Buffalo, as chief inspector and manager of the Inland Lloyds Register. When suggested as commissioner of navigation in 1889, the propriety of his appointment was seen and urged by all the friends of American shipping. He is now engaged on an elaborate work—"The Shipping Question Investigated."

Wm. W. Bates.

ROBBINS, Ammi Ruhamah, clergyman, was born Aug. 25, 1740, at Branford, New Haven Co., Conn., where his father, Philemon Robbins, was pastor, 1732–81. He was graduated from Yale in 1760, and was pastor at Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., from 1761. He was an army chaplain in 1776, and served in Canada. In 1794 he became a trustee of Williams College. A sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of his assumption of his charge was printed in 1811. He died at Norfolk, Conn., Oct 30, 1813.

McDOWELL, John, first president of St. John's College, was born at Monaghan, Pa., in 1771. He received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, was at once appointed professor of mathematics at St. John's College, and the following year made principal of the institution. The first effort to establish a college in Maryland was made by the general assembly, convened in the city of St. Mary's in 1671. An act was passed by the upper house for "founding and erecting a school or college for the education of youth in learning and virtue." This act was returned by the lower house with certain amendments, providing for the difference in religious views existing at that time among the people, which amendments were not acceptable to the upper house, and there the bill rested. In 1694 the governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, sent a message to the legislature suggesting "That a way may be found for the building of a free school for the province," and offering to give money for its maintenance. This plan was approved, and in 1696 an act was passed which resulted in the establishment of King William's school. This act recites that the school was established for the "propagation of the gospel, and education of youth in good letters and manners." It was addressed to his most Excellent Majesty, etc., William III. of England, and further enacted that "The most reverenced Father in God, Thomas by divine providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England" be chancellor of said school, and that to perpetuate the memory of his majesty it be called King William's school. Rev. Dr. Bray, who had been appointed by the bishop of London commissary of Maryland, and is credited with having been the originator of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London, was mainly instrumental in obtaining the passage of the act. King William's school having been thus established, a brick school-house was begun on a lot donated by Gov. Nicholson, which was completed in 1701. The bishop of London had sent over Andrew Geddess to take charge of the school, but the latter, not finding it finished, was placed in charge of All Saints, Calvert county, Md. The earliest mention of an official master of the school, is found in the records of St. Anne's parish church: "Died Nov. 9, 1713, Rev. Edward Butler, rector of Annapolis and master of the free school, Annapolis." Little record has been kept of the various teachers, but Isaac Dakin is mentioned as master about 1756, and for nine years thereafter, and Aug. 17, 1784, Rev. Ralph Higinbotham was appointed to the position. Not much more is known of the history of this seminary until 1785, although an act of 1750 indicates that the school was not without friends and supporters. In 1785 the property and funds of King William's school were conveyed to St. John's College. Among the chattels that passed to the college were a number of quaint and curious books, which are still in the library. On March 1, 1786, King William's school was incorporated with St. John's College, which was opened on Nov. 11, 1789. The dedicatory services were conducted with much solemnity—the various public bodies which were in attendance forming a long procession from the state house to the college. Dr. John McDowell was elected its first president, and Ralph Higinbotham, a native of Ireland, and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was vice-president. Mr. Higinbotham had been head master of King William's school when it was incorporated with St. John's, and in addition to performing the duties of vice-president of the new institution, also filled the chair of ancient languages. In 1806 Dr. McDowell accepted the professorship of natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and retired from the rectorship of St. John's. In 1807 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university, and the same year was appointed provost. (See University of Pennsylvania.) In 1810, on account of ill health, Dr. McDowell resigned both his offices. In 1818 he was awarded the degree of D.D. by Union College. He died in 1820.

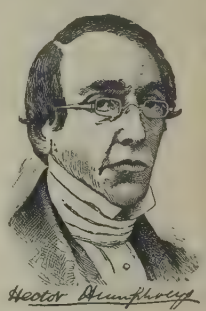
JUDD, Bethel, second president of St. John's College, was born at Watertown, Conn., about 1776. He was graduated from Yale College in 1797. After completing his theological studies he was ordained a priest in the Episcopal church, by Bishop Moore in 1798, and was appointed rector

of St. James's church, New London, Conn., with which he was connected for a period of fifteen years. He subsequently went to North Carolina to promote the interests of the Protestant Episcopal church in the South, and established a successful missionary station at St. Augustine, Fla. In 1807 Dr. Judd was elected president of St. John's College. The charter of that institution declared "said college shall be founded and maintained forever upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination," and authorized certain specified agents, including clergymen of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, "to solicit and receive subscriptions and contributions for the said intended college and seminary of universal learning." Private subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 were collected; and to provide a permanent fund for "the further encouragement and establishment of the said college," the legislature enacted that "the sum of £1,750 current money, ($4,666.66) be annually and forever thereafter given, and granted as a donation by the public to the use of the said college." The college naturally flourished, and yearly sent forth as her alumni, young men who were subsequently distinguished in the history of Maryland and Virginia. In January, 1806, the legislature by a majority of only eight votes withdrew the college's annuity, in consequence of which the visitors and governors were compelled to announce its temporary suspension. During Dr. Judd's rectorship his annuity was not paid, but the college prospered under his skillful management. He retired from the rectorship of St. John's in 1812.

DAVIS, Henry Lyon, third president of St. John's College, was born about 1775, near Elkton, Md. He matriculated at Dickinson College, from which he was graduated when he was but eighteen years old, and subsequently became professor of Latin and Greek in that institution. In 1790 he was appointed vice-principal and teacher of mathematics at Charlotte Hall Academy, St. Mary's county, Md. He retained this position until November, 1802, having meanwhile been ordained a deacon in the P. E. church by Bishop Claggett, who appointed him rector of All Faith parish, St. Mary's Co. He afterward had charge of King and Queen's parish for a time, and in 1802 was appointed rector of Trinity parish, Charles Co., and in 1804 of St. Stephen's, in Cecil Co., where he remained until 1815, when he was called to take charge of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, Md. For the following eleven years he was placed on the standing committee of the western shore, having previously filled a like position on the eastern shore. On Feb. 19, 1816, Mr. Davis was elected vice-president of St. John's College, Annapolis, and in 1818 was appointed to the chair of mathematics, and June 20, 1820, elected president of the institution. On Oct. 13, 1821, he resigned the office of president, and severed his connection with St. John's College. During the remainder of the time that he resided at Annapolis in connection with the duties of his pastorate he taught a class of private pupils. On June 8, 1826, he retired from the rectorship of St. Anne's church, and removed to Delaware, where he beeame president of the college at Wilmington. He subsequently held pastorates at Elkton and Georgetown, Md. He was a member of the standing committee of the P. E. church diocese of Maryland for twenty-two successive years, and was for eleven years its president, and for eight years was secretary of the diocesan convention of Maryland, and in 1803 was delegate to the general convention and preached the convention sermon. Dr. Davis was a man of much learning, of vigorous intellect and commanding personal presence. He was married, in 1819, to Jane Winter, of Fredericktown, Md. She was a lineal descendant of the Wynters or Wyntours, of Charles county, Md., who settled in the province with the earliest emigrants. Dr. H. Lyon Davis was awarded the honorary degree of D.D. from Dickinson College in 1820. He died at Georgetown, Md., in 1837.

RAFFERTY, William, fourth president of St. John's College, was born in Ireland. But little is known of his early history. In 1819 he was elected professor of ancient languages at St. John's College, and in 1820 vice-president, holding that office until 1824, when he succeeded Dr. H. Lyon Davis as president. He retained the presidency until 1831. Dr. Rafferty was an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar.

HUMPHREYS, Hector, fifth president of St. John's College, was born at Canton, Conn., June 8, 1797. He began his Latin studies with James Hotchkiss, teacher of the high school in his native village, in 1811, and completed his preparatory work at Westfield Academy, Mass., and was graduated from Yale College, with the first honors of his class, in 1818. After taking his degree he decided to become a lawyer, and, with this object in view, he accepted an appointment to teach the Hopkins Academy in New Haven. He retained this charge two years, devoting part of his time to the study of law. Subsequently being admitted to the bar, he opened an office in New Haven, and at the end of one year thereafter he was appointed judge-advocate for the state by Gov. Wolcott. Circumstances induced him to abandon the profession which he had entered so auspiciously, and to become a candidate for the ministry. He pursued his theological studies and in 1824 was admitted to the order of deacon in Trinity church, New Haven, by Bishop Brownell. He was at once appointed tutor at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, and the following year was made professor of ancient languages. During his connection with Washington College he officiated as rector of St. Luke's church, Glastonbury, a town near Hartford. In 1831 he was called to the presidency of St. John's College, Annapolis, and from that time until his death his name and fame were indentified with the history and progress of St. John's. By his persevering efforts and personal influence with the members of the legislature, that body, in response to a memorial of the visitors and governors, added $2,000 to the annuity, provided the visitors and governors should agree to accept the same "in full satisfaction of all legal or equitable claims they might have or be supposed to have against the state." The college was glad to have even this small amount, that it might not be obliged to suspend. The board consented, and the deed of release was executed and entered upon the records of the court of appeals. At the same time the governor of the state, president of the senate, speaker of the house of delegates and judges of the court of appeals were made *ex-officio* members of the board, thus irrevocably giving the college the character of a state institution. In 1833 a committee of the legislature was appointed to visit the college, and the same year Dr. Humphreys re-received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College. The visitors and governors, encouraged by these marks of legislative approval, authorized the president to collect subscriptions for the erection of additional buildings for the library and philosophical apparatus, and appointed a committee to co-operate with him in carrying this resolution into effect. In a short time $11,000 was secured, and in June, 1835, the corner-stone of Humphreys' Hall was laid.

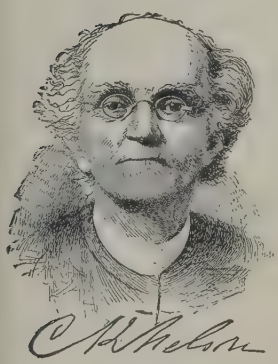


PUBLIC

Henry Barnard

In 1840 a committee of the Maryland convention nominated Dr. Humphreys for bishop, but he declined the nomination. He was married March 15, 1820, to Marie, the daughter of Stephen and Clarisse Quintard, of Norwalk, Conn. Six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters. In 1855 St. John's College was reorganized, and the same year Pinkney Hall was erected. Dr. Humphreys, while president of St. John's, delivered in the annual course about 108 lectures, besides attending to the recitations of each day. Notwithstanding his various official duties he was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and was ever ready to help his clerical brethren. He died at St. John's College, Annapolis, June 25, 1857.

NELSON, Cleland Kinlock, sixth president of St. John's College, was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1814, of an old and distinguished family. His grandfather, Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, was one of the early governors of Virginia. His father, Thomas Hugh Nelson, was one of the speakers of the Virginia house of delegates, a presidential elector in 1809, representative to congress from 1811 to 1823, and after the expiration of his last term, minister to Spain under President Monroe. The subject of this sketch received his early education in Virginia, subsequently entered Dickinson College, Pa., from which he was graduated; and went to the Episcopal seminary near Alexandria for his theological studies, and was ordained there by Bishop Meade in 1838. His first parish was in Albemarle county, Va., but he resigned this charge to become rector of a church at Marlboro, Md. He was next appointed pastor of St. Anne's church, Annapolis, Md., and held this pastorate until he was called to the presidency of St. John's College in 1857. He successfully administered the duties of this office until 1861, when the college was broken up on account of the civil war. Dr. Nelson thereupon took charge of the parish of All Hallows, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, Va. In 1866 the legislature restored to St. John's College the arrearages of the annuity of $3,000, suspended from 1861 to 1866, and appropriated an additional sum of $12,000, for five years, to date from June 1, 1868. The college buildings, which had been used as a hospital during the civil war, were put in thorough repair, and when St. John's was reorganized, in 1867, Dr. Nelson was again appointed president. After a short period of active service he rested for a time and then took charge of the Rockville Academy, Md., a position which he subsequently resigned on account of ill health. He was an able Latin and Greek scholar, and well-known outside of Maryland and Virginia through his contributions to the church periodicals. He died at Belvoir, Sherwood Station, Md., Oct. 30, 1890.



BARNARD, Henry, seventh president of St. John's College, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1811. His family had resided at Hartford from the first settlement of the colony. Henry was prepared for college at Monson, Mass., and at the Hopkins Grammar School in Hartford, and was graduated from Yale College with distinction in 1830. He subsequently studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar, but before commencing the practice of his profession he went to Europe for travel and study. From 1837–40 he was a member of the Connecticut legislature, and during his term of service in this body advocated reforms in insane asylums, prisons, and the common schools. "He originated and secured the passage by the legislative assembly of the resolution requiring the comptroller to obtain from school visitors official returns respecting public schools, in the several school societies," and in 1838 of an "act to provide for the better supervision of common schools; school-houses of better construction, a normal academy, high schools, etc.," were established by his efforts. Dr. Barnard was also active in having these reforms introduced into other states. From 1838 to 1842 he was secretary of the board of school commissioners in Connecticut; from 1842 to 1849 school commissioner of Rhode Island; from 1850–54 superintendent of the Connecticut state schools, and from 1857–59 president of the state University of Wisconsin. In 1865 he was appointed president of St. John's College. He reorganized several of its departments, and took active measures to restore its prestige. He resigned the presidency in 1867, and was appointed U. S. commissioner of education, holding that office until 1870. In that position he did effective work, both in Connecticut and Rhode Island. In the latter place, where for a period of 200 years no taxation for school purposes had been allowed, he entirely changed public opinion, and a system of education was adopted as complete as that in vogue in any of the New England states. During his stay in Rhode Island he issued the Rhode Island "School Journal," and while serving as secretary of the Connecticut school board he founded the Connecticut "Common School Journal." As early as 1855 he commenced the publication of the "American Journal of Education." He has brought out a number of works on educational subjects, and in 1886 published a collected edition of his works, entitled "The American Library of Schools and Education." It comprised fifty-two volumes and over 800 original treatises, each one of which is also published separately. Dr. Barnard received the degree of LL.D from Yale and Union in 1851, and in 1852 from Harvard. He has, during latter years, devoted himself to the revision of his works, and has recently received a proposition for the purchase of the plates of the "American Journal of Education," whereby the dissemination of his writings may be greatly facilitated.

WELLING, James Clark, eighth president of St. John's College, was born in Trenton, N. J., July 14, 1825. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1844, and subsequently studied law, but abandoned his profession to accept the associate principalship of the New York Collegiate School in 1848, a position which he held until 1850, when he was appointed literary editor of the "Nation's Intelligencer." In 1865 he withdrew from journalism and traveled for a year in Europe. His editorship of the "Intelligencer" had covered the critical period of the civil war, and the Union found in him a warm supporter. He was a firm adherent of the old line whigs, and in 1860 voted the Bell-Everett ticket. His views coincided with those of President Lincoln on the subject of

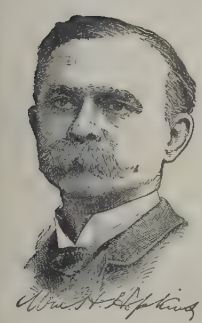
emancipation. He believed in indemnifying loyal holders of slaves, and advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and throughout the Union by constitutional amendment, but he questioned the validity of the emancipation proclamation. Dr. Welling strongly opposed the trial of citizens in loyal states by a military commission, and had the satisfaction of seeing his views upheld, when the supreme court condemned this practice as illegal. He wrote elaborate articles for the "Intelligencer," on the discussions of the day, which involved questions of international or constitutional law. These articles exerted a powerful influence on public opinion. Many of them were republished, and are yet quoted in books of jurisprudence and history. Dr. Welling's judicial mind, accurate scholarship, and ease in writing particularly fitted him to wield a powerful and influential pen during the critical period of the civil war. After his return from Europe, he accepted a position as clerk in the U. S. court of claims, which he held until he was appointed president of St. John's College. In 1867 a great impetus was given to the college when Dr. Welling succeeded to the presidential chair. The number of students was augmented from ninety to 250, the standard of studies raised, and when he resigned he left matters in a most flourishing condition. In 1868 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and in 1870 retired from the presidency of St. John's to accept the professorship of *belles-lettres* at Princeton. He held this position for one year, at the expiration of which he was elected president of Columbian College (now university), and still holds that position. Under his presidency the college has been enlarged, a new building has been erected in the center of Washington city—and congress has granted a new charter. Dr. Welling has laid the foundation of a free endowment, added new professional schools, and in a number of ways contributed to the advancement and prosperity of the institution. He is president of the board of trustees of the Corcoran gallery, and is connected with a number of literary and scientific societies. In 1887 he went abroad in the interest of the Corcoran gallery, visiting the principal artists in Europe. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and was subsequently elected chairman of its executive committee, and in 1884 he was made president of the Philosophical Society of Washington. He is also a member of the Anthropological Society of that city, and has contributed valuable papers to the published proceedings of both bodies. He has written considerably for the leading periodicals of the day, and is president of the copyright league of the District of Columbia.

GARNETT, James Mercer, ninth president of St. John's College, was born at Aldie, London Co., Va., Apr. 24, 1840. His mother was a daughter of Francisco Morens of Pensacola, Fla., consul for Spain at that city, and his father, Theodore S. Garnett, was the son of James Mercer Garnett, of Elmwood, Essex Co., Va., a congressman and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1829. His great-grandfather, James Mercer Garnett, was judge of the court of appeals of Virginia, and a member of the state convention of 1776. The subject of this sketch passed his early days in Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky and North Carolina, and at the age of thirteen entered the Episcopal High School of Virginia, where he remained four years, being graduated with the first honors. In 1857 he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1859, returning in 1860 for a post-graduate course. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined one of the two military companies formed among the students, and in July, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a private, in the Rockbridge artillery, attached to the brigade of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Garnett took part in the first battle of Manassas, and served with distinction until the close of the war, surrendering with the division commanded by Maj.-Gen. R. Rodes, at Appomattox Court House, Apr. 9, 1865. In September of that year, he began teaching at Charlottesville, Va. In 1867 he was appointed professor of Greek in the State University, near Alexandria, La., resigning the position to become instructor in ancient languages and mathematics in the Episcopal High School of Virginia. In 1869 he went to Germany, having in view the study of the manners and customs of that country, and upon his return in 1870, was appointed president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. In 1871 he married Kate H., a daughter of Maj. Burr S. Noland, of Middlebury, Md. In 1872 the legislature continued the annual donation of $12,000 to St. John's College, to date from June 1, 1873, for a period of six years, made a special appropriation of $5,000 for the library and philosophical apparatus, and provided for furnishing free board and tuition to fifty students, two from each senatorial district in the state, on condition that they teach two years in the state after their graduation. These scholarships are tenable for four years. The institution has both a collegiate and preparatory department; its course of study comprises ancient languages, modern languages, mathematics, natural science, mental, moral and social science, history and the English language and literature. Its faculty consists of seven professors and two tutors. Dr. Garnett resigned the presidency of St. John's in 1880, to become the principal of a university school at Ellicott city, Md. He filled this position for

two years and has since occupied the chair of the English language and literature at the University of Virginia. He has contributed occasional articles to the "Educational Journal" of Virginia, and to the Maryland "School Journal," and is the author of several papers, books and translations. In 1885 he read a paper on the elective system of the University of Virginia, before the international congress of educators held at New Orleans. This article was reprinted by the U. S. Bureau of Education, and also published in the Andover "Review," in April, 1886.

LEAVITT, John McDowell, tenth president of St. John's College, was born at Steubenville, O., in 1824. He was prepared for college in the classical academies of his native state and in 1841 entered Jefferson College, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen with salutatory honors. He subsequently studied law with his father and Judge Swayne, and after being admitted to the bar, practised his profession for four years, at the expiration of which he went to the theological seminary at Gambier, O. He was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1848, was appointed a professor in Kenyon College shortly afterward, and later a professor at Ohio University. The last position he resigned to accept the presidency of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. In 1880 he was elected president of St. John's College, Md., where he remained four years. During his administration he organized a department of mechanical engineering, and obtained a detail of an engineer officer from the U. S. navy department as instructor in mathematics and engineering. He also started the equipment of a machine shop for practical instruction. Ohio University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1872 and St. John's that of LL. D. in 1889. He was editor of the "Church Review" for some years, and founded and edited the "International Review." Dr. Leavitt at present holds the professorship of ecclesiastical polity and history and Christian evidences in the Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. Among his published writings are: "Old World Tragedies from New World Life;" "Reasons for Faith in the Nineteenth Century;" "Visions of Solyma," and "Hymns to Our King."

HOPKINS, William Henry, eleventh president of St. John's College, and president of the Woman's College of Baltimore, was born at Greensborough, Md., Dec. 20, 1841. His father, James Hopkins, was a descendant of a Puritan family that settled on the eastern shore of Maryland before the revolution, and his mother, Elizabeth Clarke Lyden, was a daughter of Capt. John Lyden, a mariner, who was lost at sea during his daughter's infancy. The subject of this sketch entered the preparatory school at St. John's when he was twelve years old, his father having previously become a resident of Annapolis, Md. In 1855 he was advanced to the collegiate department where he pursued the regular classical course, holding a leading place in his class throughout his collegiate career. In 1859 he was graduated with the degree of B. A., taking the first senior prize for excellence in general scholarship, as well as the first honor of his class. In his junior year, also, he won the gold medal, as first prizeman of his class. Immediately after his graduation, he was tendered and accepted a position as tutor in the preparatory department of his alma mater. During the civil war, when the college was closed, he accepted the principalship of Anne Arundel County Academy, and retained that position until St. John's was reorganized in 1866, when he resumed his former work, being subsequently appointed professor of Greek and German. In 1881, under the administration of President Leavitt, Prof. Hopkins was called to the vice-presidency of the college, which he held until the resignation of Dr. Leavitt in 1884. Dr. Hopkins was then elected acting president. In June, 1886, he resigned from St. John's, having been invited to become the organizer of a new enterprise to be known as the Woman's College of Baltimore, an institution that was to be established under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. The call provided for a trip of one year to Europe to be taken in the interests of the new institution. During his administration the college was put in thorough working order, and is now one of the best of the denominational schools for women in the country. After four years Dr. Hopkins retired from the presidency of the Woman's College, preferring to assume the duties of professor of Greek and Latin. It is a noteworthy fact that Dr. Hopkins was called to fill the office of instruction and administration in the service of his alma mater. This is the only instance of such an occurrence at St. John's in its history of a century. Dr. Hopkins received the degree of M. A., from St. John's College, and that of Ph. D. from Dickinson.



FELL, Thomas, twelfth president of St. John's College, was born at Liverpool, Eng., July 15, 1851. His father, a staff surgeon attached to the transport Brandon, died at Balaklava during the Crimean war in 1855. His grandfather was a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Westmoreland, and was a lineal descendant of Judge Fell of Swathmore Hall, Ulverstone, who took an active interest in the same sect. Thomas received his early training and education from his remarkably gifted mother, and at the age of eight entered the Royal Institution School at Liverpool, remaining there until 1867, when he went to King's College, London, to continue his studies. He subsequently matriculated at the London University, but only completed two years there. He acquired distinction as a lay reader in a mission established by the bishop of London in 1874, working among the poor of the mission with great success. In 1876 he traveled through India, China and Hindostan, and returning to Europe studied privately at Heidelberg and Munich, making independent researches in mental philosophy. Mr. Fell was married, in 1881, to Isabella Louisa, a daughter of William L. Hunter, of Staten Island, N. Y. In 1884 he came to America, where he began his career as an educator, securing first a professorship of ancient and modern languages at New Windsor College, Md. He remained there for two years, taking the degree of M. A. In 1886 he was appointed acting principal of St. John's College, and in July of the following year was installed as president. The extensive knowledge of men and affairs gained by his travels and studies abroad and in America fitted him pre-eminently for the position, and the college has prospered under his administration, the number of students having materially increased, while, through his personal efforts, a renewal of the appropriation was obtained from the state legislature in March, 1890. St. John's College is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Severn river, a few miles from Chesapeake bay. In picturesqueness its site is not surpassed in the surrounding country. The campus is spacious, amply shaded, and admirably suited for college sports. The buildings are commodious and well adapted for both classical and technical education, and the future of the institution is assured under the able management of its present executive head. Mr. Fell received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hampden-Sidney College, Va., in June, 1888, and the trustees of St. John's College awarded him the degree of Ph. D

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

CLEVELAND, Benjamin, hero of King's Mountain, was born at Bull Run, Prince William Co., Va., March 26, 1738. He came of an old and fine English family, whose tract, named Cleveland, lay in North Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. A doubtful tradition claims his descent from Oliver Cromwell. His grandfather, Alexander, migrated to the famous Bull Run, Va. His father, John, married Martha Coffee. Averse to farm work, Benjamin became a hunter for pelts, and was fond of horse-racing. He married Mary Graves, of a well-to-do family, and fought in the French and Indian war. About 1769 he removed with his wife's father to North Carolina, near the Blue Ridge, on Roaring Creek, an arm of the Yadkin, in Rowan, then Surry, now Wilkes, county. He removed later to "Round

About," fifteen miles below Wilkesboro. From Daniel Boone, a pioneer of Yadkin valley, he learned of the Kentucky hunting grounds, and in 1717 went there, but the Cherokees drove him back without horses, and he ate dog meat to escape starving. The revolution began in 1775, and refusing to be ensign, he served in the militia. In February, 1776, as Capt. Cleveland, he broke up with riflemen the Highland tories, and did good service against them and the Indians. In 1777 he was active in forming the new Wilkes county, and in 1778 was head of the justices' commission, militia colonel, commissioner of confiscated estates, elections superintendent, county ranger or stray master, and member in the house of commons. In 1778–79 his regiment shared in the campaign in Georgia, and on his return he was elected state senator. In 1780 he fought tories constantly. His next service, now historic, as settling the revolution in the South in spite of English successes, was his vital part in the fateful victory of King's Mountain. The British had 1,103 men under the bold Ferguson, and the Americans 923, mostly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The ground of the battle is 600 yards long, 250 wide at base, 60 to 120 wide on top, and 60 feet above the country level. The English held the eminence. The Americans were in two columns, two men deep on the right of the mountain, under Campbell and Sevier, and two on the left under Cleveland and Shelby. Cleveland made a ringing appeal and the attack was begun with yells. The battle raged all around the mountain. Cleveland's horse was disabled, but he fought on foot until remounted. Several times the Americans were forced down the ascent, only to rally and gamely retrace their steps. Ferguson tried to break through, but fell, pierced with eight wounds. The British finally surrendered, having lost 157 killed, 153 wounded and 706 prisoners and over 1,200 arms. The Americans had 28 killed and 62 wounded. It was a complete victory, and crushed the English cause in the South. It withdrew the Carolinas from tory domination, and changed the aspects of the conflict. King's Mountain was as crucial as Concord. It quenched the royalists and inspired the patriots. It encouraged the depressed colonies, turned the tide of Southern warfare and checked Cornwallis. It was the forerunner of Cowpens, Guilford, Eutaw, Yorktown and independence. For this, his greatest life service, Ben Cleveland has been immortalized. One of Ferguson's war horses was assigned him, by common consent, and he treasured a drum as a trophy. His riflemen became famous as "Cleveland's Heroes," "Cleveland's Bull Dogs," and by the tories as "Cleveland's Devils." He was the autocrat of his section. He hung tories at will. He was called "Old Round About" and was noted for his warm heart, sound sense and firm will. Gov. Perry says he was a great man by nature. At the close of the war, losing his Round About plantation, he moved to the Tugalo valley. He was many years judge in old Pendleton county. His weight increased to 450 pounds, and he died from dropsy in his 69th year. The Clevelands have become illustrious. One of Ben's granddaughters married Senator Thos. J. Rusk, and another, Gov. C. J. McDonald of Georgia, and a great-niece, Judge Underwood, of Rome, Ga. His sister's son was Gov. Franklin, of North Carolina. His brother's son Jerry, was the patriarch of Greenville, and another, Jesse, of Spartanburg. North Carolina named a county after him, and a monument to the memory of him and the other heroes stands on the historic King's Mountain, consecrated by patriotic valor, while his family have erected one, shown in the illustration, at Ben Cleveland, Oconee Co., S. C. He died in Tugalo Valley, Oconee Co., S. C., October, 1806.

LOCHRANE, Osborne Augustus, chief justice of Georgia, was born in Middleton, Ireland, Aug. 22, 1829. His father was a learned physician, cultured, genial and humorous. Judge Lochrane had a classical education. At eighteen he came to Athens, Ga., and became a drug clerk in 1847. His mental culture was marked, and in a temperance address in 1849, at twenty years, he was so eloquent that Chief Justice Lumpkin, whose seat he afterward filled, advised him to read law, which he did, passing the bar examination in February, 1850. He was soon known as the Irish orator of Georgia, making eloquent orations in its cities. He began practice in Macon, and won immediate recognition as an advocate. In 1861 he was appointed circuit judge and elected in 1864, resigned in 1865, moved to Atlanta in 1868, was temporarily circuit judge, and appointed chief justice of the supreme court the same year, resigning in 1870, and during the last fifteen years of his life, with other important practice, acted as general counsel for the great Pullman Car Co. Both as an orator and lawyer Judge Lochrane won a national fame. He was a peer of Curran, Phillips and O'Connell. He graced the hustings, court room and college platform, and was master of words,

thought and imagination. His address, in 1879, at the University of Georgia commencement, was a superb effort of eloquence, perhaps the finest of his life. As a lawyer he was brilliant and profound, well grounded in law principles, and a powerful advocate, an adept in pathos, persuasion and logic. He coped successfully with the nation's ablest lawyers before the highest tribunals. As a judge he adorned the bench, and was original, fearless and learned. He handled new questions ably, and made unpopular rulings boldly. Among other matters he enforced the suspended writ of *habeas corpus* and pronounced conscription unconstitutional. He was an industrious and discriminating judge, grasping organic principles and fundamental questions of constitutional law. He was a successful business man, living magnificently and having a large fortune. In the graces of social life he was especially endowed. Genial in spirit, magnetic in manner, a delightful talker, an inimitable *raconteur*, full of the richest humor, lavish in charity, a loyal friend, diffusing a perennial sunshine, his handsome presence and buoyant personality carried a contagious brightness. He married, first, Victoria Lamar and then Josephine Freeman, of the best families of Georgia. He died in Atlanta, Ga., June 17, 1887.

BROWN, JULIUS L., lawyer, and president of mining company, was born at Canton, Cherokee Co., Ga., May 31, 1848, the son of Joseph E. Brown (q. v.). As a chivalric boy of sixteen, he entered the Confederate army in 1864, and fought gallantly to the end of the war. Beginning Greek under R. M. Johnson, the famous author, he was fitted in one year to enter the junior class at the State University, where he ranked high and became a junior and senior orator. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1869, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in June, 1870, with second honors. He served as assistant to U. S. District-Attorney J. D. Pope until 1872, since which time he has been sole general counsel for the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He ranks among the foremost lawyers of the South. Suggesting the East Tennessee Railroad line through Georgia, he as general counsel for Georgia drew up, and after a hard contest with the Central Railroad magnates, secured the granting of a legislative charter. He has twice declined a state senatorial nomination and Atlanta's mayoralty and has been urged by the ablest men of the state and federal bench for U. S. district judge. He chartered the Metropolitan Co., and built two street railways. He was president of the Mystic Co., whose great annual displays were closed with elegant balls. He has been the official and chief spirit of the North Georgia Fair Association, president of the Young Men's Library Association, which erected a superb building, organizer and officer of the large iron and coal plants, and is now master in chancery of the U. S. circuit court, and president of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Co., which employs 1,500 hands, makes 44,500 tons of pig iron, and mines 160,000 tons of coal. As a lawyer, Mr. Brown has fixed, before courts and commerce commissions, the important principles that the state's railroad is not taxable, that any railroad can build telegraph lines in Georgia, and that a common carrier can separate passengers by color. The supreme court reporter said that the railroads should erect a monument to his memory, while Chief Justice Warner declared his argument on telegraph lines the best ever made in the supreme court of Georgia. In all this varied business career, Mr. Brown has found time and inclination to travel through the United States, Mexico, Canada, the Islands, Europe and Brazil; to entertain hosts of artists and statesmen, including President Cleveland and Vice-President Hendricks, and to become

the leading antiquarian collector of the South. His exquisite home, shown in the engraving, contains rare collections of fans, watches, gems, porcelains, line engravings, etchings, books, manuscripts and miniatures; 5,000 coins, 4,000 autographs, the original of Moore's "Lalla Rookh," and innumerable photographs of scenes and celebrities. Antiquarians commonly choose specialties. This versatile gentleman has gleaned in every field. Equally master in business and taste, he merits the name of an "Admirable Crichton." He married, Nov. 3, 1871, Fannie G., daughter of Tomlinson Fort, a celebrated physician, medical author and member of congress, the only representative to whom John C. Calhoun ever asked an introduction.

RANSOM, Epaphroditus, eighth governor of Michigan, was born at Shelburne Falls, Hampshire Co., Mass., in February, 1797, the second son of Maj. Ezekiel Ransom, a revolutionary officer. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Fletcher, a man who figured prominently in the early history of Vermont. Epaphroditus accompanied his parents, while still a lad, to Townshend, Windham Co., Vt., where he grew to manhood, working upon the rugged hillsides of the old Fletcher farm summers, and either attending or teaching school winters. He was graduated from the Chester Academy in Windsor county, Vt., after which he entered the law office of Judge Taft, at Townshend. After two years' study he entered the law school at Northampton, Mass., and was graduated with distinction in 1823. Returning to Windham county, he carried on a successful law practice for some years, and served several terms as a member of the popular branch of the lower house of the Vermont legislature. In 1834 he emigrated to Michigan, settling in Bronson, now Kalamazoo, but then merely a hamlet of not more than twenty houses of all descriptions, and a population of about 100 souls. He entered upon the practice of his profession at once, and afterward associating with himself the late Charles E. Stuart. The firm enjoyed a large and lucrative business until the admission of the state into the Union in 1836, when Mr. Ransom was ap-

pointed by Gov. Mason judge of the second judicial circuit, and associate justice of the supreme court, being the first to receive a judicial commission under the constitution of the new state. Judge Ransom was promoted to the chief justiceship by Gov. Barry in 1843, and continued in that position until elected governor of the state in 1847 by a majority vote of every county. Differing with the majority of his party upon the slavery question, and taking strong grounds in his second message in support of the Wilmot proviso, he failed to receive a renomination and was retired to private life. In 1853 he represented Kalamazoo county in the state legislature, and four years later, after serious reverses in fortune, emigrated to Kansas, having been appointed receiver of the Osage land office in that territory by President Buchanan. He died in Fort Scott, Kan., in November, 1859.

BALDWIN, George Van Nest, lawyer, was born in New York city Jan 23, 1838. His paternal ancestor was Joseph Baldwin, one of the founders, in 1639, of that part of the New Haven colony known as Milford. The latter, with his brother John and son Benjamin, removed to Newark, N. J., and were among the early settlers of that town. Ezekiel, the great-grandfather of George Van Nest Baldwin, served with the New Jersey troops in the war of the revolution. His father was the Rev. Eli Baldwin, D.D., who was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church on the corner of Greene and Houston streets. On the maternal side Mr. Baldwin is descended from the old Knickerbocker family of Van Nest, and his maternal grandfather, Abraham Van Nest, was a man of great wealth and influence, who owned a beautiful country seat in what was then known as Greenwich Village. Mr. Baldwin's great-grandfather, George Van Nest, was a member of Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, 1st battalion of New Jersey, in the war of the revolution. Mr. Baldwin was prepared for college at a private school in New Brunswick, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1856, and from Columbia Law School in 1860. He graduated at the head of his class, taking the first prize of $250. He was shortly after admitted to the bar of New York. He commenced practice on his own account, and the success he has achieved during the past thirty years is due to his own unaided efforts. While his practice has steadily increased and his clients are among the leading business men of New York city, he has not been identified with that class of cases which would tend to bring him prominently before the public, yet he is recognized by his professional brethren as one of the ablest lawyers connected with the bar of New York, and during the later years of his life he has been occupied more in the line of consultations than in court work. For many years he has had charge of large estates, which he has managed with the strictest fidelity to his clients, and with most successful results. He is a man of untiring industry, unflinching integrity, honest and upright in all his dealings. He is prominently identified with many of the social and literary societies of New York city. He was one of the earliest members of the New York Bar Association; was one of the founders and first vice-president of the University Club, on the council of which he still occupies a place. He is a trustee of the New York Society Library; a member of the Century Club; the St. Nicholas Society; the Union Club, and other associations.

SOULÉ, George, educator and author, was born in Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., May 14, 1834. His American ancestor was George Soulé, a French Huguenot, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, under the protection of Edward Winslow, and signed the Cape Cod compact. Descendants of the latter removed to Maine, Connecticut and New York state, and one, George Soulé, of Connecticut, was a volunteer, under the first call for troops in the war of the revolution, and was attached to Col. Waterbury's (5th Connecticut) regiment, enlisted 1775. On the maternal side Col Soulé is of German extraction. He was left fatherless at the age of three years, and five years later removed with his widowed mother and family to Illinois. Though reared on a farm he evinced early in life a fondness for study, especially mathematics, and at the age of eighteen was graduated from the academy at Sycamore, Ill. He subsequently removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued his studies in the higher branches of mathematics and chemistry. He attended a course of lectures at McDowell's Medical College, but finally resolved to become a teacher of commercial science, and in 1856 was graduated from Jones's Commercial College, St. Louis, removing soon after to New Orleans, La., where he founded Soulé's Commercial College, which was chartered by the legislature of Louisiana in 1861, and has since become one of the most popular educational institutions of the South. Soon after the breaking out of the war he left the management of the college to one of his instructors and joined the Confederate army as captain of company A, Crescent regiment, New Orleans, and served throughout the war, participating in most of the leading engagements of the southwest. He was twice promoted—to the rank of major, and finally to that of lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war he resumed the charge of his commercial college, which he found in a deplorable condition. He soon restored it to its former greatness, and in 1874 purchased the college building, and enlarged the field of his operations so as to include in its curriculum the higher branches of mathematics and commercial science, in connection with a thoroughly practical business education. He is the author of several well-known text-books on commercial science, among which are: "Soulé's Contractions in Numbers," "Soulé's Introductory Philosophic Arithmetic," "Soulé's Philosophic Drill Problems," "Soulé's Science and Practice of Accounts," "Soulé's Joint Stock Company Bookkeeping and Expert Accounting," "Soulé's Analytic and Philosophic Commercial and Exchange Calculations," and has made many improvements on the methods of his illustrious predecessors. Col. Soulé has been for many years recognized as one of the bright lights in the Masonic fraternity. He is past grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar, of Louisiana, a member of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, sovereign grand inspector-general thirty-third degree Ancient and Accepted, Scottish Rite; also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and all the subordinate bodies of Freemasonry, and was largely instrumental in the founding of the new Masonic temple at New Orleans. As an educator, as a man of letters, and as a public benefactor he ranks among the leading men of the South. He has a fine, commanding figure, splendid physique, and,

though in no way connected, bears a striking resemblance to the late Hon. Pierre Soulé, at one time U. S. minister to Spain. Col. Soulé married, in 1860, Mary Jane Reynolds, a native of Mobile, Ala., by whom he has had nine children, three of his sons being graduates of Cornell (N. Y.) University.

BURDEN, James Abercrombie, ironmaster, was born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1833, the son of Henry Burden (q. v.), the celebrated inventor. He was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and learned the trade of a machinist and millwright. He was made foreman in a department of the Burden Iron Works, after he had worked some time in these lines, and advanced step by step until he became president. He inherited much of his father's inventive genius, produced a number of original inventions for making horseshoes, and received patents for the same on Jan. 25, 1876, May 1, 1879, July 18, 1881, Nov. 15, 1887 and Oct. 30, 1888. Among other patents secured by him may be mentioned, Aug. 3, and 17, 1869, machinery for making blooms; Jan. 4, 1876, for fettling puddling furnaces; Oct. 17, 1876, for heating furnaces; May, 1879, for an intermittent mechanical motion; and February, 1888, an electrical machine for separating magnetic ore from its gangue. He was presidential elector for the state of New York on the republican ticket in 1880 and again in 1888, has been president of the Hudson River Ore & Iron Co., and of the Engineers Club of New York city, and has held a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the Civil Engineers Society, of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Society of Mining Engineers, and also belongs to several foreign scientific

Jas. A. Burden

societies. He married a daughter of Richard Irvin, formerly a prominent merchant of the city of New York. They have four sons, James A., Jr., Richard Irvin, Williams P. and Arthur Scott. Mr. Burden's country home, "Woodside," shown in the illustration, is on the banks of the Hudson between Albany and Troy, and is one of the most elegant of the many palatial residences that add to the beauty of the scenery along this celebrated river. He resides in winter on Fifth avenue, New York city.

BROWN, Henry Kirke, sculptor, was born at Leyden, Mass, Feb. 24, 1814. He showed a precocious talent for painting, executing a portrait, without ever having seen a portrait-painting, before he was fourteen years old. After studying under Chester Harding in Boston, he spent some years (1836–39), in working as a surveyor summers and painting portraits winters. Then his interest was transferred from painting to sculpture, and from the time he took up his residence at Albany, N. Y., he devoted himself exclusively to the latter art, executing there a number of portrait busts. In 1842 he went to Italy to study, and to the period of his Italian sojourn belongs the well-known group of the boy and the dog, which was bought by the Historical Society of New York. Returning to this country in 1846, he opened a studio, first in Brooklyn and afterward in New York city. He made the altarpiece for the Church of the Annunciation, New York, and modeled portrait busts of Willard Parker and William Cullen Bryant, which are considered to be the best work he did in that line. In 1857 he undertook the decoration of the state-house in Columbia, S. C. His work was nearing completion, when, owing to the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South, he left for the North, and served during the war as an officer of the sanitary commission. His colossal statue of South Carolina, in Columbia, was destroyed by Sherman's soldiers. Among his works are several equestrian statues: "Washington," in Union Square, New York city, "Gen. Nathanael Greene," and "Gen. Scott," for the national government. His horses are much less criticised by connoisseurs of horse-flesh than is generally the case. Among his other statues may be mentioned "Lincoln," in Union Square, New York city, and "De Witt Clinton" in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn. The latter was the first bronze statue ever cast in the United States. He died at Newburg, N. Y., July 10, 1886.

RULISON, Nelson Somerville, bishop, was born at Carthage, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Apr. 24, 1843. After completing his classical education, he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, from which he was graduated in 1866. He was ordained a deacon in the same year, elevated to the priesthood, and appointed assistant minister at the Church of the Annunciation, New York city (of which the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., was rector), in 1867. In June of the same year Mr. Rulison accepted the rectorship of Zion Church, Morris, N. Y., and held it until December, 1869, when he was called to St. John's church, Jersey City. In 1877 he became rector of St. Paul's church, Cleveland, O., and remained there until he was elected assistant bishop of Central Pennsylvania. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese of Ohio during his rectorship at St. Paul's, and deputy to the general convention from the same diocese for six years. He was consecrated bishop in St. Paul's church, Cleveland, O., Oct. 28, 1884, on the festival of SS. Simon and Jude. Bishop See presided, and was assisted by Bishops Howe of central Pennsylvania, Bedell of Ohio, Harris of Michigan, McLaren of Chicago, Whitehead of Pittsburgh, Knickerbocker of Indiana, Jagger of southern Ohio, and Stevens of Pennsylvania. Bishop Stevens preached the sermon of the occasion. Bishop Rulison has written a number of sermons and essays that have been published. He was awarded the degree of D.D. by Kenyon College. He is a man of much ability, and of modest, retiring disposition.

N. S. Rulison

HODGMAN, Abbott, physician, was born at Townsend, Middlesex Co., Mass., Nov. 15, 1834. He is a descendant of Josiah Hodgman, one of the early settlers of Reading, Mass. (1663), and his maternal great-grandfather served in the revolution. Abbott received his preparatory education at New Hampton, N. H., and commenced the study of medicine at Dartmouth College. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1858, spent fifteen months in the hospital on Blackwell's Island and commenced practice in 1859. In 1860 he was appointed physician-in-chief to the medical department of the New York city prisons and the insane wards at Bellevue Hospital, holding the position for seven years. He was surgeon of the Second Avenue Railroad Co. for two or three years, and of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. for four or five years. He was appointed by the state senate one of the commissioners for the improvement of the tenement house district of New York city, his associates being Felix Adler, Oswald Ottendorfer, Mr. Drexel, the banker, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Esterbrook and J. J. O'Donohue. As a physician he has had a large and successful practice for many years. At the inauguration of President Harrison in 1889, he assisted in the inauguration ceremonies as a surgeon of the staff of the New York brigade. He is a member of various medical societies of New York: among them the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, Medical Association of the City and County of New York, New York State Medical Association, and American Medical Association.

SNEAD, Thomas Lowndes, soldier and editor, was born in Henrico county, Va., Jan. 10, 1828; was graduated from Richmond College, 1846, and from the University of Virginia, 1848. Principal of the preparatory department of Richmond College, 1848–49, admitted to the Bar 1850. Moved to St. Louis 1850, and practiced law there 1850–60. Owned and edited the St. Louis "Bulletin," a southern-rights daily, 1860–61. Aide-de-camp of the governor of Missouri with rank of colonel, April, 1861: served as such in the battles of Booneville and Carthage. Chief of ordnance and artillery and adjutant-general of the Missouri State guard, July–October, 1861, in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Ft. Scott and Lexington. Negotiated, by authority of Gov. Jackson, an alliance offensive and defensive with the Confederate government October, 1861, and under this treaty organized the Missouri soldiers into a Confederate division, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price. Commissioned adjutant-general, and served with Price as adjutant-general and chief of staff in Arkansas and Mississippi 1862–64. Elected to the Confederate congress by Missouri soldiers in May, 1864. In congress till the end of the war. Managing editor of the New York "Daily News" 1865–66. Admitted to the New York bar 1866. Has published several books anonymously, and "The Fight for Missouri," intended to be the first volume of a history of the war in the West. Contributed three articles to the "Century" war series. In August, 1861, Fremont published a proclamation denouncing him as a rebel in arms, seized and manumitted two of his slaves, according to the forms of law, executing and putting on record deeds of manumission. These slaves were the first emancipated by the U. S. government. He died of heart failure at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17, 1891.

RICE, Vietts Lysander, engineer and inventor, was born at Windsor, Vt., in 1844. Both his maternal and paternal ancestors in America were of Puritan stock. He received an ordinary English education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the U. S. navy under Adm. Farragut, resigning shortly after the assassination of President Lincoln, to return to Vermont, where, for a couple of years, he devoted himself to farming. In 1867 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., studied engineering during his leisure, and mastered many of the complex propositions of milling machinery. This study led to the invention and adoption of the now indispensable "roller process" machine, which entirely displaced the "Buhr stone," for the manufacture of flour. He next took the general management of the iron works of Filer, Stowell & Co., and of the North Star Iron Works of Minneapolis. His superior abilities as a manager were demonstrated by the rapid increase in the business of Filer, Stowell & Co. under his administration. Buildings were multiplied with the increasing demands of the business until they covered four acres of ground. About this time he introduced the mammoth system of pumps which supplied the city of Minneapolis with water. His latest inventions are the "Narod" ore pulverizer, the gravity mill and the granulating mill. He was manager in the Northwest for the Vacuum Oil Co., and is president of the American Ore Machinery Co., of New York city.

SPANGENBERG, Augustus Gottlieb, Moravian bishop, was born at Klettenberg, Prussia, July 15, 1704. He was graduated from Jena in 1726, and the next year met Count Zinzendorf, and was attracted by his new views. This leaning toward the separatists cost him his chair at Halle, which he had held but a year, 1732–33. He now went to Herrnhut, and soon, after Zinzendorf, became the most prominent leader of the Moravians. He led a colony to Savannah in 1735; met and influenced John Wesley; was ordained by Bishop D. Nitschman (q. v.), and sent to Pennsylvania, and then to St. Thomas. After various labors in England and Germany he was made a bishop in June, 1744, and sent back to America. Here he directed the affairs and missions of his church with much ability and success until 1761. His headquarters were at Bethlehem, Pa., but he was much among the Indians, and in 1752 prepared the way for a settlement of his people in North Carolina. The Iroquois adopted him into their tribe, and the Moravians called him their Joseph; the authorities of the province valued his services on the frontier, for the stations over which he presided were outposts, and the missionaries and settlers under his charge suffered much from Indian attacks during the French war. In 1761 he returned to Germany, where he was president of the chief executive board of his church until 1784. He was the leading Moravian theologian, and wrote two books in defence of Zinzendorf (1751–52); a Life of Zinzendorf in 3 vols. (1772–74); "Idea Fidei Fratrum" (1782), translated by La Trobe as "Exposition of Christian Doctrine" (1784); and many German hymns. His Life was written by J. Rister (1794), and C. F. Ledderhose (1846); an English version of the latter appeared in 1855. He died at Berthelsdorf, Count Zinzendorf's former home, in Lusatia, Sept. 18, 1792, in his eighty-ninth year.

PROVOOST, Samuel, first P. E. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born in New York city Feb. 24, 1742. He was the descendant of William Provoost, of a Huguenot family, who made his escape from France at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and came to New York in 1634. His father was John and his mother Eve (Rutgers) Provoost. He entered as one of the early students of King's, now Columbia, College, then occupying a frame building in Trinity (New York) churchyard, and was one of a class of eight which was graduated at its first commencement in 1758. For several generations his ancestors had belonged to the Reformed Dutch church. It is supposed that the vigorous advocacy of Episcopalianism by President Samuel Johnson, of the college, and Provoost's subsequent residence at an English university, may have determined his inclination to the Episcopal church. The unwillingness of the New York Dutch church consistory to have a part of their services conducted in English may also have contributed to that inclination. He sailed for England in 1761, and in November of that year entered as fellow-commoner at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. His private tutor there was the celebrated Dr. Jebb. Feb. 3, 1766, he was admitted to the order of deacons at the Chapel Royal of St. James's palace, Westminster, and on the 25th of March next following to priest's orders, at King's chapel, in Whitehall. June 8, 1766, he was married in St. Mary's church, Cambridge, to Maria, daughter of Benjamin Bousfield, of the Irish house of commons. Having returned to the United States, he accepted a call, in December, 1766, to be assistant minister at Trinity church, New York city, which then embraced St. George's and St. Paul's chapels. In 1768 a difficulty arose between him and the vestry of the church, which led to a dissolution of his connection with Trinity, one party in the church alleging that he was not sufficiently evangelical in his faith; another, that in the difficulties between the mother-country and her colonies, just then opening, he was not in sympathy with the majority of the parish, being a decided patriot and having a tendency to rebellion. Rev. Mr. Provoost soon after retired to East Camp, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and settling there with his family engaged in literary pursuits, living in retirement until the close of the revolutionary war. This notwithstanding that his pronounced patriotism led to proposals from leading politicians of the day that he become a delegate to the Continental congress. He also declined the office of chaplain to the New York state constitutional convention, which met at Kingston in 1777. When the British burnt Æsopus, N. Y., in the fall of that year, Mr. Provoost, with others, armed themselves for the defence of their property and started in search of the enemy, but finding him too strong for their little force, they narrowly escaped capture or death.

When the war was ended, a decision of the court was given at New York to the effect that no election of vestrymen by Trinity church, made while the English had possession of the city, had any force, and a new vestry being chosen, it unanimously elected Rev. Mr. Provoost as rector. He accepted the office, returned to the city, obtained the restoration of the property which had been taken from him, and then held his position as rector until Sept. 8, 1800. In November, 1784, he was appointed a regent of the university of the state, and when the Continental congress was removed from Trenton, N. J., to New York, November, 1785, became its chaplain. After the reorganization of the Episcopal church in the United States, Mr. Provoost was chosen bishop of New York, June 13, 1786. Three weeks later he was granted the degree of D.D. by the University of Pennsylvania. On the 4th of February, 1787, with Dr. William White, bishop of Pennsylvania, he was consecrated to his American bishopric at Lambeth palace, Eng., by the archbishop of Canterbury, the archbishop of York, the bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishop of Peterborough. Bishop Provoost reached New York on the 8th of April, 1787. In 1789 he was elected chaplain to the senate of the United States. In 1789 his wife died, and, shortly after, a favorite son. His own health was impaired, and he therefore resigned the rectorship of Trinity church. Sept. 3, 1801, he appeared before, and presided over, the Episcopal general convention, verbally resigned his episcopal office, and then retired. The resignation was accepted and a successor was chosen; but the house of bishops took care to say that they judged it inconsistent with the trust committed to them to recognize the bishop's act as an effectual resignation of his episcopal jurisdiction, and until such time as they were ready to consecrate a person, it was to be explicitly understood that they should consider such person as assistant or coadjutor-bishop during Bishop Provoost's life. The first consecration of a bishop in which Bishop Provoost took part was that of Rev. Thomas

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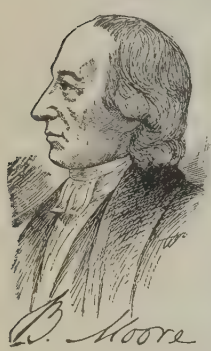
John Claggett for the church in Maryland, in September, 1792; the last was that of Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., for the diocese of New York, in May, 1811. He was a man of high education, for his time, a fine classical scholar, and well versed in ecclesiastical history and in church polity. He died suddenly at New York city Sept. 6, 1815.

MOORE, Benjamin, second P. E. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born at Newtown, L. I., Nov. 5, 1748. His father was Samuel, and his mother, Sarah (Fish) Moore. He began study in his native village, continued his preparation for college at King's (now Columbia) College, and was graduated thence with high honor in 1768.



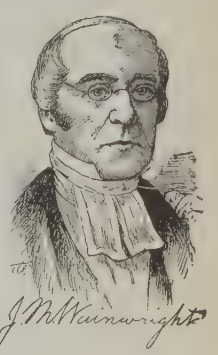
His theological study was pursued at home, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, rector of Trinity church, New York city, and for some years he was a private instructor in Latin and Greek in the city of New York. In May, 1774, he went to England for episcopal ordination, and received it as deacon, June 24th of that year, at Fulham Palace, the bishop of London officiating. The next day he was duly ordained as priest by the same bishop. Returning to New York he officiated at Trinity church and its chapels, and was soon appointed an assistant minister of that parish, of which he became rector, Dec. 22, 1800. In September, 1801, he was unanimously chosen as the successor of Dr. Provoost in the bishopric, but was consecrated simply as assistant, or coadjutor bishop at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11, 1801, by Bishops White, Claggett and Jarvis. Continuing to hold the rectorship of Trinity church in New York, Bishop Moore faithfully discharged the duties of both positions until February, 1811, serving for the same time as president of Columbia College, an office which he had before held, *pro tempore*, in 1775. Then by a stroke of paralysis he was incapacitated for further work. In the following May he was relieved from the responsibilities of the diocese by the consecration, as assistant bishop, of Rev. John Henry Hobart. Bishop Hobart said of him at his funeral: "He rose to public confidence and respect, and to general esteem solely by the force of talents and worth. In the retirement of a country village, the place of his nativity, he commenced his literary career, and he prosecuted it in the public seminary of this city (New York) and subsequently in his private studies, until he became the finished and the well-furnished divine." He was married before 1779 to Charity Clarke. Clement C. Moore, their son, was for many years professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church, in New York city. Bishop Moore died at Greenwich, Feb. 29, 1816.

HOBART, John Henry, third P. E. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1775. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Edmund Hobart, who came from Hingham, in Norfolk, Eng., to this country in 1633, and was a founder of Hingham, Mass., which town he represented in the legislature of the colony. His grandson (John) married a Swedish lady near Philadelphia and settled at Kensington, one of its suburbs. He here became an Episcopalian. John's son (John), father of the bishop, was a sea-captain, distinguished for integrity and enterprise. His wife was Hannah Pratt of Philadelphia. The father died in 1776, and the early training of John Henry devolved upon his mother. At the age of nine years he entered the Episcopal Academy in his native city, commencing his classical studies under care of Rev. Dr. Andrews, afterward provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Here he gained reputation as a scholar, and also as a speaker. In 1778 he entered the College of Philadelphia, and when fifteen years old was confirmed by Bishop White of that diocese. In 1791 he transferred his college relations to Princeton, N. J., and was graduated thence in 1793. He then entered the counting-house of his brother-in-law, who was engaged in extensive mercantile business, but found the place unsatisfying. In January, 1796, he began as a tutor in Princeton College, at the same time prosecuting his theological studies. Here, although a decided Episcopalian, Hobart associated with his Presbyterian brethren in their prayer-meetings, and took his turn with them in extemporaneous petitions. In March, 1798, he returned to Philadelphia and having completed his preparation, was ordained as deacon by Bishop White, June 3, 1798. In 1799 he accepted an invitation to Christ church, New Brunswick, N. J., for a year. In the year 1800 he was married to Mary G., daughter of Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Elizabethtown, N. J. At the close of his New Brunswick engagement he went to Hempstead, L. I., and took charge of the Episcopal church in that village, but in September, of that year became an assistant minister of Trinity church in New York city, where he was shortly ordained priest by Bishop Provoost. In September, 1801, he was a deputy to the general convention which met at Trenton, N. J., as he was in 1804, and in 1808—filling at each of these last two sessions the office of secretary to the house. Union College gave him D.D. in 1806. On the 29th of May, 1811, he was consecrated assistant bishop of the diocese of New York (Bishop Moore having been disabled by paralysis), Bishops White, Provoost and Jarvis officiating. He at once became prominent in the house of bishops, and was thence onward a regular attendant at every meeting, save that in 1823, when he was absent by reason of illness, until the close of his life. In February, 1816, on the death of Bishop Moore, he became diocesan and was also inducted rector of Trinity church, New York city. His diocese extended more than three hundred miles from east to west. His labors were not, however, confined to the limits of his own state, but were performed, as well, for some years in New Jersey and in Connecticut. When the General Theological Seminary, which had been transferred from New York to New Haven, Conn., was brought back to the latter city, Bishop Hobart became its professor of pastoral theology and pulpit eloquence. In 1823, his health giving way, he visited Europe, and was absent from home for two years. Finding in England that his preaching in the United States had been misrepresented, he published (London, 1824) two volumes of his ordinary sermons, which were received with great favor and reprinted at home. He now addressed himself to his official duties with renewed energy. The cause of theological education, of Sunday-schools, of domestic and foreign missions, with the circulation of the Bible and the prayer book, and of religious tracts, in turn engaged his efforts. He was especially interested in, and labored for, the Oneida tribe of Indians, and licensed Eleazer Williams, since supposed by many to have been the rightful heir to the throne of France, as layreader among them. In the midst of active work he was struck with illness at Auburn, N. Y., while on his annual tour of visitation of the churches of the state. and after an illness of a few days

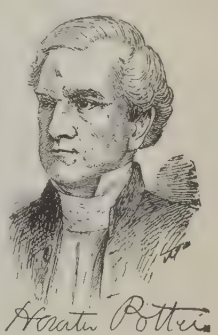
died there Sept. 12, 1830. His funeral in New York city was an occasion of deep interest, and his death called out a large number of commemorative discourses from clergymen in various parts of the country.

ONDERDONK, Benjamin Treadwell, fourth P. E. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born in New York city, July 15, 1791. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1809, and after a critical study of divinity was ordained deacon in 1812, and in the following year was made assistant pastor of Trinity parish in New York city. He was at once distinguished by unusual pulpit talents and became a favorite preacher. In 1815 he was consecrated priest by Bishop Hobart, at Newark, N. J. In 1820 he was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological Seminary of New York, and also of the nature, ministry and polity of the church, in the same institution. Nov. 26, 1830, he was consecrated bishop of New York, succeeding the venerated John Henry Hobart. By his eminent qualifications for episcopal work he soon acquired general trust, and by his untiring industry gained many warm admirers and friends. In October, 1844, however, and that most unexpectedly, most serious charges were brought against the purity of his moral character, and in December of that year he was tried by the house of bishops acting as a court. The charges related to immoral acts alleged to have been committed between June, 1837, and July, 1842. After a long and searching investigation, the court decided, eight voting for deposition and nine for suspension, that he be suspended from the office and functions of the ministry, Jan. 3, 1845. He never acknowledged that he was guilty of the offenses charged. Largely his improper advances to ladies—and these were the principal charges—were prompted by liquor, for he was known to have been an habitual drinker of intoxicating beverages. It was claimed by his friends that he could never have been guilty of gross immorality in any other than an intoxicated state, and that the accusations, having been brought forward only after he had reformed in his habits, should not have been countenanced by the house of bishops. After his trial and sentence his friends continued to labor zealously for the removal of his suspension from the episcopate. The suspended bishop issued a pamphlet giving his side of the case, which was the first of many on both sides. As the sentence of suspension placed no time limit, a question arose as to what course should be followed in the matter of an executive head for the diocese. The P. E. general convention of 1850 passed a canon allowing a provisional bishop to be chosen for the diocese, having, at its meeting in 1847, enacted that the house of bishops have power to remit and terminate any sentence imposed by bishops as a judicial tribunal, and also that never again should the penalty of suspension be inflicted, except it specify the terms and the time of its ceasing to have effect. The convention of New York adopted a petition to the general convention of 1859, by a vote of 147 of the clergy, with seventy-five of the laity, to nineteen of the clergy and forty-six of the laity, praying for Bishop Onderdonk's restoration. The lower house of the general convention supported this petition by a large vote, but the bishops rejected it, and he went to his grave unrestored to his diocese, with the stigma of crime fastened upon him. He died in the city of New York, Apr. 30, 1861.

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, fifth P. E. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born in Liverpool Feb. 24, 1792. His father was an Englishman, his mother a daughter of Dr. J. Mayhew, of Boston. Brought to America in 1803, he was graduated from Harvard in 1812, was instructor in rhetoric there 1815–17, and received orders in 1816 and 1818. His first charge was Christ church, Hartford. He became an assistant minister of Trinity, New York, in November, 1819, rector of Grace church in 1821, and of Trinity, Boston, in 1834. In 1837 he was again at Trinity, New York, with charge of St. John's chapel. His musical tastes were shown in a "Book of Chants" (1819); "Music of the Church" (1828), and "The Choir and Family Psalter" (1851); Dr. Muhlenberg was his coworker in the last. He also published four sermons (1829); "Lessons on the Church" (1835), and two volumes of "Family Prayers" (1845–50). In a newspaper controversy with Dr. G. Potts, in 1844, he maintained the position, "No Church without a Bishop." In 1830 he edited Bishop Heber's Life and Bishop Ravenscroft's Sermons, and in 1850–53, two illustrated books: "Our Saviour with Prophets and Apostles," and "Women of the Bible." A trip to the Orient in 1848–49 resulted in "Pathways and Abiding-places of our Lord" (1851), and "The Land of Bondage" (1852). He received the degree of D.D. from Union in 1823, and from Harvard in 1835, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1852. Noted for eloquence, scholarship and social accomplishments, he was a prominent figure in the metropolis, a founder of its university, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, secretary of its board, and long secretary of the house of bishops. Oct. 1, 1852, he was elected provisional bishop of New York, Bishop Onderdonk being under suspension. It is said that his own adverse vote prevented an earlier choice, and that he ascribed the result to the urgent advocacy of his claims by one of his rivals. He was consecrated Nov. 10, 1852. A "Memorial Volume," edited by his widow in 1856, contains thirty-four sermons and a memoir by Bishop Doane. His "Life," by Dr. J. N. Norton, appeared in 1858. He died in New York Sept. 21, 1854.



POTTER, Horatio, sixth P. E. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born at Beekman (now La Grange), N. Y., Feb. 9, 1802. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1826, was ordained deacon in 1827 and priest in 1828, and began his ministry at Saco, Me., but was elected the same year professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Conn. He took an active part in plans for the enlargement of the college and the erection of its new buildings. In 1833 he became rector of St. Peter's church, Albany, N. Y., and remained in that position until his election to the bishopric of the diocese of New York. In his parish he was markedly successful, and acquired an enviable distinction as pastor and as preacher. In 1835 he went abroad, traveling in England and on the continent. His health while at Albany was delicate, this characteristic having been a notable one during his youth, and in 1845 he was abroad again for rest and rec-



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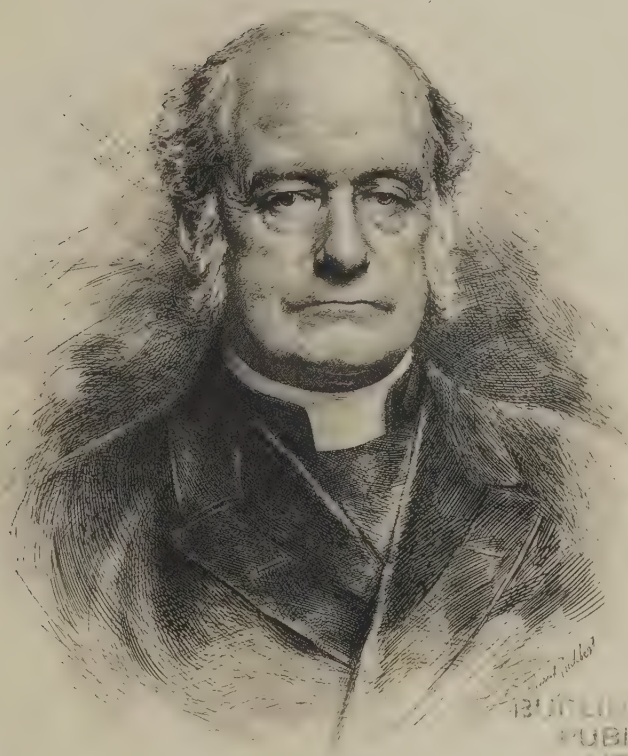
reation. Meanwhile his name had been repeatedly canvassed for vacancies in the bishoprics of the country, but he had discouraged every movement toward his election. When in September, 1854, by concurrent vote of clergy and laity, he was chosen provisional bishop of New York, he accepted the office and was consecrated Nov. 22d, in Trinity church, New York city. It has been said that that was the guarantee of "the coming era of rest, recovery and peace, of great development, and of abounding works of grace" to the diocese, which, when he came to it, was in "a state of great depression and disquiet, owing to the controversies that resulted from the trial and suspension of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk. In 1861 he became bishop, on the death of Bishop Onderdonk, and discharged the duties of his office until three years and eight months before his death. In 1868 his diocese was subdivided, and those of Long Island, Albany and central New York came into existence. Progress was made among the churches of his charge during all the period of his incumbency, and under his unaided supervision (except as in his later years he had the official help of the Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter) in every desirable direction, but in none more than in efforts to reach the laboring classes and the poor, to popularize the church, draw the plainer sort of people into its fold, and push Episcopal home missions in New York city and in the rural districts. Ecclesiastical controversy within the circle of his churches came to be a thing practically unknown, and in every respect the bishop, as a man of practical good sense, an able administrator, and a man of unusual literary culture, was known and respected at home and abroad. He was a delegate to the Lambeth (Eng.) conference in 1867 and 1868, and one of the chiefs in the house of bishops at home. Nov. 22 and 25, 1879, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, was observed with appropriate ceremonies at Trinity church and in the Academy of Music in New York city. May 3, 1883, he held his last public service, at the Church of the Incarnation in that city. It was followed by illness from which he never recovered. In 1854, when he assumed the bishop's staff, his diocese reported 290 clergy, 2,700 confirmations, 19,730 communicants, and $207,341.35 in contributions for the previous year. In 1868 (the year of diocesan division) there were reported 446 clergy, 3,930 confirmations, 6,313 baptisms, 33,000 communicants, and $1,005,138.21 in contributions. He died in the city of New York Jan. 2, 1887, and was buried at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POTTER, Henry Codman, seventh P. E. bishop of the diocese of New York, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835. He received his early scholastic training at the Philadelphia Academy of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1857, and was immediately made diacon. He was ordained to the priesthood one year later, on Oct. 15, 1858. From his entrance upon the deaconate until May of 1859, he was in charge of Christ church, Greensburg, Pa. The young clergyman, being the son and the nephew of bishops, was naturally much impressed with the importance of fidelity to all the duties in the clerical life, and even in his early professional career was marked by the zeal and unswerving devotion to duty which has been his chief characteristic. His transfer to St. John's, Troy, N. Y., was made in 1859, and for seven years he was rector of that parish. His next labor was as assistant at the famous Trinity church, Boston, where he continued two years. In May of 1868 he became rector of Grace church, New York city, and for sixteen years was at the head of that well-known church. In 1863 Rev. Mr. Potter was enthusiastically chosen president of Kenyon College, Gambier, O., and in 1875 he was duly elected bishop of Iowa, but he declined both elections. His uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, who presided so wisely over the diocese of New York, was in failing health, and having been convinced for some time that his diminished strength would no longer permit him to bear the heavy strain of all the diocesan duties, asked for an assistant bishop. The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States was in session that year (1883) in Philadelphia, and the request of the bishop of New York was immediately answered by the election of his nephew as assistant. On Oct. 20th he was consecrated in the presence of forty-three bishops and nearly 300 of the clergy who were in attendance upon the general convention. His connection with Grace church ceased in January, 1884, and in a short time after entering upon his episcopal duties, Bishop Horatio Potter withdrew entirely from active work and all the care of the diocese fell upon his nephew. The death of Bishop Horatio Potter on January 2, 1887, placed his assistant at the head of the see. He was secretary of the house of bishops from 1866 until 1883. In 1863 he received the degree of A.M. from Union College, and two years later the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the same institution. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., made him an LL.D. in 1881, and in 1883 also gave him D.D. His diocese, the largest in point of population in the United States, embracing a territory populated by over 2,000,000 souls, had in 1891 210 parishes and chapels; 363 clergy; 3,578 Sunday-school teachers; 38,809 Sunday-school scholars; 54,031 communicants; and that year summed up the contributions to the support of the church and its auxiliary societies, missions, homes and hospitals, at $2,891,532.07, or over one dollar for each individual person in the diocese.

VESEY, William, clergyman, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1674. He was graduated from Harvard, studied for the ministry and officiated as lay reader in Hempstead, N. Y., during 1695–96. In 1697, being called by Gov. Fletcher and the vestry to Trinity Church, he sailed immediately for England, was ordained in August and returning was inducted into the new church just completed, March 13, 1698. A tract of land known as "The King's Farm" had been granted to the church by Gov. Fletcher. Under his successor, the rent, which had never been exacted, was asked for. This caused a violent controversy with the rector, which was not quieted until the governor restored the farm to the church in 1701, rent free. About 1712 the bishop of London appointed Mr. Vesey his commissary, an office that led to various controversies. The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel furnished Mr. Vesey with assistant ministers and teachers, with whose aid in the management of his increasing parish he was enabled to place the Church of England in New York city on a sound basis, and thus to secure to the Protestant Episcopal church, its successor, the strong position it has since held. He was a man with the courage of his convictions, and his determination to secure for his church what he thought were its rights, involved him in constant disputes, but he persevered, and in 1746 was able to report twenty-two churches flourishing in his jurisdiction. He died July 18, 1746.



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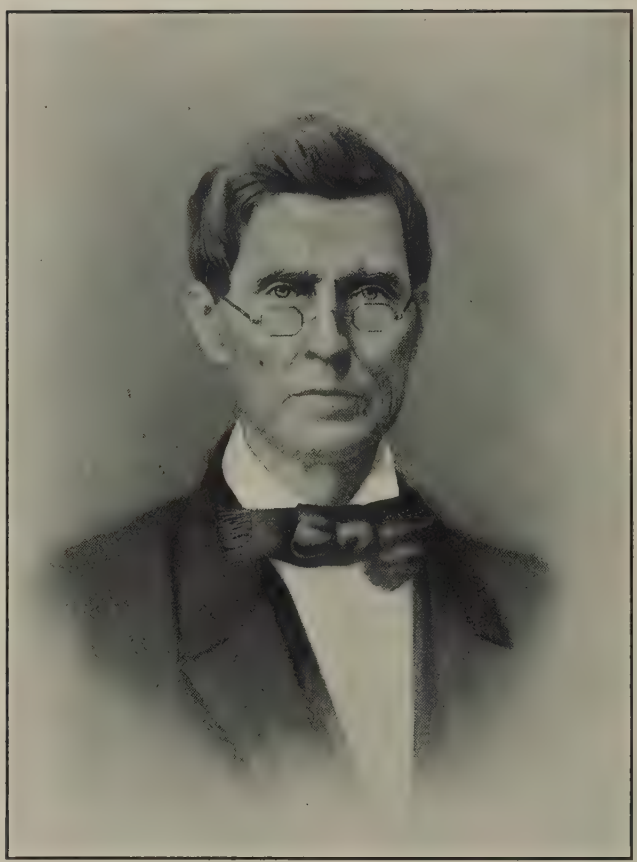


A. Augustus B. Longstreet.

FEW, Ignatius A., first president of Emory College (1837–39), was born in Columbia county, Ga., Apr. 11, 1789. He was the son of a revolutionary soldier, Capt. Ignatius Few, and was himself a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and was elected to the presidency of Emory College in December, 1837, opened the new institution Sept. 10, 1838, and resigned in July, 1839, because of failing health. In the minutes of the Georgia Methodist Episcopal conference, of which he was a member, appears the following brief sketch of his character: "He gave early indications of those powers of mind for which he was so much distinguished in after life, but which, unfortunately, were not directed to religion and the Christian ministry at an early period. His conversion did not take place until long after his maturity (in the thirty seventh year of his age), and shortly afterward he offered himself for the self-denying, cross-bearing duties of the itinerant ministry. Born to fortune, gifted with extraordinary abilities, bred to the law, given to philosophical studies, an erudite scholar and an accomplished gentleman, he came among us as one of Christ's little ones, and lived and died equally approved for meekness and purity of heart as he was admired for greatness of mind, profound scholarship and surpassing dignity of manners. . . . . Besides his fruitful ministry in preaching the gospel, he was by eminence the patron of learning in the Georgia conference, and to him we are indebted for Emory College." He died in Athens, Ga., Nov. 28, 1845.

LONGSTREET, Augustus Baldwin, second president of Emory College (1839–48), was born in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1799, the son of William Longstreet, the inventor (1760–1814), who claimed to have preceded Fulton in applying steam to the navigation of vessels. He was graduated from Yale College in 1813, studied law at the celebrated school at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1815, in Richmond county, Ga., and began the practice of his profession at Greensborough. He grew rapidly in popular favor, becoming a member of the legislature in 1821 (at twenty-two years of age), and was made one of the circuit judges in 1822. He resigned his judgeship after a short time however, and resumed the practice of law in Augusta, establishing at the same time the "Sentinel," a newspaper which in 1838 was consolidated with the "Chronicle," and became one of the most influential political journals in the South, enlisting the best efforts of such noble journalists as A. R. Wright, James Gardiner, James R. Randall, H. G. Wright, Patrick Walsh and others. Judge Longstreet abandoned the law to become a minister, uniting with the Georgia conference of the Methodist church, and was at once appointed to a charge in Augusta. Upon the resignation of Dr. Ignatius A. Few, he was elected president of Emory College, holding the position until 1848, when he was made president of Centenary College, Louisiana, from which place he was soon called to the University of Mississippi, at Oxford. He was a member of the memorable general conference of his church, held in New York in 1844, and bore a conspicuous part in the debates upon the case of Bishop James O. Andrew, which resulted in the separation of the church into its present Northern and Southern divisions. He was a brilliant writer, and among his works may be mentioned: "Letters from Georgia to Massachusetts;" "Letters to Clergymen of the Northern Methodist Church;" "A Review in the Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch *vs.* the State of Maryland;" "Georgia Scenes;" "Master William Mitten; or, The Youth of Brilliant Talents who was Ruined by Bad Luck." The two last named are humorous productions of the highest merit. The second president of Emory College was a man of rare endowments, and his impress upon the institution abides to this day. He died at Oxford, Miss., Sept. 9, 1870.

PIERCE, George Foster, third president of Emory College (1848–54), was born in Greene county, Ga., Feb. 3, 1811. He was the son of the famous Dr. Lovick Pierce, and his mother was a member of the well-known Georgia family, the Fosters of Greene county. He was graduated from Franklin College, Athens, Ga., August, 1829, and entered the law office of his uncle, Col. Foster. He was never admitted to the bar, however, having abandoned the study of law, and secured a license to preach early in the year 1830. He was admitted on trial into the Georgia conference in January, 1831, and was appointed as junior preacher to the Alcovi circuit. He served various churches as pastor and presiding elder until 1839, when he took charge of the Georgia Female College (now the Wesleyan Female College), at Macon, Ga., the first chartered college for women in the world. He remained in the college as its president until the close of the year 1840, when the financial troubles of the institution led to his appointment as agent to raise funds to meet its immediate needs. He served in this relation one year, and at the end of the year returned to the pastorate. At the session of the Georgia conference, December, 1843, he was elected delegate to the famous "general conference of 1844," where he greatly distinguished himself in the debate which arose in the case of his life-long friend, Bishop James O. Andrew. While he was in New York at this conference the American Bible Society held its anniversary, and he was invited, with Mr. Frelinghuysen, Lord Ketchum and other distinguished gentlemen, to take part in the exercises. Of his address on this occasion a judicious hearer has said: "he surpassed them all," and it is said that Lord Macaulay pronounced it "the best specimen of English diction that the American continent has produced." He was a member of the convention which at Louisville, Ky., organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was also a member of its first general conference, which met in Petersburg, Va., in May, 1846. In July, 1848, he was elected president of Emory College, to the service of which institution he gave nearly six years of arduous labor. In May, 1854, he was elected one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which office he served until the day of his death. Richard Malcolm Johnston has said of him: "He was a man of great strength of character. Among those outside of Hancock [his late county], my impression was always that he was most fond of Gen. Toombs [a college mate]. They had been friends in boyhood. Alike in genius, eloquence and probity, they must have become familiar and fond, especially when their vast powers were exerted upon different fields. . . . . He was the most beautiful of mankind without, and men of all parties believed that his external beauty was the best expression that physical form and features could gain of the more exquisite beauty within." Gen. Toombs said of him: "He was the most symmetrical man I have ever known, the handsomest in person, the most gifted in intellect and the purest in life." Justice Lamar says of him: "Of all the great Georgians I consider him the first," and Senator A. H. Colquitt has said: "No man of any position in all the history of the state did so much to mould the people of Georgia and direct them in the right way as George F. Pierce." The degree of D.D. was given to him by Transylvania University, and that of LL.D. by Randolph-Macon College He died Sept. 3, 1884.

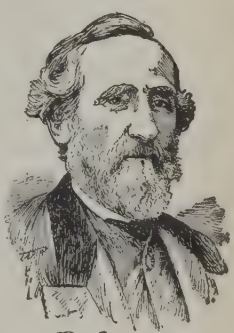
MEANS, Alexander, fourth president of Emory College (1854–55), was born in Statesville, N. C., Feb. 6, 1801. His early education was acquired mainly through home instruction and at a school in Wilkesboro, N. C., taught by Mr. Milton Ladd. He subsequently attended the academy at Statesville for four years from his fourteenth year, when his school days were closed, for he never enjoyed the advantage of a regular college course. After teaching a year at Mockville, N. C., he went to Georgia, making his way in part through the assistance of a friend in a common road-wagon, but the greater part on foot. He went first to Morgan county, but in a short time secured a school in Greene county, where he taught a year. Afterward he kept a school at Madison, Ga., where, at about twenty-five years of age, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Drs. Walker and Randolph. In the autumn of 1825 he went to Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., to attend a course of lectures, making the journey of 450 miles on horseback for several days among the Indians, scarcely seeing a white man's face. Afterward he practiced medicine for one year in Putnam county, Ga., at the end of which time he formed a partnership with Dr. Henry Gaither, Covington, Ga., where he continued the practice of medicine for six years. While a student of medicine at Madison he united with the Methodist church in April, 1825, and in 1829 was licensed to preach. In 1834 the Georgia conference (Methodist Episcopal) established at Covington the Georgia Conference Manual Labor School, and Dr. Means was elected its first rector. For four years he held the position, and the school was very successful under his administration. In 1838, when Emory College was opened (within a mile of the manual labor school, which it finally absorbed), he was elected to the chair of physics, and to fit more perfectly for his new duties he spent the winter of 1838–39 in special study at the old Pennsylvania College and the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. In 1840, at the solicitation of the trustees of the Medical College in Augusta, he was permitted by the trustees of Emory College to fill the chair of chemistry and pharmacy in the former institution, a double position, which he occupied for nineteen years with great efficiency. His health having been somewhat impaired, he made a visit to Europe early in 1857, returning in September greatly improved. In 1853 he was elected president of the Masonic Female College in Covington, Ga., which position he held for one year only, when he was elected to the presidency of Emory College upon the resignation of President Pierce, in May, 1854. He served one year as president, resigning the presidency but not his professorship in Emory College, in 1855, and accepting the chair of chemistry in the Atlanta Medical College, a position he retained for twelve years. He was a member of the "secession convention" of 1861, speaking and voting against secession, but casting his fortunes with his state when the ordinance was finally adopted. In 1868 he was appointed by the governor of Georgia state chemist, the first in the history of the commonwealth, which position he held until 1877. He was a preacher of rare eloquence, and in February, 1839, delivered, by request of the faculty, the funeral address over the remains of Dr. Wilbur Fisk, president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. In obedience to a request from the citizens of Philadelphia, after the death of President Zachary Taylor, he discharged a similar service

in the Union church of that city, July 4, 1850. He wrote and published many sermons, addresses, contributions to reviews and scientific discussions of great merit. He was very like Oliver Wendell Holmes in body, spirit and mind, combining the scientific, philosophic and poetic temperaments in one. His last publication was a modest little volume of poems, which he styled "A Cluster of Poems for the Home and Heart." He died June 5, 1883.

THOMAS, James R., fifth president of Emory College (1855–67), was born in Hancock county, Ga., May 12, 1812. His parents were Micajah Thomas, a local elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Eliza A. Thomas, a devotedly pious woman. He was prepared for college at the celebrated high school of Mt. Zion, Ga., taught by Rev. C. P. Beman; assisted Mr. Beman in his Mt. Zion school, and taught one year at White Plains, Green Co., Ga., before entering college. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon College, Va. After graduation he was made president successively of Collinsworth Institute, near Talbotton, Ga., and Culloden high school in Monroe county, Ga. He held a professorship for several years in Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga.; was elected president of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1855, and resigned in 1867; was elected president of the Pacific Methodist College at Vaccaville, Cal., and held that position until the college was removed to Santa Rosa, Cal. He afterward taught in Ukiah city, and was commissioner of education for Mendocino county, Cal., for several years. Dr. Thomas was married twice—first to Sarah Wimberly, of Talbotton, and afterward to Arianna Hudson, of Hancock county, Ga., who still lives. The subject of this sketch is a man of character. His intellectual faculties are of the highest order. His purposes are fixed and his sense of duty exalted. He has been an earnest seeker after knowledge, and in his effort to master much had greatly impaired his powerful physique before he reached the meridian of life. His mind had remarkable analytical power and broadness of grasp. His investigations led him into the minutest details of his subjects, and into all their philosophic bearings. He professed religion in childhood, and has been a conscientious, devoted and spiritually minded Christian. He was licensed to preach before he entered college. His "Ranch" is on Russian river, about ten miles from Ukiah City, Cal.

SMITH, Luther M., sixth president of Emory College (1867–71), was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Sept. 10, 1826. His father, Ira Ellis Smith, M.D., a Virginian, was a gentleman of strong mind, vigorous body, and great originality and independence. His mother, also a Virginian, was Ellen Penniston, a lady of rare gifts and culture, and of devout piety. When Luther was quite young his parents removed to Coweta county, Ga., where he was brought up with the best educational advantages that the neighborhood afforded. He was apt and diligent, soon completing the course of the academy, from which he was sent to Emory College, then under the presidency of the distinguished educator, Dr. A. B. Longstreet. In the summer of 1848 Luther was graduated with the highest honors of his class. A short time previous he had been converted, connecting himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The law was his chosen profession, the practice of which he soon began with unusually fine prospects of success, but was induced by Dr. George F. Pierce (afterward Bishop Pierce) to accept a professorship at Emory College, filling various chairs until the war between the states called away so many students that it became necessary to suspend the operations of the institution. In January, 1849, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Mary Eliza Greenwood, a stepdaughter of Bishop James O. Andrew. In 1851 he was licensed to preach, and during the remainder of his life served the church, as a local preacher, with great pulpit ability. At the close of the war, mainly through the efforts of Prof. Smith, the faculty of Emory College was organized in part, and began work, President James R. Thomas and Profs. Geo. W. W. Stone and Luther M. Smith composing the board of instruction. A few months before the reopening of the college Prof. Smith had wedded Callie B. Lane, of Oxford, Ga., his former wife having died in 1859. In 1867, President Thomas having resigned, Prof. Smith was elected president of the college, holding this position until November, 1871. In October, 1875, Dr. Luther Smith was chosen rector of the Southern University, located at Greensboro, Ala. The institution was deeply in debt, the patronage small, the trustees discouraged. Under the wise administration of Chancellor Smith the debt was canceled, the curriculum extended, and the university once more started upon a career of prosperity and usefulness. Dr. Smith was a man of superior intellect, of fervid imagination, of inflexible will. Purity of purpose and of speech, earnestness of spirit, strength of faith, were marked features of his character. The cause of Christian education in Georgia and Alabama owes much to his energy and wisdom. He died in May, 1879.

SMITH, Osborn L., seventh president of Emory College (1872–75), was born in Greene county, Ga., July 14, 1819. He was graduated in the class of 1842, and immediately after was elected principal of Mt. Zion high school, which position he held for two years. He joined the Georgia conference in 1844, and was appointed to the De Kalb conference, but after six months' service was forced by failing health to surrender the charge. He was subsequently elected to the chair of Latin in Emory College, and entered upon its duties at the opening of the fall session of 1845. In 1850 he was chosen professor of languages in the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, and in 1854 became president of the institution. He discharged the duties of the presidency, for five years, with great success, when considerations of health drove him to abandon teaching and locate upon a farm in Brooks county, Ga. Here he led a quiet but most useful life, and during the war between the states was called to serve his people in the state legislature, first as a member of the house of representatives and subsequently as a senator. But he was a minister of the gospel, and became connected with political life only to meet an emergency. When the occasion which called for his services in this field was passed he returned to the work of teaching, serving in the double capacity of pastor and teacher at Quitman, Ga. In the year 1869 he was appointed pastor of St. Luke's church.



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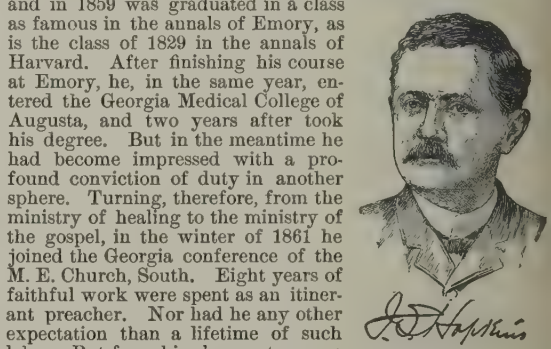
Columbus, Ga., and occupied that pulpit two years. In 1872 he was elected president of Emory College, in which office he continued until the autumn of 1875, when he resigned and undertook the less onerous duties of the chair of Latin. He was a man of varied learning and marked ability. In the pulpit and on the platform no man of his day in Georgia excelled him. To a style singularly clear and cogent he added the attractions of humor and pathos, pleasing, instructing and convincing by every sentence which fell from his lips. He was a man of dauntless spirit, and by his fearless devotion saved Emory College from disorganization in its darkest days, when defeat seemed inevitable. To have kept an unendowed and heavily indebted college going in the South in the dark days of 1873 required skill and courage of a high order. He did this, refusing to lay down the responsibility until an indubitably competent successor could be secured to take it up. He died Jan. 24, 1878.

HAYGOOD, Atticus Greene, the eighth president of Emory College (1876–84), was born in Watkinsville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1839, and was graduated from Emory College in 1859. He was licensed to preach during his senior year, and joined the Georgia conference at its session next succeeding his graduation.

He served in the various relations of pastor, presiding elder and army chaplain, until 1870, when he was elected editor of the Sunday-school publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He continued in the editorial work until the autumn of 1875, when he resigned, and was immediately elected to the presidency of his alma mater, in which work he continued until 1884. When he came to the presidency, the institution, not having recovered from the impoverishment of the war, had only $13,000 endowment, inadequate buildings, and, withal, was in debt to the amount of nearly $30,000. When he left it the debt was paid (lacking only $3,000), the necessary buildings had been finished, and the endowment was $100,000. This success came largely through Mr. Geo. I. Seney, of New York, who was so impressed with Dr. Haygood that he gave $150,000 to the college of which he was president. During 1878–82 he combined with his college work the editing of the "Wesleyan Christian Advocate," the official organ of Georgia and Florida Methodism, and under his editorship the paper attained an influence second to none in the church. In May, 1882, he was elected one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but declined ordination because he felt at that time that he could not lay down the college work he had in hand. In the latter part of 1882 he was made agent of the "John F. Slater Fund," which he administered two years while continuing in the presidency of Emory College. In December, 1884, he resigned the presidency of the college, and thereafter, until 1890, devoted his attention exclusively to the work of the "Slater Fund." In May, 1890, he was again elected a bishop, and this time accepted and was ordained and is laboring as a bishop, with his home at Los Angeles, Cal. He is an earnest worker, and it is an interesting fact that all his special work hitherto has led to the production of a book. His editorial work for the Sunday-schools produced "Our Children;" his work on the "Wesleyan Christian Advocate" brought forth "Our Brother in Black;" in his work for the "John F. Slater Fund" he brought out "Pleas for Progress" and "Sermons and Addresses;" and out of his work as professor of Biblical literature and the evidences of Christianity, at Emory College, came "The Man of Galilee," an argument for the divinity of Christ, unsurpassed by anything on the subject published during the last century. A careful writer recently said of him: "The South reveres him; the negroes love him; the North respects him; Methodism is proud of him, and the republic regards him as one of its strongest conservators." The praise is not too high.

HOPKINS, Isaac Stiles, ninth president of Emory College (1885–89), was born in Augusta, Ga., June 20, 1841. He entered Emory College in 1856, and in 1859 was graduated in a class as famous in the annals of Emory, as is the class of 1829 in the annals of Harvard. After finishing his course at Emory, he, in the same year, entered the Georgia Medical College of Augusta, and two years after took his degree. But in the meantime he had become impressed with a profound conviction of duty in another sphere. Turning, therefore, from the ministry of healing to the ministry of the gospel, in the winter of 1861 he joined the Georgia conference of the M. E. Church, South. Eight years of faithful work were spent as an itinerant preacher. Nor had he any other expectation than a lifetime of such labor. But from his alma mater came an urgent call. He was needed in the chair of natural science. It was a tempting offer to one of his tastes and inclinations. He hesitated; consulted his presiding bishop, and accepted the place as from his hands just as he would have received any other appointment. Dr. Hopkins occupied the chair of natural science until 1875. During that year he was offered and accepted the chair of physics in the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala. His stay there was of short duration. In 1877 he re-entered the faculty of Emory as professor of Latin, a change of work to which he quickly adjusted himself. Upon the resignation of Dr. Morgan Callaway, in 1882, Dr. Hopkins was assigned to the chair of English. He filled this with great satisfaction until the



spring of 1885 when he succeeded Dr. A. G. Haygood as president, and took the chair of mental and moral science. Soon after assuming control, he added a school of technology to the other attractions of the college. His faith in the great usefulness of manual training schools and their high mission in the development of our civilization had been deepening for years. With tongue and pen he steadily advocated them amid much doubt and scoffing, so that when in 1889 the Georgia School of Technology was established, his fitness for the presidency of it was in-

stantly recognized. It was offered to him, and he accepted it. President Hopkins, though of Irish parentage, exhibits little of the impulsiveness attributed to the Irish people. He is a man of large mould, physically as well as mentally; courtly in manners, polished in speech; broad in scholarship, accurate in information; a profound psychologist, and yet, withal, a practical man of affairs. He delights in metaphysics rather than physics, and would probably cast aside either to study the details of some new piece of machinery. His metaphysical tendency manifests itself to some extent in his sermons.

CANDLER, Warren A., tenth president of Emory College (1889–), was born Aug. 23, 1857, in Carroll county, Ga., the son of Samuel C. and Martha (Beall) Candler. While yet a lad he entered Emory College, and in July, 1875, was graduated with first honor. In December, after his graduation, he joined the North Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, his first appointment being Newton circuit. On Nov. 21, 1877, at LaGrange, Ga., he was married to Nettie Curtright. He served at Watkinsville, then at Merritt's avenue church, Atlanta, Ga. At the next conference he was made presiding elder of the Dahlonega district—the youngest presiding elder ever appointed by the Methodists in Georgia. He next served at Sparta, and from there was sent to St. John's church, Augusta, one of the most influential churches in the conference. In 1886 he was elected by the college of bishops to the position of assistant editor of the Nashville "Christian Advocate." After two years at Nashville, he was called by his alma mater to be its president. He accepted, and in 1888, at thirty-one years of age, was chosen president of Emory College, being the youngest president ever elected to an American college. He entered upon the duties of this office the next year. Under his administration Emory has flourished, and is numerically ahead of any male college in the state. The endowment has been increased by $100,000 in two years, thus making Emory a fixture in the higher education of the South. Mr. Candler is an original man. In the language of Carlyle "he is not only a learner but a doer; he learns with the mind given him what has been, but with the same mind he discovers farther, he invents and devises somewhat of his own."

ANDREW, James Osgood, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Wilkes county in the neighborhood of Washington, Ga., May 3, 1794, the son of a Methodist preacher of that place who took an active part in the movements of the patriot forces led by Marion in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia against the British tory troops concentrated in that section. Young Andrew early associated himself with the Methodist church. Deciding to become a minister in 1812 he entered the South Carolina conference and two years later was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was ordained a minister in 1816 and was at once appointed to preach on circuits in Georgia and North Carolina, subsequently filling pastorates at Savannah, Charleston, Greensboro and Athens. He was presiding elder for three years, and in 1832 was nominated bishop by the general conference that convened at Philadelphia, Pa., in that year. Subsequent to 1841 he made his residence at Oxford, Ga., where he was prominent in promoting the welfare of Emory College, just established at that place. Bishop Andrew was married in 1844 to his second wife, Mrs. Leonora Greenwood, of Greensboro. She was the owner of some slaves, and at their marriage he signed away all his personal rights in his wife's property, retaining, however, the ownership of a negro boy who had been left to him by his first wife, and the care of a negro woman intrusted to him by a friend at his decease, with the proviso that this slave should have the option of remaining with Bishop Andrew or of being returned to Liberia. In 1844 when the general conference convened in New York the question of Bishop Andrew being a slaveholder was made an issue, and after a warm discussion the question of requesting his resignation was put to vote in the assembly. When the result was taken it was found to stand 111 to sixty-nine in favor of the bishop resigning his office if he refused to give freedom to his slaves. When the result of these deliberations became known to Bishop Andrew he at once decided to resign his bishopric, and was only prevented from doing so by the Southern delegates to the conference, who formally requested him to withhold his decision for a time. These men, representing thirteen Southern conferences, protested against the decision of the general conference and repudiated its jurisdiction. The result of this action was that at the conference of the Methodist church held at Petersburg, Va., in May, 1846, a division in the church occurred, and the protesting members formed themselves into the Methodist Church, South, seceding totally from the parent organization. Bishop Andrew was the senior bishop, and as such presided over these conferences up to the time of his death. He wrote on religious subjects and published a work on "Family Government," and a volume of "Miscellanies." In 1855 Bishop Andrew went to California to look into the interests of the Methodist church, which was then struggling for existence in that state. After his return he resided in Summerfield, Ala. In 1866 he applied to the New Orleans conference for a superannuated relation with the conference and subsequently did little active work. He died at Mobile, Ala., March 1, 1871.

REESE, William M., educator, was born in Warren county, Ga., Dec. 16, 1847. In January, 1864, he enlisted and served under Lee and Johnston to the end of the war. Gaining an education at the Wrightsboro Academy and Mercer University, Georgia, he entered the Baptist ministry in 1867, and began teaching the next year. In 1870 he removed to Louisiana and in 1871 to Texas, where he preached, edited the "Baptist Messenger" for three years, founded the Burkeville Seminary, now Blum College, and was for five years principal of a high school at Hemphill. In 1885 he assumed the presidency of the Baptist College at Mt. Lebanon, Bienville Co., La., beginning with one assistant and fifty-seven pupils. Its building burned down soon after, but, nothing daunted, Dr. Reese continued the school without the loss of a day, and at the end of four years had six large, new, handsome buildings erected in place of the one destroyed. These he thoroughly furnished with the latest and best styles of school furniture, apparatus, etc. Resigning his post by reason of impaired health, Dr. Reese founded Acadia College in southern Louisiana, which is growing and prospering.

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JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. He was the third of the name, coming of a race of actors. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson the first, was himself the son of an eminent English actor and manager. He was born at Plymouth, Eng., in 1774. He came to this country, and made his first appearance in New York Feb. 10, 1796, at the theatre in John street. He continued attached to the same company until 1803, when he removed to Philadelphia and was permanently engaged in that city during a period of twenty-seven years. He made his last appearance in New York at the Chatham Garden theatre in August, 1824. He died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 6, 1832. Mr. Jefferson married, in 1800, Miss Fortune, by whom he had a large family of children. His son Joseph, who married Mrs. T. Burke, and was the father of the subject of this sketch, was esteemed a very excellent actor in "old men." He was born in Philadelphia in 1804, and died in Mobile, Ala., Nov. 24, 1842. He was educated for a scene-painter, having a great deal of artistic talent. Joseph Jefferson the third was brought up in the precincts of a theatre from the time he was an infant. When living in the city of Washington, the house where his father resided adjoined the theatre which he managed, and the boy had the run of the establishment. Here he remembered seeing Fanny Kemble, and Tyrone Power, the great Irish comedian. As an infant he was frequently taken upon the stage where a child was required, his first public appearance having been as the child in "Rolla." He was then about three years old. He is also said to have appeared in an entertainment of "living statues." T. D. Rice, the celebrated Jim Crow, had at this time burst upon Washington in his remarkable impersonations of negro character, then an entire novelty on the stage. Little Joseph Jefferson was greatly taken with this performance, and imitated him with such success that the comedian took him upon the stage, blacked and dressed as a miniature likeness of himself, producing him before the eyes of the astonished audience from the mouth of a bag turned upside down. The effect was quite startling and a complete success. Afterward the boy appeared in New York in a combat scene. In 1838 the family started west from Albany and played in Utica and other towns, arriving in Chicago, where they played a short season, and then went to Galena, Dubuque and other western towns, and so on to Memphis. In Memphis Mr. Jefferson, Sr., obtained a job of decoration at the establishment of a sporting gentleman who wanted the ceiling of his card-room frescoed; and so, playing and painting, they arrived at Mobile in October, 1842, when the yellow fever was raging, and where the father of the family died two weeks after their arrival. Here the mother opened a boarding-house, and here young Jefferson had the opportunity of acting with Mr. Macready and the elder Booth. From Mobile they went to Nashville, and other towns along the river, playing to small audiences and entering upon a course of most primitive acting—absolute "barn-storming"—giving entertainments in the dining-rooms of hotels, barns and out-houses, or anywhere else that offered convenience. In this manner they traveled through the state of Mississippi, and then went to Galveston, where the company with which Mrs. Jefferson was engaged played for a short season, and thence proceeded through the leading towns of Texas into Mexico, following the U. S. army into the latter territory. Returning to New Orleans, Mr. Jefferson resided in Philadelphia, where he appeared at the Arch street theatre under the management of Mr. Burton. He afterward conducted the dramatic performances at Peale's museum in Philadelphia, and then started on his first star engagement, during the continuance of which he learned the intelligence of his mother's death in Philadelphia, to which city he returned. In 1849 he married Miss Lockyer, an actress, at the time under engagement at the Chatham theatre in New York. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Jefferson played the important part of Marrall in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," the elder Booth playing Sir Giles Overreach. He had two seasons of metropolitan stock acting, and then went to Macon and Savannah, Ga., in partnership with a friend, where they managed for a time the local theatres. During the next six years Mr. Jefferson was engaged part of the time as an actor and part as stage-manager in different cities, in 1853 being stage-manager at the Baltimore museum for Henry C. Jarrett. In the next year he was manager for John T. Ford of the theatre in Richmond, Va., where the romantic drama of "The Sea of Ice" was produced with great success, and was followed by another show-piece, entitled the "Naiad Queen." At this theatre played during the season: Agnes Robertson and her husband, Dion Boucicault, Edwin Forrest, Edwin Adams, and other noted actors. In June, 1856, Mr. Jefferson sailed for England. In London he made the acquaintance of, and was hospitably received by, Robson, Wright, Compton, Buckstone, Phelps, and other well-known players. From London he went to Paris, where he remained three weeks, when he sailed for home. At the opening of Laura Keene's theatre in Broadway, New York, in September, 1857, Mr. Jefferson was engaged for the leading comedy characters. He made his first appearance that season as Dr. Pangloss in Coleman's comedy of "The Heir at Law." He was rather severely criticised for having interpolated, as was alleged, passages which did not belong to the piece, a course for which Mr. Jefferson has since excused himself on the ground that it was good art. During the season of 1858–59 Tom Taylor's play of "Our American Cousin" was produced with the most remarkable success of any piece of that period. The success of this play proved to be the turning point in the career of Laura Keene, Sothern and Jefferson. Jefferson played Asa Trenchard, and E. A. Sothern originated his celebrated impersonation of Lord Dundreary, which he eventually extended until it permeated the whole play and became his great star character. The company at this time included, besides Miss Keene, herself an admirable actress, and Mr. Jefferson, the late William R. Blake, and Edward A. Sothern, Charles W. Couldock, and later, Dion Boucicault and Agnes Robertson. Mr. Jefferson's performance of the shrewd, keen Yankee, Asa Trenchard, was an instance of admirable character-acting entirely original in his own mind, and a conception so different from the customary stage Yankee as to eventually obliterate that caricature from the stage. "Our American Cousin" ran more than 150 nights, and has continued to be a favorite play ever since. Before its first season ended, Mr. Sothern, as Mr. Jefferson has acknowledged, had made his part of Lord Dundreary the most taking character of the piece. During his engagement at Laura Keene's theatre, Mr. Jefferson played Newman Noggs, in "Nicholas Nickleby;" Caleb Plummer, in "The Cricket on the Hearth;" Dr. Pangloss, in "The Heir at Law;" Bob Acres, in "The Rivals;" and Dr. Ollapod, in "The Poor Gentleman." It is doubtful if any American actor has ever played any one

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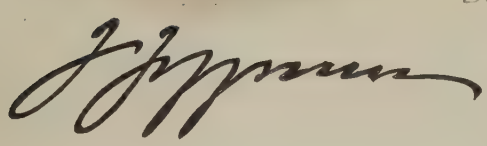

of these characters with the careful excellence of Mr. Jefferson, while, with the exception of one or two, no English comedian has ever excelled him in either of them. After "Our American Cousin" was taken off the stage "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was produced, and Mr. Jefferson was to have played Bottom, but after rehearsing the part, he saw that he would make a failure in it and accordingly resigned the character. He then took the play of "Our American Cousin" on a starring tour, with the understanding that he would give the management one-half the profits for the use of the play. In 1860 Mr. Jefferson went to California, and afterward to Australia, meeting with great success in the latter country. At Hobart Town, Mr. Jefferson played "The Ticket-of Leave Man" before a large audience, including at least 100 ticket-of-leave men, who were quite ready to raze the theatre to the ground if one of their kind were ill-treated by either playwright or actor. The play, however, was an enormous success, and Mr. Jefferson became very popular in Hobart Town, especially among the criminals, who looked upon him as necessarily one of them, since he understood and played the part of Bob Brierly with such truth to nature. In 1865, in May, Mr. Jefferson left Melbourne and sailed for England *via* Callao and Panama. On arriving in London he met Dion Boucicault, to whom he suggested working up the play which has since been known as "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Jefferson's account of the way in which he happened to hit upon this part is interesting. During the summer of 1859 he boarded with his family at an old Dutch farm-house in Pennsylvania, and while there came upon the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," and was greatly pleased to find therein a pleasant reference to himself by Mr. Irving, who had seen him play Goldfinch in "The Road to Ruin" at Laura Keene's theatre. Thinking of Washington Irving, he thought of the "Sketch-book," and then of Rip Van Winkle. The story had already been dramatized three or four times, and had been acted in London and elsewhere, but without any great success. Mr. Jefferson got together the various dramatizations and out of them concocted one which he played in Washington, under the management of John T. Raymond. The result was not entirely satisfactory, but still holding to the possibilities of the play, he offered it to Dion Boucicault as a theme on his arrival in London. Boucicault re-wrote the drama to about the condition it has been in ever since. Its first performance was at the Adelphi theatre, where Mr. Jefferson had then an engagement with Benjamin Webster, on Monday, Sept. 5, 1865. The play ran 170 nights. At the conclusion of his London engagement he acted in Manchester and Liverpool, and then took a sailing vessel for New York. "Rip Van Winkle" was produced for the first time in America in Mr. Boucicault's version at the Olympic theatre, New York, Sept. 3, 1866, with the following cast: Rip Van Winkle, Joseph Jefferson; Derrick Von Beekman, Mr. Stoddart; Cockles, Mr. M. C. Daly; Nicholas Vedder, Mr. C. Peters; Clausen, Mr. Burke; Stein, Mr. Kenway; Little Hendrick, Miss L. MacCormack; Hans, Mr. Peck; Baty, Mr. Gillett; Janson, Mr. Phalon; Dame Van Winkle, Mrs. Saunders; Little Meenie, Marie LeBrun; Sweaggner, a dwarf, Mr. J. V. Dailey; Hendrick Hudson, Mr. T. Hind; Seth, Mr. E. T. Sinclair; Meenie, Miss Kate Newton; Katchen, Miss Alice Harrison: Villager, Mrs. Sinclair; 2d Villager, Miss Reid. This play at once established itself in the hearts of American playgoers, and became thereafter the most taking card in Mr. Jefferson's collection. On Dec. 20, 1867, in Chicago, Mr. Jefferson married his second wife, Sarah Warren. He played an engagement in Chicago and afterward through the cities of the West, and from that time forward, for more than twenty years, this drama was played by Mr. Jefferson through all the principal cities of the United States. It is stated that Mr. Boucicault received in purchase-money and royalties for his work on "Rip Van Winkle" about $25,000. In 1875 Mr. Jefferson made a third visit to London and Paris, and also visited Scotland and played at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. He visited Ireland and played at the Gaiety theatre, Dublin, but did not make a favorable impression upon the Irish audiences there. At Belfast, however, "Rip Van Winkle" made a decided hit. A few years before making this trip, Mr. Jefferson purchased a plantation in Louisiana, on Bayou Teche, where he lived during the winter, while he spent the summer on the farm which he purchased in New Jersey. Besides his remarkable ability as an actor, Mr. Jefferson made a considerable reputation in private as an artist of decided ability of the impressionist school. His paintings are a very pleasing reminder of those of the celebrated French artist Corot. In 1889–90 Mr. Jefferson's autobiography was published in the "Century Magazine." As an actor, Mr. Jefferson is remarkable for having discarded most of the traditions of the stage, even in the performance of such well-worn characters as Bob Acres, Dr. Pangloss, Dr. Ollapod, and others of the old English comedies. He seemed to find unsuspected resources in these characters, as he did in all of those which he made his favorites. His absolute truth to nature in rendering stage characters has been perhaps his most marked quality. In his Asa Trenchard, he placed upon the stage a character whose simplicity was only equaled by its absolute verity as a transcription of a certain American type. His Rip Van Winkle stands out as one of the most brilliant and beautiful creations of the stage. Deeply pathetic, at the same time vital with a humor peculiarly its own, this character perhaps has chained the attention and seized the fancy of the American people more than any other outside the range of the Shakespearean drama.

As Bob Acres.

TILGHMAN, Matthew, member of the Continental congress, and leader of the patriots in Maryland, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., Feb. 17, 1718, the brother of James Tilghman. He settled in Talbot county, Md., became a magistrate, and was for a time captain of a company to check Indian incursions. He was a member of the provincial assembly from 1751, of the committee which drew up the protest against the Stamp Act in 1768, and speaker of the house of delegates, 1773–75. As president of the convention which exercised the chief authority in the province from 1774 until the establishment of the state government, he was steadily active in the cause of liberty, being at the head of its committee of correspondence, council of safety, and delegations to congress. Of the latter body he was a member, 1775–77, and there, as in the Maryland convention, urged separation from Great Britain. He missed the honor of signing the declaration of independence, and thereby much of the fame which he deserved, by the accident of being called home in June, 1776, to preside in the convention which framed a state constitution. He was considered one of the firmest and ablest advocates of civil and religious liberty of his day. He died, profoundly and widely respected, in Talbot county, Md., May 4, 1790.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

FLETCHER, Austin Barclay, lawyer, was born at Mendon, Mass., March 13, 1852, the son of Asa A. and Harriet Durkee Fletcher. He is a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who emigrated to this country from England and settled at Concord, Mass., in 1630. The family genealogy shows the number of descendants to have exceeded 10,000. The Fletchers are supposed to have come from Normandy with William the Conqueror. The name originated in that part of Switzerland once Burgundian, now known as the Canton de Vaud, on the north shore of Lake Geneva. The word is derived from *flèche,* an arrow, and *de la flechière,* an archer. It is recorded in history that De la Flechière went over to England with his friend Pierre, Duke of Savoy, and settled there, the name subsequently being Anglicized as Fletcher. The family has ever been widely known for its piety, patriotism and learning. Before 1450 the English monks in their religious plays, known as the Coventry Mysteries, sang the praises of "Phillipps the Good Fleecher." The name of the celebrated Fletcher of Saltoun, if for nothing more, will be handed down to posterity as the author of the saying: "If you permit me to make the songs of a country, I don't care who makes the laws," while that of John William Fletcher is inseparably connected with his great colleague, John Wesley, and will live as long as Methodism shall endure. The family early became conspicuous in this country as a governing power, and has furnished not less than a dozen governors of states. To this list may be added a large number of eminent statesmen, jurists, educators and clergymen. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college at the Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., and Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He subsequently took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Boston. In 1872 he entered Tufts College, and in 1876 was graduated with the usual degree of A.B. He held a prominent position in all of the athletic societies connected with the college, and was considered the best all-round athlete in the institution. He was president of his class and his college society—the Kappa Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Fletcher has rarely been connected with an organization of which he has not at some time been president. He seems to be a born leader of men. Subsequent to leaving college he entered the Boston University School of Oratory and Boston University Law School. He obtained such a reputation as a speaker that he was appointed a teacher of oratory in the Boston University, and while but a student was elected president of the Boston University Law School by the students, and appointed lecturer on forensic oratory by the corporation. He was graduated from the School of Oratory in 1878, and in 1879 from the Law School. He was afterward appointed to the chair of elocution in Brown University, and at the same time also discharged his duties in the School of Oratory. Had Mr. Fletcher's tastes not led him in another direction, he would undoubtedly have taken a foremost place among the few really capable teachers of expression in the United States. He afterward became treasurer, and later president of the leading corporation in the wool and leather business in New York city, resigning at the end of two years to devote himself to the practice of his profession. Besides attending to the duties of his large general practice, he is counsel for a number of banks, trust companies and other corporations, and the adviser in several large estates. The long and careful study made by Mr. Fletcher, together with his exceptional business training, are among the elements which led to his rapid success. To these were added the power and inclination for continuous hard work, and a frankness of manner that in an eminent degree inspires and retains the confidence of men. Mr. Fletcher was married in 1882 to Hortense M. Folletts, of Franklin, Mass.

Austin B Fletcher

JACOBS, W. C., surgeon, was born at Lima, O., Feb. 26, 1840, the son of T. K. and Ann Elder Jacobs. His early days were passed upon his father's farm, and his primary education obtained at the neighboring country schools. In 1856 he received an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He resigned this appointment in 1859, and returned to his native state, and began the study of medicine in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He was graduated March 3, 1862, and the April following accepted an appointment as assistant surgeon in the 4th Ohio cavalry. In December, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major, and assigned to duty as surgeon of the 81st Ohio infantry, and continued with this regiment until the close of the war and was mustered out of service with it in 1865. In October of that year he removed to Akron, O., where he has since resided, devoting himself to the practice of his profession, in which he has acquired a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Jacobs is actively interested in the establishment of a hospital for the poor. He is also deeply concerned in the subject of education, and was an influential member of the Akron school board for several terms. He is a Mason in the thirty-second degree, a member of the G. A. R., the military order of the Loyal Legion, a stockholder in the Thomas Lumber Co., the People's Savings Bank, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Ohio Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and a liberal supporter of all public charities. Dr. Jacobs has large real estate interests at Lima, O., and was one of the first to enter the Lima oil field as a producer, on land which he owned. He was married on September 10, 1863, to Huldah M., daughter of Luther and Maria Gibbs Hill of Miami County, O. She is a highly cultured woman, whose name, like her husband's, is prominently identified with philanthropic works. Their son, Harold H., is a graduate of Amherst College and of the Ohio Medical College.

W C Jacobs

SOUTHARD, Henry, congressman, was born on Long Island, N. Y., in October, 1749. The name was originally Southworth, and the family came from Plymouth, Mass. Henry was taken to Basking Ridge, N. J., in childhood, brought up on a farm, and made his way at first by manual labor, enjoying little education, but having good practical abilities and a retentive memory. He served in the war of independence, was in the New Jersey legislature for nine years, and in congress, as a democrat, for eight terms, 1801–11 and 1815–21. During his last year there he met on a joint committee his son, S. L. Southard, then newly elected to the senate, and voted with him on the Missouri compromise. He preserved his faculties of mind and body unimpaired to a great age, and died at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., June 2, 1842.

CHAPIN, Alfred Clark, mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at South Hadley, Mass., March 8, 1848. In Stearns Park, Springfield, Mass., stands a striking statue modeled by Augustus St. Gaudens the young American sculptor who has recently so successfully executed a statue of Abraham Lincoln for the city of Chicago. It is the picture of a tall, stalwart man past middle life and clad in the Puritan garb of 250 years ago—a broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned hat; a long close-fitting doublet; bagged breeches fastened at the knees; and over all the enormous cloak of that period. The thrown-back folds of this cloak reveal in the statue's left hand a large bible with brass nails and iron clasps, and in its right hand a ponderous oak staff planted firmly on the ground as the statue seems to be moving forward. This is the figure and costume of the man intended to be represented as they are given in the tradition now current among his descendants; but of his face and features there is neither portrait nor oral or written record in existence. In their absence the artist has formed a composite face from the features of some of the old Puritan's living posterity. The result is a striking physiognomy—no doubt a true conception of that grand race of men who "feared God and kept their powder dry." The face is massive, the nose straight and prominent, the chin broad and determined, the mouth large and compressed, and so much as can be seen of the forehead is bold and protruding. He clutches tightly his oaken staff and as he strides forward there is a fixed, resolute look in his face and downcast eyes as if the weight of the colony were on his shoulders, but he felt fully able to support it.

This statue is intended to represent Samuel Chapin who emigrated to New England prior to 1636, and settled at Agawam, now Springfield, in 1641. From him were descended Calvin Chapin, D.D., one of the organizers of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and for thirty-two years its secretary; the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin, the eloquent New York preacher; the late Chester W. Chapin the railroad magnate of Massachusetts; Dr. Aaron L. Chapin, president of Beloit College, Wisconsin; and the subject of this sketch, Alfred C. Chapin, at present (1891) mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y. The last named is also descended on his mother's side from Lieut. William Clark who emigrated to New England in 1630, settled at Northampton in 1657, and became the ancestor of a family which has occupied an honorable position in the Connecticut valley for nearly two and a half centuries. Alfred C. Chapin was taken by his parents when an infant to Springfield, Mass., whence they removed in 1852 to Keene, N. H., and thence after ten years to Rutland, Vt. In these two latter places he attended various private and public schools until 1865 when he entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1869. He then pursued a course of law studies at the Harvard Law School where he was graduated in 1871. The following year he spent in a lawyer's office in New York city, and was there admitted to the bar in 1872.

Mr. Chapin took up his residence in Brooklyn in 1873, and was soon elected the first president of the young men's democratic club of that city. But though holding this position he took no more than a citizen's interest in politics, devoting himself closely to his profession and becoming noted for his industry, honorable methods and attention to the interest of his clients. He was fast attaining a highly honorable position at the bar when, in 1881, he received the democratic nomination for assemblyman from the eleventh district of Kings county and was elected by 1,200 majority, though the republicans carried the remainder of the ticket by 2,400. This would indicate that he was not regarded as a strict party candidate, but was supported by both republicans and democrats in the expectation that he would antagonize the corrupt rings that were then dominant in the New York legislature. He was known to be a young man of high character, thorough training, laborious habits and superior abilities, but he appeared in the assembly without any of the influences and surroundings which politicians regard as indispensable to success. He had no strong local backing, no recognized place in the political field, but he at once applied himself diligently to the work in hand, studied the legislation before the assembly and so mastered the business of that body as to be able to act with intelligence upon each measure as it arose. He took an active and conspicuous part in all the more important legislation of the session, exposed every corrupt scheme and held himself aloof from all combinations. He advocated the principle of home rule for Brooklyn and the constitutional amendment restricting the debt-making power of cities; he also secured the passage of the act known as the Chapin primary law, and being appointed chairman of a special committee to investigate the receiverships of insolvent insurance companies, received universal commendation from all parties for the fearless ability of his report. At the close of the term he was given a complimentary dinner at which Mayor Low, a republican, spoke of him as "in the full sense representative" of Brooklyn.

Returning to his constituents with a state reputation, he was in 1882 renominated and re-elected to the assembly by the increased majority of 3,650—a decided recognition of his faithful and important services. In 1883 he was chosen by a two-thirds vote speaker of the assembly and in commenting upon this the Albany "Evening Journal," the leading republican organ remarked that: "Such election was the highest possible guarantee that good and healthful legislation was intended." The first duty that awaited him in this important position—the appointment of committees—would have wrecked any man who had not both high courage and a cool brain. The task was one of supreme difficulty, and in view of his youth and limited legislative experience, even those who best knew his sterling qualities felt misgivings as to his success. But he kept his own counsel, held aloof from pressing advisers and did his work so well as to excite general admiration for his able management of the material in his hands.

In 1883 he was elected state comptroller by a majority of 16,000 over his republican competitor while the candidate for secretary of state on the same ticket with himself was defeated by 16,000. He administered the affairs of the office with conspicuous ability, realized higher rates of interest, and from the premium of the bonds sold by him, paid into the state treasury no less a sum than $100,000. Receiving a unanimous renomination he was re-elected comptroller, and during this second term performed an act of fearless duty by enforcing the law against a gigantic corporation. The Western Union Telegraph Co. had refused to pay its taxes and when the judgment had been obtained the execution issued was returned "unsatisfied." Mr. Chapin then drew and secured the passage through the legislature of a bill which forced the company to disclose its property, and within twenty-four hours after the passage

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of this bill the corporation paid $140,000 of delinquent taxes to the state.

In 1887 Mr. Chapin was unanimously nominated for mayor of Brooklyn and after a very exciting canvass in which the labor candidate polled not less than 12,000 votes, he was elected by a plurality of 882. At the close of his term, in 1889, he was renominated and re-elected by a majority vote of over 9,000, the largest ever given for a mayor of Brooklyn. This fact sufficiently indicates his great popularity with both parties and all classes. A bare enumeration of some of his official acts will show that his popularity is well founded. He laid more miles of granite pavement than all his predecessors combined; he built more school-houses than had been erected during any three previous administrations; he increased the police force of the city more than one-third; he opened small attractive parks in different localities and thus gave healthful resorts and additional breathing spaces to the people; and he inaugurated the erection of a memorial arch to the memory of the Federal dead, more magnificent than any yet projected by any other city in the country—and all this he did without laying any additional burden upon the tax-payers. Such achievements attest his great ability and public spirit and he being still a young man they foretell for him a brilliant career of future usefulness. Mr. Chapin at the close of his second term as mayor of Brooklyn was chosen to represent his district in the fifty-second congress, in place of David A. Boody, who succeeded him in the mayoralty.

GRADY, Henry Woodfin, journalist and national pacificator, was born in Athens, Ga., May 24, 1850. His father, Col. Grady, was a North Carolinian by birth and the most successful merchant of Northeast Georgia., a gentlemen of large means who was killed at Petersburg gallantly leading his regiment. His mother was Miss Ann E. Gartrell a pious and noble woman whom he cherished with a loving and beautiful reverence. He graduated at the state university of Georgia in 1868, and took a post-graduate course at the University of Virginia until 1870, when he returned to Athens. While at college in Virginia he wrote a letter for publication signed "King Hans" to the Atlanta "Constitution," then edited by Col. I. W. Avery, whose hobby was to cultivate good correspondents. That letter written by Mr. Grady, then a youth of 19, had the marks that signalized him in the maturity of his powers, the sparkle, rare vein of thought, affluent diction, descriptive verity, delicious humor and luxuriant imagination; and the editor recognizing the talent of the writer published the letter and invited more, and the imperial boy became the leader of a galaxy of fine contributors. The letter turned his career. In 1870 Col. E. Hurlburt, manager of the Western and Atlantic R. R., the state road of Georgia orginated the first press excursion, that potent and popular factor of public growth, and the "Constitution" editor, having in mind Mr. Grady's brilliance as a letter writer, telegraphed to him at Athens to represent the paper on the trip. The inexperienced youth eclipsed the entire press gang, and his reports, bristling with fact, fancy and fun, were adopted over the whole state, and the incident probably decided him to journalism, his right field. He immediately began editing the Rome, Ga., "Courier" for Mr. Dwinell, its proprietor, and then owned and edited for a while the Rome "Commercial." He was the youngest member of the Georgia press convention that met in Augusta in 1870, and made a bright speech at the banquet. In 1871 he moved to Atlanta and became the Georgia representative of the New York "Herald." In the same year he bought an interest in the Atlanta "Herald" the only southern paper that ever used a special engine and ran it with St. Clair Abrams, then with Abrams and Robert A. Alston, and in 1874-75 with Alston and Col. I. W. Avery, and on Avery's withdrawal from ill health, the paper was changed into a stock company, and suspended in 1876. In 1880 he bought a fourth interest in the Atlanta "Constitution" and remained a part owner and editor of that paper until his death. Mr. Grady was a great journalist, author and philanthropist. He had genius of the highest order. In journalism he did wonderful work. Some of his feats of correspondence for the New York "Herald" were remarkable. His letters from Florida descriptive of the presidential embroglio of 1876 when the famous returning board was in its throes were rare pieces of reportorial writing. And his narrative of the Hamburg riots in South Carolina, composed without making a note of his investigations, and covering ten columns of small type written in one night was a phenomenal achievement. His capacity for rapid work was amazing while his fertility in conceiving newspaper enterprises was audacious and prolific. His writings of every kind were full of a sparkle all his own, and had a vividness and velvety splendor peculiar to himself. The Atlanta "Herald" was a coruscation of bold surprises. His best gift was his eloquence, which a competent judge who had heard every great orator since 1850, including Everett and Choate, Webster, Clay, Hill and Prentiss, said was unsurpassed. His first notable impression was made when he gave in Atlanta his lecture "Just Human." His first national speech was Dec. 22, 1886, at the annual banquet of the New England society in New York city, that made him, from being unknown, the most noted man of the country. An extract from his speech on this occasion gives a fair illustration of his style:

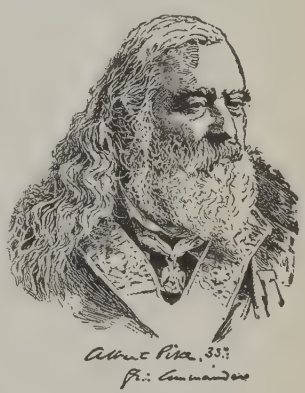
"The South has nothing for which to apologize She believes that the late struggle between the states was war and not rebellion, revolution and not conspiracy, and that her convictions were as honest as yours. I should be unjust to the dauntless spirit of the South and to my own convictions if I did not make this plain in this presence. The South has nothing to take back. In my native town of Athens is a monument that crowns its central hills—a plain white shaft. Deep cut in its shining side is a name dear to me above the names of men, that of a brave and simple man who died in brave and simple faith. Not for all the glories of New England—from Plymouth Rock all the way—would I exchange the heritage he left me in his soldier's death. To the foot of that shaft I shall send my children's children to reverence him who ennobled their name with his heroic blood. But, sir, speaking from the shadow of that memory, which I honor as I do nothing else on earth, I say that the cause in which he suffered and for which he gave his life, was adjudged by higher and fuller wisdom than his or mine, and I am glad that the omniscient God held the balance of battle in his Almighty hand, and that human slavery was swept forever from American soil—the American Union saved from the wreck of war."

Then followed his great prohibition speech in Atlanta in 1887; his address at the Texas state fair in Dallas to 25,000 people in October 1888; his

oration to the societies of the Virginia University, Charlottesville, June 24, 1889, and his final address, the greatest of his life, and the cause of his death, in December, 1889, before the merchants' association of Boston. Mr. Grady was a composite character. With a fervent nature, boundless energy when interested and intense self will, he had a steady and thoughtful conservatism. Of a glittering imagination, he was self-poised, tactful and just Passion

never governed him in large matters and he subordinated prejudice and temper to success with a firm will. He met trying occasions with consummate control and judgment. He was a cool user of needed discretion, and his self-command was marvelous. He put wonderful restraints on his impetuous nature. The deliberate effort with which he wrought results was extraordinary. He had a bent to large matters. The whole tendency of his thought and labor was to great public achievements. He aided beyond any other man the southern Chautauqua scheme now in full blast, the getting up and success of two vast Atlanta expositions of 1887 and 1889, the Young Men's Christian Association building in valuable use, the election of Gen. Gordon as governor, the Confederate Veterans' Home, the running of the weekly "Constitution" to 150,000 subscribers, and other projects equally important. But his crowning act, giving him sudden national fame and evincing genuine statesmanship, was the invasion of the North with mighty sectional questions, and their discussion with such tact, eloquence and ability as to capture the people while illuminating the subject, and doing more than any other for national pacification. He never uttered an imprudent word, conclusive test of his well-balanced genius. It showed his power that he competed at the North with the most distinguished statesmen and orators of the nation, putting his section properly and without offense before the country. His oratory was captivating, holding his hearers enthused and electrified from the first to the last word, and ending in a blaze of patriotism. He was charming in private conversation and at dinings and other times showed his wonderful gift of attractive talk. In social coteries with senators, governors, judges and their wives he held them enchained with his humorous and eloquent utterances which they delightedly allowed him to engross. He had an unfailing public spirit and was lavishly liberal in charity, aid and sympathy. He never spoke unkindly of anyone. He had a boyish sportiveness that was always displaying itself in contagious ways. He joined the Methodist church when young and rejoined in Atlanta in 1886, under the Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison and became a steward. He married October, 1872, Julia King at Athens, Ga. The expression of regret at his death was universal over the country. He had made himself the largest young national figure under this great government. The extent of Mr. Grady's work and the reach of his utterances cannot be now measured. Putting the war behind, he directed thought to the united future. He did the mission of a national peacemaker as no other American has, and one of the strongest feelings at his sad demise was that he had been taken at the very threshold of his fame and genius from a public usefulness that no mortal could measure. He steadily refused public office, though a strong public sentiment named him for the U. S. senate, and had he lived he would have been sent to that august body. Of his "Life and Speeches," in one volume, an immense edition was sold. A fund of over $20,000 contributed from all parts of the country erected a monument in Atlanta, which was unveiled with imposing ceremonies on Oct. 21, 1891, and which gives the date of his death Dec. 23, 1889.

PIKE, Albert, lawyer, poet, philologist, and the highest Masonic dignitary in the United States, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1809. In early childhood he removed to Newburyport in the same state, at which place and at Framingham he received his early education. In 1825 he entered Harvard College, supporting himself at the same time by teaching. Having studied at home for the junior class, and passed the examination to enter in 1826, he found that the tuition of the two previous years was required to be paid, and declining to do this, he completed his own education, teaching the meanwhile at Fairhaven and Newburyport, where he was principal of the grammar school, and afterwards had a private school of his own. In later years the degree of master of arts was conferred on him by the Harvard faculty. In March, 1831, he went to the West, and thence with a trading party to Santa Fé. In September, 1832, he joined a trapping party at Taos, with which he went down the Pecos river and into the Staked Plains, where with four others he left the party and traveling for the most part on foot, reached Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 10, 1832. His adventures during these expeditions in which he underwent many hardships are related in a volume of "Prose Sketches and Poems," published in 1834. While teaching, in 1833, below Van Buren and on Little Piney river, he contributed articles to the Little Rock "Advocate," which attracted the attention of Robert Crittenden, through whom he was made assistant editor of that paper, which he afterwards owned for upwards of two years. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, having read only the first volume of Blackstone, the judge of the territorial superior court saying as he gave the license that it was not like giving a medical diploma, because as a lawyer he could not take anyone's life. He subsequently made an extensive study of the law being his own teacher, and practiced until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he recruited a company of cavalry, and was present at the battle of Buena Vista, being attached to Col. Charles May's squadron of dragoons. In 1848 he fought a duel with Gov. John S. Roane, on the occasion of an account of that battle written by him, and which Gov. Roane considered reflected unjustly on the Arkansas regiment. In 1849 he was admitted to



the bar of the supreme court of the United States, at the same time with Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. A famous case pleaded by him before that tribunal was the claim of Henry M. Rector for the Hot Springs. In 1853 he transferred his law office to New Orleans, having, in preparation for practice before the courts of Louisiana, read the "Pandects," making a translation into English of the first volume, as well as numerous French authorities, and he has also written an unpublished work in three volumes upon "The Maxims of the Roman and French Law." He resumed practice in Arkansas in 1857. In 1859, having been for many years attorney for the Choctaw Indians, he, with three others, secured the award by the U. S. senate to that tribe of $2,981,247. He was the first proposer of a Pacific railroad convention, and was sent as delegate to several conventions of the kind before the war, at one time obtaining from the Louisiana legislature a charter for a road with *termini* at San Francisco and Guaymas. During the war of secession he was sent by the Confederate government to negotiate with the five civilized tribes in Indian territory to secure their alliance and adhesion, and commanded a brigade of Cherokees at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was also for a short time on the supreme bench of Arkansas. In 1867 he edited the "Appeal" at Memphis, and in 1868 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided, practicing before the courts until 1880. From this time he has devoted himself to literary pursuits and to masonry. In his twentieth year Gen. Pike composed the "Hymns to the Gods," poems published in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1839, and included in "Nugae," a volume of poems privately printed in 1854. In 1873 and 1882 he printed, also privately, two other collections of poems. In 1840–45 he was the author of five volumes of Law Reports, in 1845 of the "Arkansas Form-Book," in 1859 of "Masonic Statutes and Regulations," and in 1870 of "Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry." Unpublished translations of the Rig Veda, the Zend Avesta, and other works of Aryan literature (with comments) upon which at an advanced age he is still engaged, fill seventeen or eighteen volumes of manuscript, without blemish or erasure. He has composed numerous masonic rituals, and replied to Pope Leo XIII's bull against masonry. Since 1859 he was grand commander for life of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, the mother supreme council of the world. He was also at the head of the royal order of Scotland in the United States. His residence was in the Holy House of the Temple, corner of Third and E streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., where he died April 2, 1891.

CALHOUN, Patrick, R. R. promoter was born at Fort Hill, Pendleton district, S. C., March 21, 1856, at the home of John C. Calhoun, who was his grandfather. His mother was a daughter of the noted Gen. Duff Green (p. 233). He was left fatherless in 1865, and rode on horseback to Gen. Green's home at Dalton, Ga., in 1871. He was admitted to the bar at Dalton at the age of nineteen, and in the following year engaged in the practice of his profession at St. Louis, landing there with but two dollars in his pocket. At the end of two years he relinquished practice on account of broken health, and retired to a farm of his brother's in Arkansas. On recovering his strength he settled in Atlanta, Ga. (July, 1878), and began there the practice of law, which he has since continued. Soon after this time he was active in organizing the "Calhoun Land Co." and the "Florence Planting Co." for the purpose of raising cotton in the Mississippi valley, and in 1886 at the age of thirty he conceived and consummated a plan by which he and his friends gained control of the Central Railroad Co., of Georgia, the wealthiest corporation in the state, electing Gen. E. P. Alexander (q. v.) its president, and advancing the market value of its shares from $70 to $135. He also devised and helped to carry out the important negotiations connected with the great Terminal Co. of the South, which controls over 8,000 miles of railroad; and in 1889 he was appointed general counsel for the Terminal Co., and the Central Railroad Co. Mr. Calhoun has inherited many of John C. Calhoun's intellectual traits, together with Duff Green's large conceptions and bold, adventurous spirit. It was an unusual thing for a young man of thirty, without means or friends, to plan and carry out successfully the capture of two extensive railway systems, enlisting in his aid the ablest railroad men and richest capitalists. The case has no parallel in business affairs, and it is not surprising that the attention of a powerful party in Georgia should have been fixed on him as the representative of the state in the U. S. senate. Mr. Calhoun is an able lawyer and a philosophical student, and with his ancestral prestige and high capacities a brilliant career is before him.

Pat Calhoun

DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell, R. R. president, was born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834, in the old homestead which has been in the possession of the Depew family for over two hundred years. On his father's side he descended from old Huguenot stock, his ancestors having been among the emigrants from France, who after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, came to America and settled in Westchester county, naming New Rochelle after La Rochelle, France, immortalized in connection with Henri of Navarre, in Macaulay's poem "Ivry." On his mother's side, Mr. Depew descended from Roger Sherman, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grand-uncle of Mr. Depew's mother, Martha Mitchell, daughter of Chauncey R. Mitchell. Late in the seventeenth century, the family settled in Peekskill and purchased the farm where the old homestead stands and which is still the property of Mr. Depew. As a boy, Mr. Depew went to school in his native village, where he was more noted for his ability as an athlete and for his humor and fun than for special industry in study. He was, however, properly prepared for college and at the age of eighteen entered Yale, graduating in 1856. This was the year of the first candidate for the presidency offered by the new republican party and the young student's interest was at once awakened in politics, especially in the direction of the new movement, which he joined. Determining to study law as a profession, he went into the office of Hon. William Nelson in Peekskill, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. Although still so young a man he had gained recognition among the leading politicians and was esteemed a valuable adherent to the new republican cause, and was sent as a delegate to the republican state convention in that year, 1856. In 1859 he began practice, but though he was a good worker his attention was soon drawn off by the political situation, out of which was presently to dawn the exciting campaign of 1860, which was

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Chauncey M. Depew

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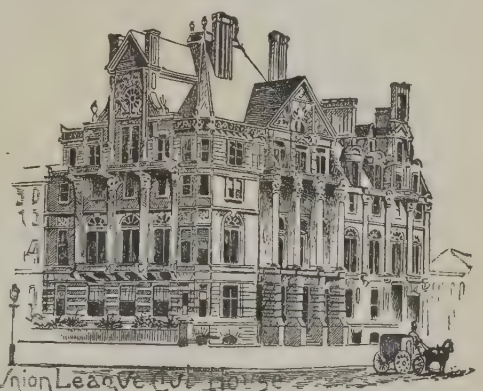
to give Abraham Lincoln to the country. Mr. Depew took the stump during that period, and especially through the ninth congressional district of the state of New York he addressed large and enthusiastic audiences and made a very deep impression upon them both as an orator and as a logician. Despite his interest in the sports and pleasures of student life,

Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Depew had none the less succeeded in obtaining a very thorough education and particularly in classic lore, a fact which made him more than usually well equipped for public oratory and supplied him with illustrations and the tools of his trade, so to speak, by his readily accepted draughts upon the master minds of ancient Greece and Rome This campaign resulted for Mr. Depew in a series of marvelous forensic triumphs, which, while in the highest degree complimentary to his power of holding a large number of people by his eloquence also did excellent service to the party he was supporting. In the following year, Mr. Depew ran for the assembly and by his personal popularity alone succeeded in obtaining his election in a democratic district, by a majority of 259. In 1862, he was re-elected, and during this session was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means. At the close of his term in the assembly, a number of prominent business men in New York city tendered to Mr. Depew a public banquet. In 1863, the republican party of New York nominated Mr. Depew for secretary of state, and throughout this campaign his industry and his capacity for the exhausting work were shown to be unusual. During six consecutive weeks he spoke twice a day, the result being that he gained a remarkable victory, being elected by a majority of 30,000. During the beginning of President Johnson's occupancy of the presidential chair, he had it in mind to appoint Mr. Depew collector of the port of New York, but a personal difficulty with one of the senators from that state caused him to change his mind. At a later period, Mr. Depew was offered the position of United States minister to Japan, but declined the office, after having had the commission in his possession for a month. Mr. Depew had by this time about decided to go out of politics, and in 1866, the offer by Com. Vanderbilt of the appointment of attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Co. decided him in this conclusion. He at once entered upon the duties of his new position with all his energy and industry and discarded from his mind all ideas of political preferment. In 1869 occurred the important consolidation of the New York Central with the New York & Harlem Railroad, when Mr. Depew was appointed attorney of the new organization, which was called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. Mr. Depew's rise in the business of railroad managing was throughout unique; as, unlike such men as Thomas A. Scott, Samuel Sloan, Robert Garrett, George R. Blanchard and James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew had no practical experience in railroading. He was lifted up to the elevated position to which he attained simply on account of his character, ability and standing as a man of affairs and as a capable and highly qualified lawyer. The growth of the Vanderbilt system represents one of the most extraordinary movements in the transportation interests in this country and Mr. Depew grew with it. Ten years after his entrance into the system as attorney for a single line, he was holding the office of general counsel of all roads. while he was a director in each of them, including the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore & Nickel Plate. In 1872, a temporary disruption in the republican party caused the introduction into politics of the organization known as the "independent party" with Horace Greeley as the candidate for the presidency—and Mr. Depew permitted his name to go upon the state ticket of that party as a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. The entire movement went down into oblivion with the celerity with which it had been originated and Mr. Depew's candidacy went with it. In 1874, Mr. Depew was made a regent of the state university and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. These positions he accepted and their duties he fulfilled, but the constantly increasing strain of toil which fell to him in his capacity as general counsel of the Vanderbilt roads was such that he was unable to devote much time or attention to anything else, especially as in this connection he was frequently an advocate before the courts and particularly the supreme court of the United States in the interests of the company which he served. On such occasions, the announcement that he would present an argument was always followed by the gathering of an audience quite outside the character of those who generally assembled in the supreme court-room. Few men could more surely engage and hold the attention of the justices of the supreme court than he, and his success before them was considered phenomenal. During all these years of active work, before the public and in the courts and in other places where he was frequently reported in the daily press, Mr. Depew had naturally impressed the state and city of New York with a very warm appreciation of his ability as a public speaker. Particularly, he had gained a reputation such as has been achieved by few in this country as an after-dinner orator, whose brilliancy and humor made it a great pleasure



to listen to him. It soon began to be understood that no public banquet or other festival was complete without the presence of Mr. Depew. However pleasing and interesting this reputation might have been to him, however, it was a fact that Mr. Depew used such gatherings mainly for the purpose of relieving his mind from the severe strain of mental labor to which it was put in the natural course of his regular duties. Outside of these duties, with the exception of such festive occasions as have been suggested, Mr. Depew seldom appeared publicly, except on the occasion of a

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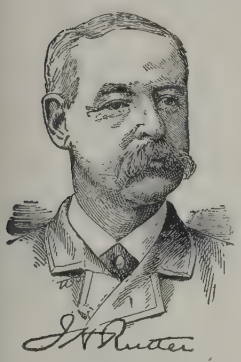
political emergency. Such had been the case when Mr. Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in 1860; again there appeared to be reason for calling upon him at the time of the independent movement in 1872, and in 1881, the resignation of the two senators from the state of New York, Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, resulted in a factional struggle in the republican party between the "stalwarts" and "half-

breeds" as they were termed, which brought Mr. Depew again to the front, this time as a candidate for the U. S. senatorship. The balloting in the assembly of the state of New York began on May 31st, and there being a majority of republicans in each house, after the first ballot they went into joint convention with eighteen names before them as candidates. On the democratic side the ballots were cast unanimously for Hon. Francis Kernan as successor to Mr. Platt and John C. Jacobs to succeed Mr. Conkling, up to the twenty-second ballot after which they settled upon Clarkson N. Potter. On the second joint ballot Mr. Depew tied Mr. Platt; on the third he led by two, and he kept on increasing until on the fourteenth ballot he led by twenty-nine and on the seventeenth and on the twenty-fourth he only lacked ten votes of election. The termination of this extraordinary struggle, one of the most remarkable ever known in the political history of the state was finally precipitated by the assassination of President Garfield on July 2, 1881, by Charles Guiteau. This tragedy made it necessary that the state of New York should no longer remain unrepresented in the senate of the Union and in order to effect this, Mr. Depew determined to retire from the struggle and withdrew his name; this broke the deadlock which was held for some weeks, and on July 8th, Hon. Warner Miller was nominated in caucus and the nomination was ratified in the joint convention on the forty-eighth ballot. In 1882, on the resignation of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., the accession to that office of Mr. James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president and continued to hold that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885, when he was raised to the presidency of the road and thus became the executive head of one of the greatest railroad corporations in the world. Mr. Depew continues to hold this office up to the time of the present writing. Meanwhile his reputation and influence as a man of affairs has continued to spread and he was regarded as one of the most prominent statesmen of the time in America. His eloquence as an orator was not by any means confined to those characteristic speeches which belong to after-dinner oratory. In public addresses on grave occasions: the unveiling of soldiers' monuments, at grand army meetings, on the occasions of gatherings of notable citizens for the purpose of discussing some important political or other incident or occurrence, Mr. Depew was always thought of among the first chosen to address the public on whatever topic might be presented. It was recognized that his general mental equipment, quickness of understanding and aptness of perception of the principle points in any question presented to him were quite unusual, while his self-possession and his wit rendered him a dangerous antagonist in political discussion and a most popular orator under any circumstances. As a mere suggestion of the character of his oratory, the following from a speech of Mr. Depew, before a reunion of the army of the Potomac in 1887, may be offered: "This is a republic and neither Mammon nor anarchy shall be king. The American asks only for a fair field and an equal chance. He believes that every man is entitled for himself and his children to the full enjoyment of all he honestly earns, but he will seek and find a means for eradicating the conditions which hopelessly handicap him from the start. In this contest he does not want the assistance of the red flag and he regards with equal hostility those who march under that banner and those who furnish argument and excuse for its existence." To quote again from Mr. Depew and illustrating the many-sidedness of his mental equipment: "The bullet of Guiteau struck down President Garfield and in the whirlwind of resentment and revenge, Gen. Arthur, by the very nature of his position became the object of the most cruel suspicion and assault. In that hour the real greatness of his character became resplendent. The politician gave place to the statesman and the partisan to the president." Of Gen. Hancock, Mr. Depew spoke thus: "Of all our generals he was in appearance, the ideal soldier. His splendid physique, his martial bearing and his chivalric carriage made him the idol of his troops and endeared him to his countrymen. He stood like a wall at Gettysburg and saved the North from invasion; he charged like a crusader at the Wilderness and snatched victory from defeat. I remember as it was but yesterday, McClellan's dispatch to his wife which thrilled the country: 'Hancock, was superb to-day.' And when the accounts came of the conflict we learned that it was a bayonet-charge, led by himself which turned the tide of battle and saved the army." Speaking of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Depew said: "Doubt and debate are the safety-valves of freedom and Thomas Jefferson created both. He feared the loss of popular rights in centralization and believed that the reserved powers of the states were the only guarantees of the liberties of the people. He stands supreme in our history as a political leader and left no successor." Before the convention of the republican party at Chicago, in 1888, Mr. Depew was a prominent candidate for the presidency. On the first ballot, he received ninety-nine votes to Harrison's eighty, Sherman leading with 229. On the second ballot, Harrison had gained eleven votes and Depew held his own. On the third ballot a push was made for Alger and Mr. Depew dropped eight votes. It being obvious that a nomination was not possible under the existing conditions, as Mr. Depew concentrated the full strength of his state, he withdrew his name as a candidate, whereupon the larger part of the New York vote went for Harrison and an adjournment taking place over Sunday, he was nominated on the Monday following. It will thus be seen that in the interests of the party Mr. Depew had practically given up the senatorship of the state of New York and an excellent chance for the presidency of the United States. Mr. Depew's public positions were numerous and important. Besides

being president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., and the West Shore Railroad Co., he was also president of the Union League Club of New York, and of the Yale Alumni Association of that city, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Union Trust Co. of New York, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and of St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Depew was married on Nov. 9, 1871, to Alice Hegemen.

RUTTER, James H, president of the New York Central Railroad Co., was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 3, 1836. His father removed to Providence, R. I., when he was still an infant; and there he obtained most of his education at the common schools, afterwards passing through a classical course in the Schofield Commercial College, in which he remained until the latter part of 1853. In the meantime his parents had removed to Elmira, N. Y., where they settled in 1850. Having completed his education, he joined them; and in 1854 obtained a clerkship in the freight office of the Erie railroad, at Elmira, in which he continued until 1855, when he was appointed cashier of the Williamsport and Elmira freight office at Williamsport, Pa. Here Mr. Rutter remained until late in the autumn of 1857, when he received an offer to enter the service of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana road, and was established as a clerk in their freight office at Chicago; and in March, 1858, he was appointed freight agent at Chicago of the Chicago and Milwaukee road. In the meantime Mr. Rutter's earlier employers on the Erie road had not lost sight of him, and recognizing the ability with which he discharged his duties with other roads, offered him the position of freight agent at Elmira, N. Y., which he assumed in December, 1859, and held until March, 1864. He was then transferred to Buffalo to hold a similar position, but of much greater importance and with duties more laborious and more responsible. Two years later Mr. Rutter was transferred to the position of assistant general freight agent at New York, and this position he continued to hold until 1872. By this time Mr. Rutter's quite unusual ability had come under the observation of most of the trunk lines, and Com. Vanderbilt induced him to accept the position of general freight agent of the New York Central. In June, 1877, he was made general traffic manager; and in 1880 the office of third vice-president of the New York Central was created for the purpose of giving Mr. Rutter the appointment. While holding this position he had charge of the extensive and costly improvements made by the company at Rochester, N. Y. In May, 1883, Wm. H. Vanderbilt determined to retire from active duty as president of the New York Central, and after due consideration decided to place Mr. Rutter in that office. The result of this action was to put a thoroughly experienced and competent railroad man, trained to the business, especially in its freight department, in place of Mr. Vanderbilt, who was chiefly a capitalist and financier; and the practical effect was an immediate and marked increase in the volume of business which came to the road. Mr. Rutter was a man of original ideas, and made many improvements—not the least of which was the establishment of the now well-known "Bureau of Information" in the Grand Central Depot of New York. Mr. Rutter's thoroughness in the carrying out of the heavy responsibilities which had fallen to him, and the fidelity to his employers which was a dominating feature of his character, caused a strain upon his faculties and upon his physical capacity which proved to be more than they could bear. His health began to fail in 1884; and although he gave up business for a time and traveled, and sought to renew his health in Florida and other health resorts, the inroads of disease had gone too far, and he died June 27, 1885. Mrs. Rutter, who had been ill for some time, died within a few days of her husband, and the two were buried at the same time and in the same grave.



DUVAL, Horace Clark, secretary, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4, 1851, and has always resided in that city. On his father's side he came from a Huguenot family which settled in Virginia in the eighteenth century, and on his mother's from old revolutionary stock, two of his maternal ancestors having been officers in the Continental army. Young Duval was graduated from college in 1867 and at first started in the banking business in Wall street, but left that for the railroad business. On the dissolution of the trunk line pool, of which he had been made secretary in 1874, he accepted an invitation from J. H. Rutter, at that time traffic manager and afterwards president of the New York Central Railroad, to become his private secretary. Ever since that time he has been private secretary of the president of the New York Central, having been retained in that position by Chauncey M. Depew, who succeeded to the presidency on the death of Mr. Rutter. To the fulfillment of the arduous, exacting and responsible duties of his official position, Mr. Duval brought a combination of qualities of rare intellectual and temperamental excellence. Quick and alert in his mental action, unusually accurate in his judgment of men, and endowed with a vivid perception of the necessities involved in any order or instruction which might be given him by his superior officer; he has also distinguished himself by a suavity of manner and an amiability and unselfishness of character which have given him unusual popularity and the reputation among his friends of being a charming companion. Serving a man with so many and such various calls upon his time and attention as Mr. Depew, Mr. Duval has shown the possession of exactly the qualities needed for one standing between such a prominent personality and the public. Mr. Duval is an enthusiastic yachtsman and equally enthusiastic in his devotion to the militia, having won the gold cross of honor for twenty years service. He is first lieutenant of company I 7th regiment N. G., S. N. Y. While his business duties lie in the Grand Central depot of New York, he is none the less a true citizen of Brooklyn, being treasurer of the Brooklyn Club and vice-president of the Excelsior Club and one of the earnest "young republicans" of that city. He is also a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Calumet, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Alcyone Boat Club and the Mountain Toboggan Club of Central Valley, N. Y. He married, in 1878, Ida L. Frost, a beautiful and intellectual girl, descended from the New York Livingston stock which originated with Robert Livingston, the first "lord

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of the manor," who died in Albany in 1725. They have one child, a son, Clive Livingston, who is one of the youngest living representatives of the Livingston stock. Besides his official duties and correspondence, Mr. Duval has charge of the private accounts of Mr. Depew as well as of the issuing of all passes from the president's department. Despite the exhaustion of his time by his numerous official and social duties, Mr. Duval has given evidence of being a writer of very bright and original poetry, some of which has been contributed by him to the columns of the leading humorous and other periodicals.

WEBB, William Seward, corporation president, and physician, was born in New York city Jan. 31, 1851. He is the son of James Watson Webb and Laura Virginia, daughter of Jacob L. Cram, New York merchant. His grandfather was Gen. Samuel B. Webb (q.v.), who was born in western Connecticut, Puritan stock, Gen. Webb, who was a "minute man" took an active part in the American revolution, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, with his own regiment. He was also an aide-de-camp to Gen. Israel Putman, and aide-de-camp and intimate friend of Washington. In 1860 William Seward went to Brazil with his father and mother, the former being U. S. minister to that country in 1861-69. The son returned to the United States in 1864, however, and attended Col. Churchill's Military School at Sing Sing for five years, and then took a two years' course at Columbia College, New York city, and afterwards studied medicine in Vienna, Austria, for two years, spending also a year in France and England, and finally took a two years' course of study in medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He secured through competitive examination an appointment as physician at St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, remaining there for two years and a half, at the end of which he began practice as a physician in New York, but soon gave it up to do business in Wall street. Three years later he married Lila Osgood, a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, and in 1883 at Mr Vanderbilt's request, he took the management of the Wagner Palace Car Co. in New York, which company he reorganized becoming its president. He is now a director in several railroad companies, and has been appointed a colonel on the staff of the governor of Vermont, in which state he is also inspector-general of rifle practice.

KINNERSLEY, Ebenezer, electrician and professor of English and natural philosophy in the College of Philadelphia from 1753 to 1773, was born in Gloucester, England, Nov. 30, 1711. He came to America with his parents in 1714, when his father, William Kinnersley, became pastor of the first Baptist church organized in Pennsylvania. The son was educated by his father, and for a brief time engaged in teaching school. In 1739 he married a sister of Edward Duffield, an associate in making scientific experiments with Benjamin Franklin, with whom Mr. Kinnersley was then brought into close companionship. Franklin after returning from a visit to Boston, where he had observed the effects produced by Dr. Spence experimenting with a glass tube and silk, communicated this information to his Philadelphia friends, among whom were Kinnersley, Duffield and Philip Syng. In 1746 Mr Kinnersley became so much interested in pursuing his investigations on this subject that he devoted all his time to it. Their famous "Philadelphia experiments" were published in London, and the discoveries revealed in them astonished the learned men of all Europe. The properties of "electric fire," as it was called, engrossed the attention of all scientific scholars of that day, and the discoveries of Franklin and Kinnersley made their names famous. In 1848 Kinnersley demonstrated that the electric fluid could be made to pass through water, and about the same time invented the "magical picture" and produced the ringing of chimes in bells. In 1751 he delivered lectures in Philadelphia on "The Newly Discovered Electrical Fire," the first experimental lectures on electricity ever given in America or Europe. He explained the nature and properties of "the wonderful element" with remarkable success. He went to Boston soon after and repeated the same lectures in Faneuil Hall. While in that city he discovered the difference between electricity that was produced by the glass and by sulphur globes. Previously the theory of Du Fay as to vitreous and resinous electricity was generally accepted, but Kinnersley's proved that the positive and negative theory was correct. In March, 1752, three months before Franklin drew electricity from the clouds, Mr. Kinnersley in lectures delivered at Newport, R.I., proved that houses and barns might be protected from lightning. The fame he had achieved induced the trustees to elect him head-master of the English department in the College of Philadelphia in 1753, and from 1755 to 1772 he filled the chair of English, including natural philosophy and oratory. In 1757 Mr. Kinnersley invented an electrical thermometer, and that year was the first to prove that heat could be produced by electricity. There is a window in his memory at the University of Pennsylvania. He died July 4, 1778 in Philadelphia.

WOODFORD, Stewart Lyndon, lawyer, was born in New York city Sept. 3, 1835. He studied at Yale College and also at Columbia, graduating from the latter institution in 1854. In 1857 he commenced the practice of law in New York. He was successful as a lawyer and soon began to make himself prominent in politics. In 1860 he was appointed messenger of the electoral college of his state to convey to Washington the vote of New York in favor of Abraham Lincoln for president. The following year Mr. Woodford became assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. He remained in this office until 1862 when he volunteered in the Union army. After service in Virginia he was transferred to South Carolina, and became chief of staff to Gen. Q. A. Gilmore. He was subsequently made military commandant at Charleston and then at Savannah and rose to the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he returned to New York and in 1865 was nominated on the republican ticket for lieutenant-governor. He was elected and continued to hold that office until 1868. In 1870 he was nominated for the governorship but was defeated by John T. Hoffman. In 1872 he was elected to congress, was also chosen presidential elector-at-large, and was president of the electoral college of New York, which cast the vote of the state for Gen. Grant on his second election to the presidency. In 1877 Gen. Woodford was appointed U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, in which he had been assistant sixteen years before. On retiring from that office he again engaged in the practice of law in which he has since remained. He has been active in educational matters, is trustee of Cornell University, and has received the degree of A.M. from Yale and Columbia and of LL.D. from Trinity.

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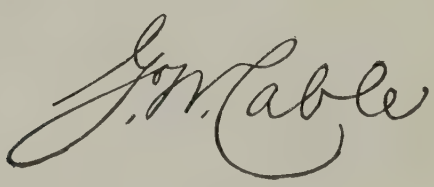
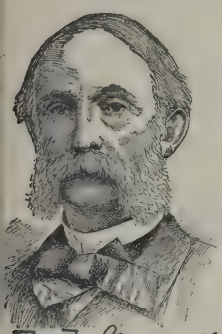
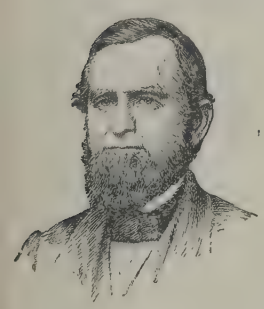


MUNGER, Theodore Thornton, clergyman and author, was born at Bainbridge, N. Y., March 5, 1830. He was fitted for college in the schools of his native town, matriculated at Yale in 1847 and was graduated in the class of 1851. He then entered the Yale Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1855. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational church soon after; was called to the pastorate of a church in Dorchester, Mass., in 1856, continuing there until 1860; spent two years in study and travel; had charge of a church in Haverhill, Mass., from 1862 until 1870, and from 1870 until 1875 of one in Lawrence, Mass., and in 1875 visited California, where he remained for a year. During his stay in the West he established at San José, Cal., a Congregational church, which is now in a flourishing condition. Upon his return to the East he became pastor of a church at North Adams, Mass., where he labored until 1885, since which time he has ministered to a church at New Haven, Conn. In 1883 Illinois College conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1887 he was chosen a fellow of Yale University. Dr. Munger's career as an author began with "On the Threshold" (1881). He has since published: "The Freedom of Faith" (1883); "Lamps and Paths" (1885); and "The Appeal to Life" (1887). All of these volumes are collections of sermons and lectures. They are marked by chaste and flexible diction, deep thought, and unfailing sympathy with the needs and aspirations of humanity.



T. T. Munger

PARKER, Charles, manufacturer, was born at Cheshire, Conn., Jan. 2, 1809. He is descended from one of the first families that settled in Hartford, Conn. A poor boy, he lived out on a farm, attending school in winter, until he was eighteen years of age. He then entered the employ of a manufacturer of pewter buttons, at wages of $6 per month and board. His business career began in 1829, when, with a capital of only $70, he entered into contract for the manufacture of coffee mills. So successful was this venture from a business point of view, that he soon formed a partnership with a neighbor, to continue the making of the mills, and to add other small wares. A year later, selling out his interest to his partner, he purchased land in what was then the centre of Meriden, where now his extensive factory is located, and there built his first shop. It would not be true to say that Mr. Parker's prosperity in business has been uninterrupted; trying times have come more than once, but he has been undaunted and upright, and has brought out of all his revêtses the confidence and esteem of his business associates. The facilities of transportation were poor when he erected his first factory, the Connecticut river passing by Middletown, eight miles distant, being the least expensive highway for freight, but this difficulty he resolutely overcame. He was the first to introduce steam-power into the manufactories of Meriden, and has added four great plants, located in different quarters of the town, to the original works in the centre. These produce a variety of goods in iron and silver and other metals, such as wood screws, bench vises, coffee-mills, spectacles, eye-glasses, shade-rollers, spoons, ladles, scales, door-latches, handles, hinges, window fastenings, clocks, machinery and machinists' tools, and the celebrated Parker breech-loading double-barreled shot gun. Every department of his extensive works is managed with ease and precision, owing to a thorough system of organization, in which one mind is the controlling force. He has often been importuned by his fellow-citizens to accept public office, but only once with success, when he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for mayor. He was elected the first mayor of the city of Meriden, and served two terms. Mr. Parker has been among the foremost in advancing the religious interests of his city. As an ardent Methodist he was the pioneer among laymen in building up Methodism in his city. In his early business years he fitted up a room in one of his shops, to which he invited people to come for religious services. In 1847 a Methodist church was built, for which he gave the land and about three-fourths of the building fund of $6,000, and in 1866, when the spacious and elegant First Methodist Episcopal church was erected, he contributed $40,000, one-half of the cost. In 1831 he married Abi Lewis Eddy, of Berlin, Conn. Ten children have been born to them, of whom three are living.



Chas. Parker

CABLE, George Washington, author, was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1844, son of George Washington and Rebecca (Boardman) Cable. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Massachusetts, and through her he derived traits of character that may be called distinctively northern. At the age of fourteen he was obliged to leave school to help support the family, his father having died, after losing his property, and found employment in a store as clerk, where he remained until 1863. His next experience of life was as a volunteer in the Confederate army, in the 4th Mississippi cavalry, and serving until the close of the war, he spent his leisure time in studying Latin, mathematics and the Bible. On his return to New Orleans he became an errand boy for a mercantile house; later he studied civil engineering, but practiced it for a short time only, a malarial fever, contracted in the swamps of the Atchafalaya river, compelling him to give up that kind of employment. About this time he began contributing to the New Orleans "Picayune," over the pseudonym "Drop Shot"; and his critiques, humorous articles and poems were so favorably received that, in 1869, he secured a place on the editorial staff, though he lost it a few months later. Returning to business life, he was an accountant and corresponding clerk for a cotton-dealer until 1879, when the death of his employer set him adrift once more. This sudden change in affairs was by no means calamitous to him, for some sketches of Creole life, which had been appearing in "Scribner's Monthly," had been so highly praised in the North, as well as in the South, that he was encouraged to devote himself to literature. "Old Creole Days" (1879; new ed., 1883) was followed by "The Grandissimes" (1880), of which the "Nation" said: "In painting the Creole life of New Orleans at the beginning of the century, he has in effect broken new ground, and, as the soil is rich, one's first impression is that he has

G. W. Cable

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contented himself with merely overturning it. But, rich as it is, it needs an artist to exploit it with the success shown in the 'Grandissimes,' and Mr. Cable is a literary artist of unusual powers." His next works were: "Madame Delphine" (1881); "Dr. Sevier" (1882), and "The Creoles of Louisiana" (1884; new ed., 1886); then came a book of an entirely different character, a study of social and political conditions, entitled "The Silent South, the Freedman's Case in Equity, and the Convict Lease System" (1885). Meanwhile a spirit of hostile criticism had been awakened in the South, especially in New Orleans, and those who had flattered Mr. Cable for his descriptions of life now began to deny the truthfulness of his writings, so that when the novelist turned essayist and dared to suggest that southern civilization had some defects, he met with decided antagonism. In 1885 he removed to New England, making his home at Simsbury, Conn., near Hartford, but removing to Northampton, Mass., the following year. Several tours through the northern states were made, one of them with Mark Twain, the authors giving readings from their own works. Mr. Cable takes an active part in religious work, and for some time taught a great class of hundreds of Sunday-school teachers, which met in Tremont Temple, Boston, every Saturday. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale University. In 1887 he published "Bonaventure: A Prose Pastoral of Acadian Louisiana," comprising the stories "Grande Pointe," "Carancro," and "Au Large"; in 1889, "Strange True Stories of Louisiana; in 1890, "The Negro Question." He was the editor of "Current Literature" in 1897. As a novelist, Mr. Cable owes his position both to his knowledge of Creole life and character and to his style, which unites force and delicacy of expression, and readily lends itself to the dramatic, the humorous or the pathetic. Of "Madame Delphine," he has said: "If I could write another story like that I would be happy." Mr. Cable's home, "Tarry a While," is about a mile from the centre of Northampton, in grounds odorned with many varieties of trees.

JONES, Joseph Russell, statesman, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula co., O., Feb. 17, 1823. His father, Joel Jones, the sixth son of Capt. Samuel Jones, of Hebron, Conn., was an officer in the French and Indian war. At the age of thirteen Joseph Russell was placed in a store at Conneaut, his mother and other members of the family at the same time removing to Rockton, Ill. He remained with his employers for two years, and then decided to follow his family and seek his fortune in the West. He remained in Rockton for two years, and in 1840 went to Galena, then the largest and most flourishing city in northwestern Illinois, determined to better his condition. He accepted, at a small salary, a clerkship which he filled for about six months, after which he entered the employ of one of the leading merchants of the city. His employer advanced him rapidly, finally giving him a partnership in the business, which was continued successfully and profitably until 1856, when the copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Jones retired. In 1846 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Galena and Minnesota Packet Co., a position he held for fifteen years. In 1860 he was elected member of the twenty-second general assembly from the Galena district

J. R. Jones.

He soon became one of the most active and influential members of the legislature, and was prominently identified with many measures of great public interest. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of U. S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois. This appointment required him to change his residence to Chicago, and brought him in contact with other and larger interests than those that had previously claimed his attention. In 1863 he organized the Chicago West Division Railway Co., was elected its president, and by his systematic and skillful management brought it to a high condition of prosperity. In the midst of his official duties he found time to take part in various other commercial and manufacturing enterprises, all of which added to his ample fortune, and brought him into notice as one of the most successful and influential men of Chicago. He discharged his duties as marshal so efficiently and with such satisfaction to the government, that upon the commencement of President Lincoln's second term he was reappointed, holding the office until Gen. Grant called him to fill a much more conspicuous position. Mr. Jones was one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted friends, and enjoyed his fullest confidence. He was summoned by the latter several times for consultation upon matters of public interest, and at least once to confer upon a subject of great personal concern to the president. Shortly after the sweeping victory of the Federal forces, commanded by Gen. Grant, over the Confederate army at Chattanooga, a movement was set on foot by a number of influential men in New York city to give the successful general an independent nomination for the presidency. Mr. Lincoln was too astute and watchful a politician to remain long in ignorance of this hostile movement, and, as a matter of course, soon discovered the plans of his enemies. Perceiving at once that the nation's victorious chieftain would prove a dangerous competitor, if he were really ambitious, he regarded it as of the first importance to satisfy himself upon that point. Recalling the intimacy which had grown up between Gen. Grant and Mr. Jones, he telegraphed for the latter to come to Washington. Mr. Jones lost no time in obeying the president's summons; on reaching Washington he reported his arrival to the president, stating that he would call whenever it would be most convenient to receive him. He was requested to call at eight that evening, which he did. When he had been conducted to the president's private office and the doors had been closed, Mr. Lincoln said: "Jones, I've sent for you to tell me whether or not Grant wants to be president." Mr. Jones replied promptly, in accordance with what he knew to be the fact: "Certainly not; he would not take the office if it were offered to him. So far from being a candidate himself, I know him to be earnestly in favor of your re-election." Mr. Lincoln's countenance relaxed, and the habitual shade of sadness faded from his face as he leaned forward, and putting his hand on Mr. Jones's shoulder, said: "My friend, you don't know how gratifying that is to me;" adding, reflectively, "No man can ever tell how deep that presidential grub gnaws until he has had it himself." Immediately after Gen. Grant's election, four years later, Mr. Jones's name was sent to the senate as minister to Belgium. One of his first duties as minister was to make an elaborate report upon the cereal productions of Belgium, by order of the state department. When the difficulty arose with Great Britain in reference to the construction of the treaty of Washington, no minister was more active than he in disseminating correct information and in giving public opinion a turn favorable to our interests. He served the government with marked capability and intelligence in the final extinguishment of the Scheldt dues; materially assisted in bringing

about an understanding between Belgium and the United States, which resulted in an extradition treaty, and furnished for the use of the senate committee on transportation an admirable report upon the Belgium railways and canals. In the summer of 1875 he resigned and returned to Chicago. Declining, soon after, the position of secretary of the interior, he was appointed collector of the port of Chicago. In 1888 he practically retired from active business. Although Mr. Jones has led an energetic business life, he always found time to cultivate his scholarly and artistic tastes, and to add with rare good judgment to his well-known collection of paintings. In 1848 Mr. Jones married Miss Scott, daughter of Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas, and has had six children, four of whom, one son and three daughters, are living.

CARY, Alice, author, was born at Mount Healthy, eight miles north of Cincinnati, O., Apr. 26, 1820. Her father was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati. The family was of New England origin, were persons of cultivation and in good circumstances, but as they lived in a newly settled country, the daughter had extremely limited educational advantages. Her mother died in 1835, and the stepmother, who succeeded her in two years, was so unsympathetic with literary aspirations that candles were refused to Alice and her sister Phœbe, after the work of the day was ended, at least to the extent of their desire for them; and they used a saucer of lard with a rag for a wick, to write by. They had access to few books. A list given from memory, in later life by Alice's sister was: the Bible, the Hymn-book, "History of the Jews," Lewis and Clarke's "Travels," Pope's "Essays," "Charlotte Temple," and "The Black Penitents," a work from which the last four pages were absent. Alice began writing for the press in prose and verse at the age of eighteen, and wrote gratuitously for the next ten years. She first attracted attention by her sketches signed "Patty Lee," in the "National Era," published at Washington, D. C. In 1850, in connection with her sister Phœbe, she published a volume of poems. In 1851 her first volume of prose sketches appeared, "Clovernook; or, Recollections of Our Neighborhood in the West," followed in 1853 by a second series, with the same name. In 1852 the sisters, having some means of their own, removed to New York city, to devote themselves to literary labor. This they did with success, Alice becoming a contributor to the leading literary periodicals of the country, among them the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Putnam's Monthly," the New York "Ledger," and the New York "Independent." The pecuniary results of the work done by Alice and her sister were satisfactory, for though they did not acquire wealth, they were able to maintain a pleasant and a comfortable home with genial hospitality and good taste. They made their house for a long time the centre of some of the choicest literary and art circles of New York. They gathered a library rich in standard books, and for fifteen years their Sunday evening receptions were among the most delightful enjoyed by the literary people of the city. The connection between the two sisters, who always treated one another with the utmost consideration and delicacy, was one of the most charming things about their unique dwelling. "Hagar: A Story of To-Day," was issued in 1852; "Lyra, and Other Poems," in 1852, and an enlarged edition, including "The Maiden of Tlascala," in 1855; "Married, not Mated," in 1856; "Pictures of Country Life," in 1857; "Ballads, Lyrics and Hymns," in 1866; "The Bishop's Son" and "The Lover's Diary," in 1867, and "Snowberries, a book for Young Folks," in 1869. "Epitaphs for Monumental Inscriptions from Approved Authors," an edited volume, appeared in 1865. The common judgment upon Alice's poetry pronounced it to be marked by a rare naturalness and grace. Her prose is accounted as remarkable for its realistic characters and charming descriptions of domestic life. She was an untiring worker, but performed much of the labor of her later years in great physical suffering, which she endured with wonderful patience and resignation. Her long illness terminated in death at New York, Feb. 12, 1871. She was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, N. Y., after commemorative services at the Church of the Strangers, in New York city.

CARY, Phœbe, author, was born at the family home near Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4, 1824. Her early advantages were somewhat better than those of her sister Alice. She began to write at the age of seventeen, and at eighteen produced the world-known poem, "Nearer Home," beginning, "One sweetly solemn thought comes to me o'er and o'er." She frequently contributed to periodicals, and in 1854 published a volume, "Poems and Parodies." Of the volume issued by the two sisters jointly, in 1850, it is held by critics that her portion was not inferior to that of Alice, being distinguished by more variety, spirit and humor. Phœbe was remarkable for her ready wit in conversation. In the administration of their household she took, from choice, the larger share of duty. In 1868 she published "Poems of Faith, Hope and Love;" and a large portion of "Hymns for all Christians," compiled by Rev. C. F. Deems (q. v.) in 1869, was of her selection. After Alice died, Phœbe published "Light" in the "Ladies' Repository," a touching tribute to her sister's memory. Then, worn out by care during the latter's long illness, and grief for her loss, she succumbed to a malarial attack, although removed to Newport, R. I., in the hope that by the change of air her life would be preserved. There she died, July 31, 1871. She was buried by her sister's side in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. A fine monument, raised to their joint memory by friends, covers the remains of the two sisters. Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames wrote a "Memorial of Alice and Phœbe Cary" (New York, 1873).

KIRK, John Foster, was born at Frederickton, New Brunswick, March 22, 1824. He was reared and educated in Halifax, and in 1843 removed to Boston, Mass. From 1847 until 1859 he was the private secretary of William H. Prescott, whom he accompanied to Europe in 1850, and rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of his historical works. Mr. Kirk was for many years a constant and popular contributor to the "North American Review," the "Atlantic Monthly," and others of the leading reviews and magazines, and from 1870 until 1886 was editor of "Lippincott's Magazine." Since 1886 he has been lecturer on European history at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of a "History of Charles the Bold" (3 vols., 1863–68), and has edited the complete works of William H. Prescott. He is a laborious investigator, and impartial in the presentation of facts.

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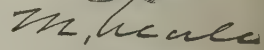
AUSTELL, Alfred, financier, was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1814. His grandfather, an English naval captain who came to America early in the eighteenth century, was descended from William de Austell, sheriff of Cornwall under Edward III., and the builder of the ancestral castle now in ruins in the town of St. Austell. His father, William Austell, removed to Tennessee and became the largest slaveholder in his county. His mother, Jane Wilkins, a noted South Carolina beauty, could trace descent to Fulk, Count of Anjou, who on one of the crusades adopted the *planta genesta* as his emblem. Alfred Austell went to Spartanburg, S. C., and became clerk for his brother William. In 1836 he located at Campbellton, Ga., as a village merchant, winning success, buying several plantations and raising cotton extensively, and becoming a general of militia. Having made a fortune he removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1858, and became a financial leader. He wisely opposed secession, and after the war did signal service for his state through his influence with his warm friend, President Andrew Johnson, who desired to appoint him provisional governor of the state. He established the Atlanta National Bank in September, 1865, the first national bank organized in the South, of which he was president until his death. He established with Wm. H. Inman the New York cotton commission house of Austell & Inman, now the great firm of Inman, Swann & Co., the largest cotton dealers in the world. Gen. Austell was a financial genius. His business wisdom seemed unerring. He had an intuitive sagacity in money matters that never failed him, and that correct judgment in property investments which belongs to business leaders. He possessed an undoubted capacity for originating large plans, and unfailing resources for executing them. He conducted great commercial enterprises successfully, and made real estate investments with consummate ability. He was active in important railroad projects, notably the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia line, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line and Spartanburg and Asheville railroad. One of his most earnest desires was to open to the world the wondrous beauties and resources of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. His national bank was a pet which he fostered with masterful care. He took a deep interest in education, and was a controlling member of the first board of education of Atlanta that organized the system of public schools. He gave liberally to churches, was a loyal friend, devoted husband and father, benevolent and public spirited, and he left to his children a stainless name for integrity and honor. He took marked interest in young men who sought his aid and counsel, and hundreds North and South owed their rise to him and paid tribute to his memory, and many made fortunes in his enterprises. He married Francina Cameron in 1853. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 7, 1881.

TILGHMAN, James, secretary of the Pennsylvania Proprietary Land Office, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., Dec. 6, 1716. He was a lawyer at Annapolis for about twenty years, and later in Philadelphia, where he was the last secretary of the Land Office under John Penn, 1765–75, and a member of the council. At the revolution he occupied a middle ground between whigs and tories: disapproving alike of British oppression on the one hand, and of separation or violence on the other; he was arrested as a loyalist, and placed on parole. He died at Chestertown, Kent Co., Md., Aug. 24, 1793.

VEALE, Moses, lawyer and soldier, was born at Bridgton, N. J., Nov. 9, 1832, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Sharpe) Veale. His mother's ancestors came from England and settled at Salem, N. J., in 1675, and one of them was appointed judge of the district by George I. His father's ancestors settled at Greenwich, N. J., in 1700. After obtaining his education in a seminary under the care of the Friends in Philadelphia, he was three years an instructor in that institution; then studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he entered the Union army as second lieutenant in the 109th Pennsylvania. In the spring and summer of 1862 he was assistant provost marshal on the staff of Gen. C. C. Augur, and later assistant commissary of musters and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. John W. Geary; was commissioned captain in 1863 and major in 1864, and has the honorable record of having mustered the first volunteer regiment ever sworn into the United States service —the 29th Pennsylvania. Maj. Veale participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Knob, siege of Savannah, and was with Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. He was wounded in the arm and groin at Cedar Mountain, was taken prisoner there and held as a hostage in Libby prison, under retaliatory orders of the Confederate government, until the latter part of September, 1862, when he was exchanged. He was wounded in action at Wauhatchie in the right shoulder. At Kenesaw Mountain a ball entered his right lung, passing through his body; at the same time his horse fell from under him. Gen. Kane said "Major Veale showed much gallantry in action;" Gen. Geary spoke of him as "the bravest of the brave," and Gen. Joe Hooker wrote that he 'regarded his services on the staff of Gen. Geary as being the most able and distinguished of all his officers, among whom were many of brilliant reputation and prominent standing." He was made colonel by brevet Jan. 16, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in battle, and was discharged from the service by special order of the war department, June 8th of the same year. After the war Maj. Veale was U. S. attorney for Montana, served as clerk of Indian affairs, and Jan. 8, 1866, was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier, for the same territory. After returning to Philadelphia in 1876, he was a candidate for state senator on the democratic ticket. In his candidacy for recorder of deeds for that city in 1881, he ran 8,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In April, 1884, he was appointed health officer for Philadelphia by Gov. Pattison, and his administration of the duties of that office was such as to command the highest encomiums from the press and the public, and was appointed health officer for the second term Nov. 14, 1891. Maj. Veale has been engaged in various reform movements in the municipal government of Philadelphia. He is deeply interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He was married to a daughter of William McDonald and Elizabeth Wynne. Her father's ancestors were Quakers who took part in the revolution. Her mother's ancestor, Thomas Wynne, came to Philadelphia in 1682 on the Welcome, as surgeon for William Penn.



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